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Thomas Blayds

Engraved by T. Bonnor from a Drawing by W. W. Craig. for the Beauties of England & Wales.

ARA FORCE,

in Gowbarrow Park, Westmoreland, The Seat of his Grace
The Duke of Norfolk.

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THE

Beauties

of

ENGLAND AND WALES;

OR

DELINEATIONS

TOPOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL

and

DESCRIPTIVE.

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THE

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OF

EACH COUNTY.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

BY

JOHN BRITTON AND EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY.

VOL. III.

"In whatever Light we regard the BRITISH ISLANDS, whether as the Cradle of Liberty, the Mother of Arts and Sciences, the Nurse of Manufactures, the Mistress of the Sea; or whether we contemplate their genial Soil, their mild Climate, their various natural and artificial Curiosities; we shall find no equal Extent of Territory on the Face of the Globe of more Importance, nor containing more Attractions, even in the Estimation of those who cannot be biassed by native Partiality." MAVOR.

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THE

BEAUTIES

OF

England and Wales.

CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND derived its name from the *Cimbri*, or *Cumbri*, who were the aboriginal inhabitants, and have left many vestiges of the British language in the appellations of places still existing; such as Caer-luel, Caer-dronac, Pen-rith, Pen-rodoc, and others of similar import. When the Romans divided the Island into Provinces, this county was included in that intitled MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS, and was then inhabited, as far as Hadrian's Wall on the north, according to the statement of Mr. Whitaker, by the VOLANTII, or *Voluntii*, the People of the Forests, whose name seems to have been derived from the British term *Gwyllaint*, which signifies a region abounding with coverts or wilds.* Other writers, however, with Camden at their head, have included these counties among the territories of the BRIGANTES, who also possessed DURHAM, YORKSHIRE, and some portion of NORTHUMBERLAND. The word *Brigant*, from *Brig*, implies, in the British, a summit, or upper situation; and in its derivatives forms *Brigantwys*,† the People of the Summits, or of the Upper Regions.

The historical notices concerning the Brigantes in the Roman authors are extremely unsatisfactory; and the events recorded by them to have happened in this part of Britain, are so inconsistently related, that it becomes hardly possible to arrange them with precision. From an obscure passage in Tacitus it appears, that they

* See Cambrian Register, Vol. II. † Ibid.

had early formed an alliance with the Romans, and preserved every engagement inviolable, till the conjugal infidelity of Cartismandua, their Queen, involved the nation in a civil war. The Brigantes were divided; one party supported the cause of Venutius, the injured husband; the other attached themselves to the Queen, who adding cruelty to libertinism, destroyed the brother and relations of Venutius by treachery. This base act so exasperated the people, that they revolted from her service, and joining the forces of Venutius, would quickly have overpowered her, but for the conduct of the Romans, who, thinking the opportunity favorable for a further assumption of power, sent some cohorts to her assistance, and, by their aid, the army of Venutius was driven from the field after a fierce and sanguinary conflict.

Tacitus has represented Venutius as the ablest commander that the Britons at this time had; and his bravery appears to have been equal to his skill, for his exertions were animated by defeat; and his succeeding attacks were executed with such rapidity and judgment, that his perfidious Queen was driven from the throne, and himself reinstated. Even the Romans were obliged to content themselves with a partial extension of their line of forts; and it was not till the reign of Vespasian, nearly twenty years afterwards, that the Brigantes were subjugated by that people. Their country was then over-run by Petilius Cerealis, who defeated them in several severe battles, and spread desolation and terror through those parts which he could not entirely subdue.

The Brigantes who refused to crouch to the imperial eagle, retired northwards, and being assisted by the Caledonian Britons, descended from the northern mountains like ferocious wolves, and, by their frequent and destructive incursions, so desolated the Roman provinces, that Hadrian found it necessary to repel their attacks, by erecting a *Prætentura*, or rampart, of *earth*, which extended across the present counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, from the mouth of the river Tyne on the east, to Solway Frith on the west, thus reaching from sea to sea.

From

From this era all the territory of the Brigantes south of the rampart may be considered as completely subjugated. The Brigantes who settled north of Hadrian's Wall, appear to have assumed the name of *Meatæ*,* and to have held the sway of the Romans in such abhorrence, that they continually endeavored to involve their possessions in destruction. In the reign of Antoninus Pius, they fought several severe battles with the Romans under Lollius Urbicus, who at length conquered the whole country as far as the isthmus which separates the Friths of Forth and Clyde. Across this isthmus, in imitation of Hadrian, and by the Emperor's order, he raised a second rampart, exactly upon the tract where Agricola had before erected a chain of forts.† But this was soon broken through by the fierce enemy, who made many irruptions into the Roman districts, and generally with such success, that the Emperor Severus, about the year 207, determined to take the field against them in person. He therefore proceeded to the north, and entered Caledonia at the head of a great army, and, notwithstanding the innumerable obstacles which imped-

 ed

* "The ancient historians describe the *Caledonians* and *Meatæ* as entirely resembling each other in their manners and customs, both in war and peace. Their arms were the same as those used by their ancestors in the time of Agricola. For offence they were provided with a short spear, a broad-sword, a dirk, and javelins; for defence they had nothing but a small target. They lived in *huts*, having no houses, towns, nor villages; hence their food was chiefly the milk and flesh of their cattle, and the game they took in hunting, together with the roots and fruits that the soil naturally yielded. They are said to have had some sort of food, or rather medicine, a quantity of which, no bigger than a bean, prevented all sense of hunger and thirst; and this they made use of in their long marches. They abstained totally from fish, though their seas and rivers contained it in great plenty. Instead of dress, they painted their bodies, which were mostly naked. Property was very little regarded by them. They were swift, and sure of foot; patient of toil, hunger, thirst, and other hardships. They had horses, small, but fleet, and retained their ancient custom of fighting in chariots. In almost all these particulars, and also in their language, *they resembled the Brigantes, with whom they appear to have been originally the same people.*"

RIDPATH'S BORDER HISTORY.

† See Strutt's Chronicle of England, Part I.

ed his march in a wild and tractless country, continued his progress with such a firm and undeviating step, that the affrighted inhabitants were glad to obtain peace by the surrender of a considerable portion of territory. When the agreement was ratified, Severus returned into Britain, and having inspected the Wall of Hadrian, conceived it much too weak to prevent the entrance of the northern enemy; he therefore caused another to be built with *stone*, strengthened by an outward ditch, and guarded by a chain of forts or military stations. Many vestiges of this stupendous work are yet to be seen; it was conducted nearly parallel with the rampart of Hadrian, and like that extended from Tynemouth, in Northumberland, to Solway Frith, on the western side of Cumberland. On the completion of this laborious undertaking, Severus retired to York, where his age and increasing infirmities confined him to his chamber. His indisposition inspired the Mœatæ and Caledonians with new hopes; they again commenced hostilities, and, by this breach of faith, so highly exasperated the Emperor, that he resolved on their utter extirpation; yet being too much afflicted with disease to execute his vengeance in person, he bestowed the command of his forces on his son Caracalla, who led the army to the north: but on the death of his father, which soon afterwards ensued, he hastily concluded a peace, and returned to the southern parts of Britain, the more effectually to prosecute his claims to the Roman empire. From this period the notices of historians are so vague and unsatisfactory, that nothing respecting the northern Brigantes can be asserted with precision; both their names and customs seem to have been lost in appellations still more uncouth, and in manners still more brutal. By these ravagers, whom historians have generally distinguished under the appellations of Scots, Picts, and Attacotes, the wall was frequently broken through, and the contiguous districts depopulated in the most savage and unrelenting manner. The situation of Cumberland occasioned it to be frequently the theatre of the most destructive conflicts, and the most atrocious actions were perpetrated within its limits by the ferocious conquerors.

When

When the Romans were entirely withdrawn from Britain, the incursions of the northern nations became so frequent and successful, that the Britons had recourse to Saxon auxiliaries, by whose assistance the invading bands were repelled; but the Saxons usurping the territory they had been employed to defend, the Cimbri united with the Scots and Picts, and with them assailed the settlements of the new comers, who began to establish themselves in Northumberland about the middle of the fifth century. Their hasty irruptions were marked with blood and rapine, and their retreats were conducted with equal celerity and destruction; while the impenetrable fastnesses in their mountains and forests, prevented the vengeance of their Saxon pursuers from bursting on their heads.

In the reign of Ethelfrith, King of Northumberland, which commenced in the year 593, Cumbria appears to have submitted to the Saxons, but was probably considered only as a *tributary* province, as it seems to have been governed by its own potentates till the tenth century, when King Edmund, "with the assistance of Leoline, King of Wales, spoiled Cumberland of all its riches; and having put out the eyes of Dunmaile, King of that country, granted his kingdom to Malcolm, King of Scots, to hold of him to protect the northern part of England, by sea and land, against the incursions of enemies: upon which the eldest sons of the Kings of Scotland, as well under the Saxons as Danes, were styled Governors of Cumberland."*

This grant, in after ages, proved a source of bitter contention between the rival kingdoms, and the events attending it were extremely dreadful to this county. "The inhabitants were continually harrassed with warfare; the herds and flocks were swept away; women and children carried into bondage; multitudes of men put to the sword; towns, monasteries, and churches, sacked,

* Camden's Britannia, Ed. 1594. In testimony of this grant, and as a memorial of the division of the two kingdoms, the Scotch Historians observe, that the *Rey-cross*, or *Ray-cross*, was placed on Stainmore, on the confines of Westmoreland and Yorkshire, and had the arms of England and Scotland sculptured on its opposite sides.

pillaged, and laid in ashes:" in short, all the irascible passions of human nature were in arms, and the conflicts were as bloody and ferocious, and accompanied by as many circumstances of savage barbarity, as ever stained the annals of any nation or community.

About the year 1031, Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, supported by the Danes, began to commit depredations in Cumberland; but was soon opposed by Malcolm, who then swayed the Scottish sceptre. The armies met, and engaged near *Burgh on Sands*, and, after a well-contested battle, maintained for a long time with equal obstinacy, the sanguinary honors of the field were awarded to Malcolm, whose son Duncan at that period possessed the principality, agreeable to Edmund's compact, but had refused to pay homage by the advice of his father, the latter considering Canute only in the light of an usurper. Canute soon afterwards levied a great army, and advanced into Cumberland with a full resolution to avenge the insult. On the event historians are at issue: the Saxon Chronicle records the defeat of Malcolm; but the testimony of other writings is in favor of an amicable adjustment of the claims of the respective Monarchs, who are said to have been influenced by the great men of both nations, to make a circumstantial investigation into the right of the Scottish Crown, when Cumberland was confirmed to Duncan, and the required homage performed.

On the usurpation of the Crown of England by William the Conqueror, his authority was strongly opposed by many of the northern inhabitants: at length an insurrection began at York, and was accompanied by an invasion of the Scots, who were supported by a body of Danes and Northumbrians. William was at that time employed at the siege of the Isle of Ely, which he immediately raised, and, with a powerful army, marched to the borders of Scotland, destroying the whole country northwards from York, with the most extreme and merciless severity. On his return to the southern provinces, Malcolm again entered Cumberland, and retaliated the cruelties committed by the unfeeling Norman, by carrying his ravages even to the gates of Durham. In 1072, William returned to the north, and having penetrated into Scotland,

was

was met by Malcolm, at Abernethy, where the Scottish Monarch consenting to pay the accustomed homage, a peace was concluded; yet the grant of Cumberland was re-assumed by William, and soon afterwards bestowed on Ranulph de Meschines.

The disputes between the two Crowns, and the violence with which their respective claims were contested, occasioned the institution of the *Border Service*, the rise of which was cotemporary with the division of Cumberland under Ranulph, but its regulations were wholly distinct, and unconnected with other military service. Its purposes were to prevent, or remedy, the dreadful effects which arose from the incursions of men inured to bloodshed, and only happy when employed in the business of massacre and plunder. "The predatory life of the old borderers," observes a modern author, "forms an interesting subject of contemplation. From the local traditions of the people, we find that the very term *free-booter* was not considered as a word of reproach by the borderers, who, during the open wars between the two countries, combined with their personal views of plunder something like a spirit of patriotism. At other times they became dangerous to both parties, though generally professing hostility only to the inhabitants of the opposite territory. Finally, when the two governments agreed to measures of mutual advantage, for the suppression of the border depredations, an irregular system of conventional justice arose, which itself was not unfrequently the source of fresh dispute and bloodshed."*

In the infancy of this institution, the tenants of the several manors were obliged, on firing of beacons,† or other warning, to attend their Lord in the service of the borders at their own expence; and, if requisite, their attendance might be prolonged to forty days. According to the value of their respective tenures, some were obliged to serve on horseback, and others on foot, with their proper

* Stoddart's Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland.

† The places appointed for beacons in Cumberland, were Blackoombe, Mulcaster Fell, St. Bees Head, Workington Hill, Moothay, Skiddaw, Sandale Top, Carlisle Castle, Lingy-Close Head, Beacon Hill, Penrith, Dale Raughton, Brampton Mote, and Spade-Adam Top.

proper accoutrements. Hence there were *nag tenements*, and *foot tenements*, the owners of which were obliged to furnish their stipulated number, on pain of forfeiture of their estates.

Scarcely any of the purposes for which the border service was devised, were effected till the reign of Edward the First, and many atrocious acts were committed in the intermediate time. The accession of William Rufus to the throne of England gave offence to Malcolm, King of Scotland, who entered the borders with a considerable army, and having ravaged the country, returned to his kingdom laden with plunder. Rufus, in revenge, determined to attack Scotland with a vast armament, both naval and military; but having advanced in an inclement season, his forces were so distressed by the severity of the weather, that he consented to make peace with Malcolm on the same terms that had been granted to him by the Conqueror. This excursion of Rufus to Cumberland was attended with considerable beneficial effects, for he ordered the city of Carlisle to be rebuilt, and a fortress erected for its security to be garrisoned with soldiers acquainted with agriculture, by whose means tillage was once more introduced. "From the time," says a cotemporary author, "that the Romans departed, the plough-share had not divided the soil;" and the inhabitants are described to have become as totally ignorant of the cultivation of their lands, as if corn had never grown in the district. Their chief sustenance was the produce of their flocks and herds, and the milk of goats.

In the year 1135, Cumberland was again invaded by the Scots, under the command of King David, who reduced and placed a garrison in the city of Carlisle, and compelled many of the natives of the country to swear allegiance to his niece the Empress Maud, who was then contending with Stephen for the Crown of England. Stephen, to avert the interposition of the Scots, consigned to them not only this, but also the adjoining counties of Northumberland and Westmoreland, to hold of him and his successors, Kings of England. This imprudent grant was contested by his successor, Henry the Second, who, in the year 1154, demanded full restitution of these northern provinces from Malcolm the Fourth, who

then reigned in Scotland. The young Monarch acquiesced in the demand, and in return received confirmation of Huntingdonshire, to which he had an ancient claim. On the rebellion of Prince Henry, son of Henry the Second, Cumberland was involved in new disturbances; the city of Carlisle was twice besieged. and the second time obliged to capitulate.

On the accession of Richard the First, in the year 1189, William the Lion, King of Scotland, claimed restitution of the ancient honors of his crown, among which the principality of Cumberland was enumerated; but the death of Richard prevented any award being made, In the reign of King John, the Scottish Monarch renewed the claim; but the decision was evaded by that worthless tyrant, whose arbitrary conduct soon afterwards involved the country in a civil war. The coalesced Barons of the north applied for aid to Alexander the Second, of Scotland, and having paid him homage at Felton, obtained a promise of assistance. This incensed the English King so highly, that he marched his army of mercenaries towards Scotland, and marked his progress northward, by burning and laying waste the whole country. The Scots were sufficiently irritated to pursue the savage example; and in a subsequent excursion they penetrated as far as Richmond, in Yorkshire, and spread desolation through all the intermediate territory. In the course of the expedition this county was miserably ravaged.

In the year 1235, Alexander peremptorily demanded from Henry the Third, the restitution of Cumberland, together with the other provinces that had belonged to Scotland, and threatened hostilities if his request was not complied with. This occasioned a conference to be held at York, at which Otho, the Pope's legate, presided; "when in full satisfaction of all the claims of the King of Scots, Henry agreed to assign lands of the yearly value of 200l. within the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland; if lands of that value could be found therein, *without* the limits of those towns where castles were erected." Nine years afterwards, Nicholas de Farneham, Bishop of Durham, received the Royal commission to assign the lands, when Penrith and Sowerby were allotted to the Scottish sovereign.

Though

Though the disputes relative to the northern district were thus adjusted, there was still a certain tract between the two kingdoms, which not being immediately subject to either government, became the abode of a lawless banditti, who acknowledging no ties, either of convention or humanity, pursued their own gratification, even to the absolute destruction of all opposers. This *debateable ground*, as it was called, proved an inexhaustible source of contention; and though it scarcely at any time exceeded eight miles in length, by four in breadth, yet the wretches by whom it was peopled, conjointly with other dissolute inhabitants of the marches, frequently occasioned the most deplorable commotions between the Scotch and English nations. A *lark's nest*, a *fair*, and a *merry-making*, became the equally insignificant objects of quarrel; and the contentions continued till thousands of human victims have been sacrificed on the altar of discord and wild uproar.

The regulation of the borders by distinct and effective laws, seems to have commenced in the reign of Edward the First, about the time when he aspired to the Sovereignty of Scotland. Robert de Clifford, Lord and Hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland, was the first Lord Warden of the Marches; to this situation he was appointed in the year 1296.*

The

* "The authority of the LORD WARDEN was of a mixed nature, military and civil. In his *military* capacity, he was a generalissimo, to preside and give command; to place and appoint watchmen, to fire beacons, and give alarm, on the approach of an enemy. And for the safety and defence of the City of Carlisle, as often as any danger of a siege appeared, to muster all sensible men, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, within the marches, and all men at arms, billmen, and archers, according to their degree, who were to resort to him properly armed, to be marshalled in thousands, hundreds, and twenties; and so arrayed to defend and keep the same. He had authority to agree to cessations of arms, and conclude treaties of peace, to appoint deputies and warden serjeants, and other officers. In his *civil* capacity, he was to take cognizance of all breaches of the border laws, imprisonments, robberies, and

The regulations that were now made to protect outraged humanity, and curb the licentious spirits to whom devastation was pastime, and pillage and murder necessary accessories to happiness, were inadequate to the entire removal of the feuds which the cherished animosities of the borderers were continually calling into action. Ever willing to dispute, and always ready to decide their quarrels by force of arms, it required the lapse of centuries to sway their unyielding tempers to submit to the restraints necessary to ensure peace, or even induce that amenity of disposition requisite to exist before the social feelings can be invigorated. The mind sickens at the relation of the atrocities reciprocally inflicted, and savagely retaliated; and though some sparks of genuine virtue, of native greatness, occasionally illumine the horrid gloom, they only serve, like flashes of lightning in a tempest, to render the succeeding darkness more dreadful.

So accustomed were the borderers to rapine, that they went armed even to their feasts; nor was robbery, even by the softer sex,

and spoils; to hold wardens courts, and sessions; therein to hear all matters in dispute between the people of both kingdoms; and by the laws established, to redress all grievances. To arrest and imprison all persons discovered to be in league with the enemies of England.

"The Lord Warden was to have a council, chosen of discreet borderers, who were to enquire into murder, maiming, burning of houses, corn, &c. rapine and theft, deadly feud, threatening of life in revenge, cutting down trees, sowing corn, depasturing cattle, hunting beyond the established limits, &c. A thief might be pursued into the opposite realm within six days, and the chase carried on, as the term is, in *hot-trod*, with hounds and horn, with hue and cry; in which pursuits, receivers and rescuers of the fugitive were equally punishable with the principal."

Hutchinson's History of Cumberland.

Hot-trod was the pursuit of offenders, called moss-troopers, by blood-hounds, or *slough* dogs, as they were named, from exploring the *sloughs*, mosses, and bogs, that were not passable, but by those that were acquainted with the various and intricate bye-paths and turnings. These dogs were in use so lately as the reign of James the First: from a warrant then issued, it appears that nine of them were ordered to be provided and kept at the charge of the different inhabitants.

sex, regarded with any emotions of disgrace. "Tradition," says a late author, "in addition to history, tells, that a woman had two sons: as long as her provisions lasted, she set them regularly on the table; but as soon as they were finished, she brought forth two swords, and placed them upon the table, saying, "Sons, I have no meat for you: go seek your dinner."*

The same kind of disgraceful policy which still suffers the piratical states of Algiers, Tunis, and Morocco, to exist, appears to have guided the councils of the English and Scottish kingdoms at the times we are now describing; for it cannot rationally be supposed that a petty district, situated between two powerful nations, and inhabited by clans of banditti, should have been able to preserve its independence, without the concurrence of both its neighbours. The conduct of states, like that of individuals, seems often inexplicable; but unfortunately for mankind, the impolitic conventions of the former are the most destructive.

Another cause of the borderers having been so long permitted to continue their disgraceful practices with impunity, may probably be found in the frequent hostilities that existed between the two nations, and prevented the execution of those plans which the well-disposed of both countries had conceived would be the most efficacious in quelling them; for, as the border-chiefs lived in small fortified castles, they bade defiance to the power of the sheriffs, and could only be attacked with success by regular troops.†

During the open wars between the kingdoms, the borderers assisted each, as was most congenial to their interests. On these

* Ritson's Introduction to Clark's Survey of the Lakes.

† "We met with many of these little fortresses in different parts of the borders. They are commonly built in the form of square towers. The walls are thick, the apertures for light, small. They are divided generally into three or four stories, each containing only one apartment. The lowest was the receptacle for cattle, which was driven into it in time of alarm."

Gilpin's Observations on Picturesque Beauty, &c. 1792.

these occasions Cumberland was so immediately in the road of the contending powers, that it hardly ever escaped without being ravaged, and having some of its towns and villages consumed by fire. The neighbouring provinces of Scotland were subjected to similar treatment, and the instances of deliberate barbarity were so numerous and diabolical, that humanity shudders at the recital. Even the irregular campaigns, or those made by the troops belonging to the contiguous garrisons, were so destructive and frequent, that it seems astonishing that countries so often desolated should be worth plundering.

In the reign of Henry the Sixth, inroads, or *forrays*, as they were termed, were numerous, and attended with increased destruction: the produce of the land, corn, flocks, and herds, were all swept away; women and children were made captives, and carried into severe and abject slavery; and so greatly were the calamities of war extended, that nearly the whole of Cumberland was rendered desolate. The evils inflicted by the Scotch were returned by the English, and the same system of destructive vengeance was pursued in Scotland as had been practised here.

Among Haynes's State Papers is the history of one of these campaigns, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, under the title of *Exploits done upon the Scots in the year* 1544. The first exploit was *done* on the second of July, and the last on the seventeenth of November; and between these dates, which include little more than nineteen weeks, no less than *ninety-seven* inroads were made into the borders of Scotland, and 192 towns, towers, steds,* barmekyns,† parish churches, and bastel-houses,‡ were cast down and burned; vast quantities of sheep, horned cattle, horses, corn, and other articles, were at the same time taken. As the subject is curious, and contains a good illustration of the reciprocal miseries attending the *Border Wars*, we shall insert a few specimens from the horrid catalogue in which the ninety-seven exploits are progressively detailed.

"August

* Houses. † The outer ward of a castle, containing the barns, stables, &c.

‡ Supposed to be monasteries or hospitals.

"August 7, Sir Ralph Evers, with the garrison of the middle marches of Tinedale, and Ridsdale, to the number of 1400 men, rode, and burnt Jedworth, and Ancram-spittle, with two other towns, called East Nesbit, and West Nesbit; and won divers strong castle-houses, and slew all the Scottish men in the same to the number of 80, and brought away 220 head of nolt,* and 400 sheep, with much inside goods."

"August 16, William Buncton and John Ordre, and certain of the garrison of Berwick, burnt and spoiled the town of Dunglasse very sore; and seized 320 nolt, 800 sheep, and much spoilage. In their return they fought with the Scotts, and put them to flight; and slew Alexander Home, and forty other good men, and took the Laird of Anderwicke, and his son Hamilton, and sixty more, prisoners.

"August 27, Sir Bryan Layton, &c. ranged the woods of Wodden, where they got many nags, sheep, and nolt, and slew in the said woods, 30 Scotts. From thence they went to a tower of Lord Buccleugh's, called the Moss-House, and smoked it very sore, and took 30 prisoners, and have brought away 80 nags, 200 nolt, and 400 sheep; and they burnt the town of Wodden, and many shielings and houses in the said wood, and other steds and mills in their way."

In the time of Edward the Sixth, the appropriation of the *debateable land* was, for the first time, seriously considered, and it was proposed that it should be divided into two equal parts, that each kingdom might introduce order into its respective division. How it was determined does not appear; but, from the succeeding events, it is apparent that the regulations were not effective, as the reign of Elizabeth teems with instances of the continuance of the border depredations.

"The accession of James the First to the Crown of England," says Ridpath, "when both kingdoms devolved on one Sovereign, was an event fruitful of blessing to each nation. The borders, which for many ages had been almost a constant scene of rapine and

* Black cattle.

and desolation, enjoyed a quiet and order which they had never before known. The King, in pursuance of his favorite purpose of extinguishing all memory of past hostilities between his kingdoms, and, if possible, of places that had been the principal scenes of those hostilities, prohibited the name of *Borders* any longer to be used, substituting in its stead, that of *Middle Marches*. He ordered all the places of strength in these parts to be demolished, except the habitations of nobles and barons, and broke the garrisons of Berwick and Carlisle. Natural prejudices, and a mutual resentment, owing to the series of wars carried on for centuries between the two kingdoms, still, however, subsisted. From the same source arose frequent disputes and feuds upon the Marches, which, by the attention of the Sovereign, were soon and easily composed; but it required almost one hundred years, though England and Scotland were governed all the time by a succession of the same line of Princes, to wear off the jealousies and prepossessions of the formerly hostile nations, and to work such a change in their tempers and views, as to admit of an incorporating and effectual union."*

The union between Scotland and England was completed in the fifth of Queen Anne, and "from that period all border hostilities have by degrees subsided; and, as the then generation, which had been brought up in rapine and misrule, died away, their posterity, on both sides, have become humanized. The arts of peace and civil policy have been cultivated, and every man lives safe in his own possessions: felonies, and other criminal offences, are as seldom committed in these parts as in most other places of the united kingdoms; and the country, from having been the outskirt and litigated boundary of both nations," may now be considered as the centre of Great-Britain, and as fruitful of good-will and social enjoyment as most other parts of the country.

Cumberland is bounded on the west by the Irish Sea, into which its coast projects somewhat in the form of a bow, to an

* History of the Borders, p. 706.

extent of nearly seventy miles: on the north it is separated from Scotland by Solway Frith, the Scots Dyke, and the river Liddal: its eastern side is skirted by the counties of Northumberland and Durham, the dividing limits being mostly artificial: to the south its boundaries are Westmoreland and Lancashire: from the former it is partly separated by Ulls-water, and the river Eamont; and from the latter, by the river Duddon. Its greatest extent is about eighty miles, but its mean length not more than sixty; its general breadth is nearly thirty-five; and its circumference 224. It contains 970,000 acres; of these 342,000 comprise the mountainous districts; 470,000 are inclosed, and chiefly under cultivation; 150,000 are in low commons, capable of improvement; and 8000 in lakes and waters. Cumberland is divided into five *wards*, synonimous with hundreds in other counties, but so called here from the inhabitants of each division being obliged to keep watch or ward against the northern irruptions. It contains one city, seventeen market towns, 112 parishes, 22,445 houses, and 117,230 inhabitants.* The ward of Allerdale, above Derwent, is in the diocese of Chester; all the other part of the county in that of Carlisle. The number of representatives are six, viz. two for the county, two for Carlisle, and two for Cockermouth. Cumberland pays one part of the land tax, and provides 900 men for the militia.

The surface of this county is extremely irregular and broken. The south-west district exhibits a gigantic combination of lofty, rugged, and rocky mountains, promiscuously thrown together in the rudest manner, but inclosing many beautiful, though narrow, vallies, as well as fine lakes, rivers, and some extensive woodlands. "On the eastern confines, another range of hills stretches along to Scotland, but possesses much less picturesque beauty than the former. In the front of this last assemblage, a considerably broad tract of low ground extends the whole length, unobstructed by any high mountains, partly cultivated, and partly heathy common, and watered by the Eden, and innumerable brooks

* All the accounts of population will in future be given from the returns made under the late act, except when otherwise mentioned.

brooks and rivulets. This tract becomes very extensive before it reaches Carlisle, stretching across the county to Wigton, and thence towards Workington, including all the northern part of the county. Along the western shore there is a strip of cultivated land, from two to four or five miles in width." The woodlands are but few; and the general appearance of the county is bleak and naked, from the extensive moors which so frequently present themselves to the eye of the traveller.

The agriculture of Cumberland, speaking generally, is not conducted on that improved plan which obtains in the more southern districts; and even sheep-farming, which is prevalent in the mountainous tracts, and on the borders of large commons, seems to be less understood than in other parts of the kingdom. To account for this is easy, and the reply of a simple husbandman is sufficient for the purpose: "At Penruddock," say the persons who drew up the agricultural report, "we observed some singularly rough-legged, ill-formed sheep; and on asking an old farmer, whence the breed was obtained, he replied, "Lord, Sir! they are sik as God set upon the land; *we never change any.*" These sheep-breeders are commonly so attached to their own kind, that they seldom care to make those experiments which the perfection of the science renders necessary.

In the north-east parts of the county, round the northern skirts of the western mountains, and in the district about Alston Moor, the dairy system chiefly prevails. The dairies are but small, and mostly employed in making butter, the quality of which is excellent. The average quantity of butter from one cow, in a season, is generally two firkins of fifty-six pounds each. The amount of the butter sent to distant markets, is from 30,000l. to 40,000l. annually. When the cream is taken off, the old milk is either consumed in the family, sold for two-pence a gallon, or made into what is called blue milk cheese, which is in common use among the peasantry, very little of any other kind being made.

Corn farms, with a small mixture of grass lands, are very numerous: they are generally very small, the common size being

from 15l. to 60l. a year, but some few are from 100l. to 300l. and 400l. the latter are very rare. Indeed, there is hardly any county in England where the landed property is so much divided as in this, nor yet where such strong remains of vassalage and servility are retained in the customs of the manors. Nearly two thirds of the county appears to be held by what is called *customary tenure*, a species of feudal oppression which greatly retards agricultural improvement. The lands possessed by this kind of vassalage are subject to the payment of *fines* and *heriots*, in addition to certain annual rents in corn, coal, &c. on every alienation by descent or purchase, and not unfrequently on the death of the lord. Various services on what are called *boon days*, are also obliged to be rendered by the tenant; such as getting and carrying the lord's peats, ploughing, making hay, reaping, conveying letters, and various other servile employments, whenever summoned by the lord. It is lamentable that such disgraceful restrictions, on personal liberty and industry, should still be permitted to exist in this country. The lands let on *lease*, if the latter term is not applied improperly to what are chiefly *verbal* contracts for five, seven, or nine years, are also held by tenures nearly equal in their injurious effects to *customary*: these are, a year and a half improved value to the proprietor of the manor every seven years, and likewise a claim to the wood planted on the estate by the tenant. A few landlords, actuated by generous principles, grant leases for fourteen, and even twenty-one years.

No particular rotation of crops is observed; but the most general custom is, to sow from two to five or six crops of corn in succession; and in some instances, in remote districts, the land has been ploughed, and sown with corn from time immemorial. Better practices, however, have been lately introduced, and, by the meritorious exertions of some public-spirited individuals, bid fair to supersede the observance of these ancient, yet injudicious modes of culture. Ploughing is generally performed with horses, who are yoked in pairs abreast to a plough; and one pair are sufficient to plough an acre per day. Every sort of grain is cut with

with the sickle, and not unfrequently by females, who are as active and expert at the business, as the laboring men of the more southern counties. They also assist in carting, harrowing, and weeding; and many, with "as fine forms and complexions as nature ever bestowed," are continually employed in some one or other of these humble occupations. Corn till of late had been all threshed with the flail; but within these few years, several threshing machines have been introduced.

The soils are exceedingly various, but have been classed under the divisions of, *fertile clays*, or *strong rich loams*, which occupy but a small portion of the county, and are chiefly appropriated to the growth of wheat; *dry loams*, including the different degrees, from the rich brown loams to the light sandy soils, and occupying the greater portion of the land; *wet loam*, generally on a clay bottom, and adapted to grazing; and *black-peat-earth*, which is very prevalent in the mountainous districts, and particularly those adjoining Northumberland and Durham. The manures generally used are farm-yard dung, lime, sea-weed, *slake*, or mud left by the tide; and in the neighbourhood of Ravenglass, muscles, which are procured on the sands adjoining the coast, and chiefly strewn in the proportion of five or six cart loads to an acre. On grass lands, a compost of lime and earth is very common as a top dressing: the proportions are about one measure of lime to four or five of earth. Several small beds of marl have lately been discovered in the county, but it has not yet, we believe, been applied as manure. The inclosed grounds are kept free from moles by an excellent practice observed in the different parishes, of hiring persons to destroy them for a *term of years*, at a certain annual salary, which is raised like the regular parochial taxes, and does not exceed an half-penny per acre.

The buildings of this county are chiefly of stone, except in the market-towns, where the houses are generally of brick, and near the borders of Scotland, where they are mostly constructed with clay or mud. Most of the old farm-houses, cottages, and out-houses, are thatched with straw, and the stones

of the walls laid with clay instead of mortar; but the more modern buildings are generally covered with slate, and walled with lime: in those districts, however, "where clay or mud walls prevail, the advances of modern improvements are admitted with some reluctance, the people considering them as an expensive and unnecessary luxury." Many of the houses are covered with a very fine blue slate, the best kinds of which are procured in Borrowdale.

The principal manufactures of Cumberland are the spinning and weaving cotton into calicoes, corduroys, and other articles, and the printing of cotton. The former has not been many years introduced; it was first planted at Dalston, and soon extended to Carlisle, Warwick-Bridge, Corby, Comersdale, and a few more places. The seat of cotton printing is at Carlisle, whose population has been much increased through it. In some of the market-towns are small manufactories of checks and coarse linens. At Egremont eighteen looms are employed in the manufacture of sail-cloth; and at Whitehaven, where it was only introduced in 1786, several hundred hands are employed in the different branches of the same manufacture. Three or four paper-mills are employed in various parts of the county; a manufactory of coarse earthenware has been long carried on near Dearham; and near Workington are the Seaton Iron-Works, which employ several hundred workmen. Many private families knit and spin their own stockings; and every village is supplied with a weaver or two, who weave their home-made cloth.

The MINERALOGICAL substances of Cumberland are extremely rich and variegated, and exist in such abundance in the different parts of the county, that a description of the whole, would of itself constitute a work of considerable magnitude. In the CALCAREOUS GENUS is *Limestone*, of various colors, texture, and hardness. The quarries at Overend contain impressions of many kind of shells, with ammonitæ, entrochi, and asteriæ; and a great variety of marine exuviæ is found in the limestone on the moors near Gisland Spa. *Marble*, with shells in it, of a brownish color, is met with at Little Stainton, and Dacre; dusky green,

green, veined with white, at Cross-fell; yellowish, grey, lead-color, and brown, with, and without shells, on the banks of the Peteril; and bluish black, clouded with lead grey, veined and spotted with white, hard, free from cracks, and admitting of a fine polish, near Kirkoswald. Beautiful specimens of *Spar* of various colors, amorphous, and crystallized in different forms, are found in the lead mines of Aldston Moor; and since the study of mineralogy has become fashionable, have been sold for considerable sums. In the mines between Keswick and Aldston, it has been met with, crystallized in hexagonal prisms, terminated at one end by a pyramid. *Gypsum* is found in many parts of the county. Its colour is mostly white, veined, clouded, and spotted with red; sometimes brown and grey; of compact, even fracture. It frequently, however, exhibits a considerable variety of appearance, even in the same quarry; and at Newbiggen is met with not only compact, but splintery, fibrous, foliated, and crystallized: in the latter state, the crystals are pure and colorless, arrow-headed, and irregularly disposed, forming the resemblance of a cock's-comb. It lies embedded in red argillaceous marl, between two large strata of sandstone; the upper, solid, hard, and fine grained; the under, loose, friable, and coarse: the stratum varies considerably in thickness; and in some places immediately below it, there is a thin bed of a soft umber-like substance, which, on examination, appears to be decayed wood. The lead-mines of Aldston-Moor contain a great variety of *Fluors*, compact, foliated, amorphous, and crystallized. The colors are very numerous, being red, green, blue, yellow, purple, violet, and of all gradations, from very pale to almost black. They are sometimes found studded with brilliant quartz crystals, and with crystallized galena.

In the MAGNESIAN CLASS is *Mica*, which is found of many different colors, interspersed and incorporated with several kinds of stones, and particularly in most of the sandstone rocks. Spangles of silvery mica are met with in a red, slaty, friable stone, near the river Caldew, in the quarries on the Peteril, and various other places. The *Steatites*, semi-indurated, white, streaked

with pale green, has been found at Hill-Top, and St. John's; and some of the solid white kind, in Langnor Iron-Mine, at Borrowdale, and one or two other places. Some small rounded masses of *Serpentine* is met with in many parts on the sea shore, and sometimes, but rarely, in ploughed grounds. *Asbestus* has been discovered in the lead mine at Northend, and in some of the mountains, where it presents a great variety of appearance, as it seems to graduate into different substances.

Of the SILICEOUS GENUS are *Quartz* crystals, which are found in the mines of Aldston-Moor, beautifully transparent, and of various forms and colors; some of the yellow kind are but little inferior in brilliancy to the Brazilian topaz. *Garnets* are not unfrequently found in micaceous stones; and some beautiful small ones have been met with in the neighbourhood of Keswick. *Cornelians* of various tints, but principally of different shades of red, are often discovered on the sea-shore, and near the surface of the earth in many other places. *Jaspers* of different colors, often veined, clouded, and spotted, are generally met with in beds of rivers, and on or near the surface of the ground.

Many substances of the ARGILLACEOUS GENUS are found in different parts of the county. *Trap*, *Whinstone*, and *Toadstone*, exist almost every where: the two latter generally in detached pieces on the surface. *Schistus*, of several varieties of color, is found in immense strata in many parts; and schistose clay, frequently of a tabulated structure, resembling the leaves of a book, is met with in most coal mines, at Gisland, Keswick, and various other places. *Terra-Porcellanea*, or porcelain clay, the *kaolin* of the Chinese, is found at Barrock, near Nebsteps: it is of a white and cream color, mostly friable, and dusty: it contains minute particles of shining silvery mica. On the banks of Ulls-water, *Tripoli* is frequently discovered in rounded lumps, of a greenish color, in gravel beds sometimes, and in coarse martial clays.

Fossil, or *Pit Coal*, is found in many parts of the county, and of very different qualities. It is met with at various places along the eastern mountains, but is easiest of access, and in the greatest

greatest abundance, on Talkin and Tindale Fells, whence Carlisle, Penrith, and Brampton, are chiefly supplied. On the west side of the river Caldew, near Calbeck, and thence to Maryport, Workington, and Whitehaven, it exists in great abundance; and many coal mines are constantly at work in this district, and particularly at Whitehaven. Some very large pits have also been opened at Workington, and Tindale Fell, near Brampton. Thin layers of *Jet* are sometimes found in the rocks on the Irthing, in small detached pieces in the bed of that river, on the sea shore, and near the surface of the earth in other places. Wallerius, and other eminent chemists, have supposed it to be asphaltum, condensed and hardened by length of time. It bears a fine polish, and is frequently worked into toys, bracelets, boxes, buttons, and other articles.

The famous *Black-lead*, or *Wadd* Mines, are situated at the head of Borrowdale, in a place extremely difficult of access, and, for the richness and qualities of the substance, are unequalled by any in the world. The mines lie to the east of a very steep mountain, which forms the west side of the vale of Stomathwaite. There are two workings; the lower one is about 340 yards above the level of the sea, and its perpendicular depth, about 105 yards; the upper one is nearly 390 yards above the sea, and its depth about thirty. The strata of the mountain is very irregular and broken, and the black-lead appears to have been formed in the fissures. The mineral itself does not exist in regular strata, but is found in irregular masses. It is described as lying in the mine in form resembling a tree, having a body or root, and veins, or branches, spreading from it in different directions: the root, or body, is the finest black-lead; and the branches the worst; growing proportionably more inferior, as they become distant from the parent stem. The veins, or branches, sometimes shoot out to the surface of the ground; yet these indications are but very rare. The black-lead is generally embedded in a blue rock, which is not unfrequently stained as black as the mineral itself to the depth of two or three feet: sometimes there is a wet *sludge* between the rock and the black-lead: at others it is found in *sops*, or lumps, in a body without branches. In the deepest mine the black-lead lies in two veins,

veins, crossing each other; the main body, and richest in quality, being at the point of intersection: these veins fall perpendicularly to the depth of sixty fathoms. The blue stone, where the black-lead is commonly found, has often a stratum of hard granite above it. Quartz crystals are frequently discovered in the workings.

The country in the immediate vicinity of the Wadd Mines has been described, by a native* of Cumberland, as full of cataracts and rivers, that are precipitated from the craggs with an alarming noise; and the summit of the mountain itself, in whose bowels this valuable mineral is produced, has been depicted by the same gentleman as truly terrifying. "Not a herb was to be seen, but wild savine, growing in the interstices of the naked rocks; while the horrid projection of vast promontories, the vicinity of the clouds, the thunder of the explosions in the slate quarries, the distance of the plain below, and the mountains heaped on mountains that were piled around us, desolate and waste, like the ruins of a world which we had survived, excited such ideas of horror as are not to be expressed."

The value of this substance, and the singular fraud of an owner of a contiguous part of the mountain, who secretly sunk a shaft, and opened a passage diagonally to the mine, occasioned an Act of Parliament to be made in the reign of George the Second, to prevent its being stolen, by subjecting the criminal to the same punishment as for felony. In this act there is a recital, that black-lead hath been discovered in one mountain or ridge of hills only in this kingdom; and that "it hath been found, by experience, to be necessary in the casting of bomb-shells, round-shot, and cannon-balls." The chief use to which it is now applied, is drawing; and the lead of some pencils made at Keswick is of so very fine a texture, that it bears a point nearly as sharp as that of a needle. Some assert that it may be used medicinally,

* The late Mr. George Smith, to whom the literary world is much indebted for many particulars concerning this county.

medicinally, to ease the pains of the gravel, stone, strangury, and colic.

The traditions of Cumberland report, that its discovery was occasioned by a storm, which blew down a large oak, whose roots tearing up several fragments of the rock where it had grown, discovered the wadd. When thus found, it was for some time only employed to mark sheep. From this period its value has been better appropriated, and its price latterly been much increased. When Mr. Pennant visited this county, in the year 1772, the best kind might be obtained for twelve shillings a pound weight, but the same quantity is now sold for 3l. The mines are defended against pilferers by a temporary mason-work and wall within, with a house over each entrance, which is occupied by the stewards and workmen. They are only opened at intervals for a certain period, and are then closed up again. Formerly this occurred but once in seven years; but of late we are informed they are opened more frequently. During the times the miners are at work, the labourers are reported to be watched as narrowly as if they were gathering pearls. That this substance is almost peculiar to England, is evident from the foreign name of black-lead pencils, which bear the general appellation of *Crayons d'Angleterre*.

The principal metallic substances of Cumberland are lead, copper, and iron ores. "The *Lead* Mines are chiefly in Aldston Moor, on the south-east borders of the county, where about 1100 men are employed, and clear to the owners upwards of 16,000l. per annum. In working some of these mines, the miners frequently meet with large breaks in the rock, like grottos, wholly incrusted with the most beautiful spar, which, on entering, has the richest appearance imaginable. The whole cavern, by the light of a candle, reflected from a thousand points, appears as if bespangled with gold, silver, and diamonds." These internal openings are generally closed up as soon as found, the spar they contain being a great temptation to the workmen to neglect the service of their employers, as they could obtain more by gathering and selling spar, than by their own business. *Galena* is found in all its varieties in the mines in the vicinity

vicinity of Aldston, Keswick, and Caldbeck; and not unfrequently contains a considerable proportion of silver. The lead ores in the mines of Aldston Moor are found lying in cracks or fissures. "These fissures, though commonly nearly perpendicular, are never wholly so; and in whatever direction they are found, they always incline downwards from that side where the strata are highest: thus, in a vein from north to south, if the strata should be raised higher on the south side the fissure than on the north side, its inclination will then be from the south downwards to the north."

The *Copper* ores are commonly combined with sulphur, and generally contain both iron and arsenic. The most considerable Copper-Mines are near Caldbeck, at Hesket New-Market in Borrowdale, and at Newlands in the neighbourhood of Keswick, where the celebrated Mine of Goldscarp is situated, from which, by the old workings, and written documents, it appears that immense quantities of copper have formerly been obtained. Specimens of copper ores have been found in the mountains named Hard-knot and Wry-nose, and at some other places.

"Ochreous *Iron* ores, resembling those called, by Mr. Kirwan, highland argillaceous ores, are very commonly met with either on or near the surface in most parts of the county, especially in moory soils, and where the under stratum is a coarse martial clay. They appear to have been deposited by water, as they are generally found concreted with small stones, roots, and other substances." In the parish of Egremont, at a place called Crowgarth, "is the most singular mine of iron ore supposed to be in Great Britain. It lies in the earth at the depth of twelve fathoms; and the thickness of the band of ore, which is hard solid metal, is between twenty-four and twenty-five feet. It was never known to be much wrought till the years 1784 and 1785, when it was more generally opened; and so great has been the demand for it, at Carron foundry in Scotland, and others, that, in 1791 and 1792, the annual exportation was 20,000 tons and upwards." At Langnor, between Whitehaven and Egremont, many varieties of the *Hæmatites* are found, and sometimes, from their color and shape, are called kidney ore.

Laminated iron ore, with quartz and red ochre, has been discovered in a perpendicular fissure, in a rock of granite, at Eskdale, near Ravenglass. *Native Prussian Blue* is sometimes found in the peat-moss of this county, and in clay, particularly that of Etterby-scar, near Carlisle: its qualities, however, are different from the artificial.

Among the semi-metals, *Blende*, *Pseudo-galena*, or *Black-Jack*, is met with in the greatest plenty. Its forms and colors are very different: some is bluish, resembling galena; black, or greenish black, like pitch; of a glassy shining surface, often crystallized in irregular pyramids, and other irregular figures; sometimes containing silver, arsenic, and other substances. *Oxide of Zinc* has been found at Borrowdale and Ousley. A mine of *Cobalt* was discovered about ten years since, in the parish of Crostwaite, near Cowdale, about four miles from Keswick, but has hitherto been little regarded. *Antimony* has been found at Bassenthwaite; and in the stratum under the coal at Tindale Fell, *Oxide of Manganese*, tinged and intermixed with pyrites and mica; it has also been discovered at Caldbeck. *Wolfram*, but of a distinct species from that of Cornwall, has been found in a manor south-west of Borrowdale-head.

The aggregated stones of Cumberland are exceedingly numerous, and are found graduating into almost every imaginable variety. Many of them have not hitherto been arranged under any class, but are here known by the appellation of *Cobbles*.* These

* If the composition and properties of these and other aggregated stones were ascertained with precision, by a series of well-directed experiments, an interesting and valuable addition would be made to our present stock of mineralogical information. "Experimental investigations of this sort," says the learned Bishop of Llandaff, "made with ability and caution, in different parts of the world, are the only sure foundations on which we can ever hope to build any probable system on the formation of mountains, the antiquity of the present form of the globe, and the causes of the vicissitudes which it has undergone. It is the proper province of natural philosophy to explore *secondary causes*; they are the steps on which the mind of man ascends from earth to heaven: for the more distinctly we apprehend the number and connection of the secondary causes operating in this little system which is submitted to our view, the more certainly shall we perceive the necessity of their ultimately depending, like the links of Homer's chain, on a FIRST."

These are generally found enveloped in a thin whitish or grey crust, and appear to have been fragments of masses, having had their angles rounded off, apparently by attrition, and, as Dr. Watson believes, in Antediluvian waters. *Granite* abounds in the Fells above Shap, in the rocks near Ulls-water, and in detached masses at many other places. *Granatines* and *Granatell* are likewise extremely plentiful. *Pudding Stone* is met with at Water-fort-scar, Ulls-water; in a thin bed, in a stratum of sandstone, near Low-house, and some other places. *Sand Stone* of various kinds, argillaceous, siliceous, calcareous, ferruginous, red, white, yellowish, grey, and of different sorts of grit, is found in great abundance. It lies in considerable strata, and affords quarries of very durable stone for building in almost every part of the county. Argillaceous and siliceous *Porphyry*, and many other varieties, are found in loose stones in many parts.

The lakes and mountains of Cumberland being the principal objects of attraction in the county, and generally visited in succession by the traveller, we shall in this place insert a comprehensive description of the whole, as we presume that a connected view will be more satisfactory than detached and isolated particulars.

The names by which the LAKES are distinguished, are Ulls-water, Thirlmere, Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Overwater, Lowes-water, Crummock-water, Butter-mere-water, Ennerdale-water, Wast-water, Burn-moor-tarn, Devock-water, and three smaller pieces, called Tindale-tarn, Talkin-tarn, and Tarn-Wadling.

Ulls-water, which possesses the greatest beauty of the whole, is partly situated in this county, and partly in Westmoreland. Its shape is somewhat like the letter Z, but with less acute angles: its whole length is about nine miles; but its greatest width is little more than one; and in its second reach a vast rock projects so as to reduce it to less than a quarter of a mile. "These," says Mrs. Radcliffe, "are its reputed admeasurements; but the eye loses its power of judging even of the breadth, confounded by the boldness of the shores, and the

grandeur of the fells that rise beyond: the proportions, however, are grand; for the water retains its dignity, notwithstanding the vastness of the accompaniments.

"The approach to this sublime lake," observes the same elegant writer, "along the heights of Eamont, is exquisitely interesting; for the road, being shrouded by woods, allows only partial glimpses of the gigantic shapes that are assembled in the distance, and awakening high expectation, leaves the imagination thus elevated, to paint "the forms of things unseen." Thus it was when we caught a view of the dark broken tops of the fells that rise round Ulls-water, of size and shape most huge, bold, and awful; overspread with a blue mysterious tint, that seemed almost supernatural, though according in gloom and sublimity with the severe features it involved.

"Further on the mountains began to unfold themselves: their outlines, broken, abrupt, and intersecting each other in innumerable directions, seemed now and then to fall back like a multitude at some supreme command, and permitted an oblique glimpse into the deep vales. Soon after the first reach expanded before us, with all its mountains tumbled round it; rocky, ruinous, and vast; impending, yet rising in wild confusion, and multiplied points, behind each other.

"This view of the first reach from the foot of Dunmallet, a pointed woody hill near Pooley-bridge, is one of the finest on the lake, which here spreads in a noble sheet, nearly three miles long, to the base of Thwaithill-nab, winding round which it disappears, and the whole is then believed to be seen. The character of this view is nearly that of simple grandeur; the mountains that impend over the shore in front, are peculiarly awful in their forms and attitudes: on the left, the fells soften; woodlands and pastures, color their lower declivities; and the water is margined with the tenderest verdure, opposed to the dark woods and craggs above.

"Winding the foot of Dunmallet, the almost pyrimidal hill, that shuts up this end of Ulls-water, and separates it from the vale of Eamont, we crossed Barton-bridge, whence this little river, clear

clear as crystal, issues from the lake, and through a close pass hurries over a rocky channel to the vale. Its woody steeps, the tufted island that interrupts its streams, and the valley beyond, form altogether a picture in fine contrast with the majesty of Ulls-water, expanding on the other side the bridge.

" The characteristics of the left shore of the second reach are grandeur and immensity; its cliffs are vast and broken, rise immediately from the stream, and often shoot their masses over it: the right exhibits romantic wildness in the rough ground of Dacre-common, and the craggy heights above; and further on, the sweetest forms of reposing beauty, in the grassy hillocks and undulating copses of Gowbarrow Park, fringing the water, sometimes over little rocky eminences, that project into the stream, and at others, in shelving bays, where the lake, transparent as crystal, breaks upon the pebbly bank, and laves the road that winds there.

" Among the boldest fells that breast the lake on the left shore, are Holling-fell, and Swarth-fell, now no longer boasting any part of the forest of Martindale, but showing huge walls of naked rock, and scars which many torrents have inflicted. One channel only in this dry season retained its shining stream; the chasm was dreadful, parting the mountain from the summit to the base. The perspective, as the road descends into Gowbarrow Park is, perhaps, the very finest in the lake. The scenery of the first reach is almost tame when compared with this, and it is difficult to say where it can be equalled for alpine sublimity. The lake, after expanding to a great breadth, once more loses itself beyond the enormous pile of rock called Place-fell, opposite to which the shore, seeming to close upon all further progress, is bounded by two promontories covered with woods, that shoot their luxuriant foliage to the water's edge. The shattered mass of grey rock, called Yew-crag, rises immediately over these; and beyond, a glen opens to a chaos of mountains, more solemn in their aspect, and singular in their shape, than any which have appeared, point crowding over point in lofty succession. Among these

these is Stone-cross-pike, and huge Helvellyn, scowling over all, but losing its dignity in the mass of alps around and below it.

" From Lyulph's Tower, in Gowbarrow Park, the lake is seen to make one of its boldest expanses, as it sweeps round Place-fell, and flows into the last bend of this wonderful vale. The view up this reach to the south, and to the east, traces all the fells and curving banks of Gowbarrow that bound the second reach; while to the west, a dark glen admits a glimpse of the solemn alps round Helvellyn.

" Passing fine sweeps of the shore, and over bold headlands, we came opposite to the vast promontory named Place-fell, that pushes its craggy foot into the lake like a lion's claw, round which the waters make a sudden turn, and enter Patterdale, their third and final expanse. In this part, the lake, which in the second reach had assumed the form of a river, regains its original appearance, being closed, at three miles distance, by the ruinous rocks that guard the gorge of Patterdale, backed by a multitude of fells. On one side it is bounded by the precipices of Place-fell, Martindale-fell, and several others equally rude and awful, that rise from its edge, and retire in rocky bays, or project in vast promontories athwart it: on the other, the shore is less severe, and more romantic; the rocks are lower, and richly wooded; and often receding from the water, leave room for a tract of pasture, meadow, or arable land, to contrast their ruggedness At the upper end the village of Patterdale, and one or two white farms, peep out from among trees, beneath the scowling mountains that close the scene; seated in a rocky nook, with corn and meadow land sloping gently in front to the lake, and here and there a scattered grove.

" Entering Glencoyn woods, and sweeping the boldest bay of the lake, while the water dashed with a strong surge upon the shore, we at length mounted a road frightful from its steepness and craggs, and gained a wooded summit, which we had long admired. From hence the view of Ulls-water is the most various and extensive that its shores exhibit, comprehending its two principal reaches; and though not the most picturesque, it is

certainly the most grand. To the east extends the middle sweep in long and equal perspective, walled with barren fells on the right, and skirted on the left with the pastoral recesses and bowery projections of Gowbarrow Park. The rude mountains above almost seem to have fallen back from the shore to admit this landscape within their hollow bosom, and then bending abruptly, like Milton's Adam viewing the sleeping Eve, to hang over it enamoured.

" Place-fell, which divides the two last bends, and was immediately opposite the point we were on, is of the boldest form. It projects into the water, an enormous mass of grey crag, scarred with dark hues; then retiring a little, it again bends forward in huge cliffs, and finally starts up a vast perpendicular face of rock. As a single object, it is wonderfully grand; and connected with the scene, its effect is sublime. The lower rocks are called Silver-rays, and not unaptly: for when the sun shines upon them, their variegated sides somewhat resemble in brightness, the rays streaming beneath a cloud.

" The last reach of Ulls-water, which is on the right of this point, expands into an oval, and its majestic surface is spotted with little rocky islets, that would adorn a less sacred scene, but are here prettinesses that can scarcely be tolerated by the grandeur of its character. The tremendous mountains which scowl over the gorge of Patterdale; the cliffs, massy, broken, and overlooked by a multitude of dark summits, with the grey walls of Swarth and Martindale fells, that upheave themselves on the eastern shore, form one of the most grand and awful pictures on the lake; yet, admirable and impressive as it is, as to solemnity and astonishment, its effect is not equal to that of the more alpine sketch caught in distant perspective from the descent into Gowbarrow Park."

The rocks of Ulls-water and its vicinity are celebrated for reverberating sounds; and the echoes produced are described by several writers as exceedingly grand and impressive. " The sound of a cannon," says Mr. Gilpin, fired on the lake, " is distinctly reverberated *six* or *seven* times. It first rolls over the head in

one

one vast peal; then subsiding a few seconds, it rises again in a grand uninterrupted burst, perhaps on the right. Another solemn pause ensues; then the sound rises again on the left. Thus thrown from rock to rock in a sort of aerial perspective, it is caught again perhaps by some nearer promontory; and returning full on the ear, surprises with as great a peal as the first. But the grandest effect of this kind is produced by a *successive* discharge of cannon, at the interval of a few seconds between each discharge. The effect of the first is not over, when the echoes of the second, the third, or perhaps the fourth, begin. Such a variety of awful sounds, mixing, and commixing, and at the same moment heard from all sides, have a wonderful effect on the mind; it seems as if the *very foundations* of every rock on the lake were giving way, and the whole scene, from some strange convulsion, falling into general ruin."

"The cannon's roar
Bursts from the bosom of the hollow shore:
The dire explosion the whole concave fills,
And shakes the firm foundations of the hills;
Now pausing deep, now bellowing from afar,
Now rages near the elemental war;
Affrighted Echo opens all her cells,
With gathered strength the posting clamour swells,
Check'd or impell'd, and varying in its course,
It slumbers, then awakes with double force;
Searching the strait, and climbing hill and dale,
Sinks in the breeze, or rises with the gale.
Chorus of earth and sky! the mountains sing,
And Heav'n's own thunders through the vallies ring."

KILLARNEY; A POEM.

"There is another species of echoes which are well adapted to the lake in all its stillness and tranquillity, as the others are to its wildness and confusion, and which recommend themselves chiefly to those feelings that depend on the gentler movements of the mind. Instead of cannon, let a few French-horns and clarionets be introduced: softer music than such loud wind instruments

would scarcely have power to vibrate. The effect is now wonderfully changed: the sound of a cannon is heard in bursts; it is the music only of thunder. But the *continuation* of *musical sounds*, forms a continuation of *musical echoes*, which, reverberating around the lake, are exquisitely melodious in their several gradations, and form a thousand symphonies, playing together from every part. The variety of notes is inconceivable: the ear is not equal to their innumerable combinations. It listens to a symphony dying away at a distance, while other melodious sounds arise close at hand: these have scarcely attracted the attention, when a different mode of harmony arises from another quarter. In short, *every rock is vocal; and the whole lake is transformed into a kind of magical scene, in which every promontory seems peopled by aerial beings, answering each other in celestial music.*"*

Ulls-water

* The grandeur of the echoes on this celebrated lake, induces us to insert the not less beautiful description of another writer, who, during an excursion to Ulls-water, landed on the shores of a bay opposite Water-millock. While here, he observes, "The barge put off to a station where the finest echoes were to be obtained from the surrounding mountains. The vessel was provided with six brass cannon, mounted on swivels: on discharging one of these pieces, the report was echoed from the opposite rocks, where, by reverberation, it seemed to roll from cliff to cliff, and return through every cave and valley, till the decreasing tumult gradually died away upon the ear.

"The instant it had ceased, the sound of every distant water-fall was heard; but for an instant only; for the momentary stillness was interrupted by the returning echo on the hills behind, where the report was repeated like a peal of thunder bursting over our heads, continuing for several seconds, flying from haunt to haunt, till once more the sound gradually declined: again the voice of water-falls possessed the interval, till on the right the more distant thunder arose upon some other mountain, and seemed to take its way up every winding dell and creek, sometimes behind, on this side, or on that, in wonderful speed running its dreadful course. When the echo reached the mountains within the line and channel of the breeze, it was heard at once on the right and left at the extremities of the lake. In this manner was the report of every discharge re-echoed seven times distinctly.

"At

Ulls-water abounds with fish of various kinds, but particularly with trout, perch, and eels. Trout of a particular species are sometimes caught, of the weight of thirty pounds and upwards; the eels are also of a large size, and of the finest quality. Char and gwiniard are likewise caught here, and the latter in very considerable quantities. In the summer months, or from June to November, they swim in shoals, and may be observed at a great distance, from the rippling they make on the surface of the water. When taken, those not immediately consumed, are either salted or smoak-dried, and preserved as winter provision for the poor people. Wild ducks are also met with here in great plenty. They breed by the sides of the lake, and many thousands have been seen, with their new broods, resting on its bosom in the month of October, as if in preparation for their flight to the more southern parts of the kingdom. On the summit of Dunmallet, the hill that has been mentioned in the former part of this account of Ulls-water, are the vestiges of an ancient fort, which some writers have denominated Roman, and others have supposed to be the remains of a monastery of Benedictines. "An area," says Mr. West, "of 110 paces by 37, surrounded with a fosse, is yet visible; and stones of the rampart still peep through the grass."

Thirlmere, or Leathes-water, is a narrow, irregular sheet of water, about three miles in length, skirting the immense base of Helvellyn, and receiving a variety of torrents from the sides of

 that

"At intervals we were relieved from this entertainment, which consisted of a wondrous tumult and grandeur of confusion, by the music of two French-horns, whose harmony was repeated from every recess which Echo haunted on the borders of the lake: here the breathings of the organ were imitated; there, the bassoons with clarionets; in this place, from the harsher sounding cliffs, the cornets; in that, from the wooded creek, amongst the caverns and the trilling water-falls, we heard the soft-toned lute, accompanied with the languishing strains of enamoured nymphs; whilst in the copse and grove was still retained the music of the horns. All this vast theatre seemed possessed by innumerable aerial beings, who breathed celestial harmony."

Hutchinson's Excursion to the Lakes, p. 65.

that huge mountain. This lake is situated in the interior of a very sequestered district, bordering on Westmoreland. Its shores are generally naked and rocky, and display a scene of desolation, which is much heightened by the appearance of the immense craggy masses, that seem to hang on the sides of Helvellyn, from whose steeps they have apparently been severed, but arrested in their tremendous progress down the mountain by the impulse of gravitation: others have reached the bottom, and are at rest in the silent lake. Near the middle, the lake is so contracted by its craggy boundaries, that a bridge of three arches has been thrown over it for the convenience of the neighbouring inhabitants. Further on, the noise of water-falls assail the ear on every side, which are seen tumbling from considerable heights in silvery threads: the north end is terminated by a pyramidal and towering rock.

Derwent-water, or Keswick Lake,* as it is frequently termed, from its vicinity to the town of Keswick, is of an irregular figure, somewhat approaching to the oval, about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. By several writers this has been supposed the finest lake in the north of England: but the pre-eminence is now almost universally awarded to Ulls-water, and we believe justly, as the beauty of the former, though highly admirable and impressive, cannot equal the grand, dignified, and peculiarly sublime features which accompany the latter in almost every part of its extent. In describing this lake, we shall borrow the pen of Mrs. Radcliffe, who has pourtrayed its general character, with a truth and elegance of language, at least equal, if not superior, to any other writer that has yet appeared.

"Derwent-water," says our authoress, "has peculiar charms, both from beauty and wildness. It seems to be nearly of a round form; and the whole is seen at one glance, expanding within an amphitheatre of mountains, rocky, but not vast; broken into many

* The annexed view of this beautiful expanse of water was taken from the terrace at Ormathwaite, which is situated about one mile above Keswick, under the base of Skiddaw.

DERWENT-WATER.

Cumberland.

many fantastic shapes, peaked, splintered, impending, and sometimes pyramidal, opening by narrow vallies to the view of rocks, that rise immediately beyond, and are again overlooked by others. The precipices seldom overhang the water, but are arranged at some distance; and the shores swell with woody eminences, or sink into green pastoral margins. Masses of wood also frequently appear among the cliffs, feathering them to their summits; and a white cottage sometimes peeps from out their skirts, seated on the smooth knoll of a pasture projecting to the lake, and looking so exquisitely picturesque, as to seem placed there purposely to adorn it. The lake, in return, faithfully reflects the whole picture; and so even and brilliantly pellucid is its surface, that it rather heightens than obscures the coloring. Its mild bosom is spotted by four or five small islands, of which those called Lord's, and St. Herbert's, are well wooded, and adorn the view; but another is deformed by buildings, stuck over it like figures upon a twelfth-cake."*

"Beyond the head of the lake, and at a direct distance of three or four miles from Crow Park, the Pass of Borrowdale opens, guarded by two piles of rock, the boldest in the scene, overlooked by many rocky points, and beyond all by rude mountain tops, which come partially and in glimpses to the view. Among the most striking features of the eastern shore are the woody cliffs of Lowdore; then nearer to the eye, Wallow-craggs, of dark brown rock loosely impending; nearer still, Castle Hill, pyramidal, and richly wooded to its point, the most luxuriant feature of the landscape. Cawsey Pike, one of the most remarkable rocks of the western shore, has its ridge scolloped into points, as if with a row of corbells. The cultivated vale of Newland, slopes upwards from the lake between

* The island alluded to is that called *Poclington's*, from its having been the property of a gentleman of that name, who has lately disposed of it to a person from the south of England. By its former owner it was disfigured with several incongruous modern buildings; and to render them still less accordant with the contiguous scenery, the glare of white-wash was superadded. The good sense of the present proprietor, we trust, will occasion them to be removed, and Nature herself be once more left to decorate her own haunts.

these and Thornthwaite Fells. Northward, beyond Crow Park, rises Skiddaw; at its base commences that beautiful level, that spreads to Bassenthwaite-water, where the rocks on the west side of the perspective soon begin to soften, and the vale becomes open and cheerful.

" Such is the outline of Derwent-water, which has a much greater proportion of beauty than Ulls-water, but neither its dignity nor grandeur. Its fells, broken into smaller masses, do not swell, nor start into such bold lines as those of Ulls-water; nor does the size of the lake accord with the general importance of the rocky vale in which it lies. The water is too small for its accompaniments; and its form, being round, and seen entirely at once, leaves nothing for expectation to pursue, beyond the stretching promontory; nor fancy to transform, within the gloom and obscurity of the receding fell; and thus it loses an ample source of the sublime. The beauty of its banks also, contending with the wildness of its rocks, gives opposite impressions to the mind, and the effect of each is perhaps destroyed by the admission of the other. Sublimity cannot exist without simplicity; and even grandeur loses much of its elevating effect, when united with a considerable portion of beauty, then descending to become magnificence."

Still, " Derwent-water affords abundant matter for admiration, though not of so high a character as that which attends Ulls-water. The soft undulations of its shores, the mingled wood and pasture that paint them, the brilliant purity of the water, that gives back every landscape on its bank, and frequently with heightened coloring, the fantastic wildness of the rocks, and the magnificence of the amphitheatre they form, are circumstances, the view of which excites emotions of sweet and tranquil pleasure, softening the mind to tenderness, rather than elevating it to sublimity. The wildness, seclusion, and magical beauty of this vale, seem, indeed, to render it the very abode for Milton's Comus, " deep skill'd in all his mother's witcheries;" and while we survey its fantastic features, we are almost tempted to suppose that he has hurled his

" dazzling

" dazzling spells into the air,
Of power to cheat the eye with bear illusion,
And give it false presentments."

This description of the lake fully accords with its most prominent features; but there are some particulars attending it which merit a more detailed narration. The principal of these is the celebrated waterfall of *Lowdore*, through which the waters of Watenlagh are hurled, on the southern side of the lake. The mountain here makes a rude curve, inclining towards the road; its sides are rugged beyond description, displaying rocks, trees, and shrubs of the most fantastic shapes; its submit is rugged and broken. The fall consists of a series of cascades, which tumble over an enormous pile of protruding craggs, that oppose its descent, and are partially concealed by the projecting arms of trees on each side.

In a dry season the fall is but inconsiderable, and its grandeur entirely lost; yet, " when charged with the thousand streams which a storm pours occasionally from the mountains, one stupendous whole is formed by the mighty mass of rushing element, which presents a most magnificent scene to the eye; and an uproar is raised, that shakes the surrounding mountains to their foundations."* The height of the fall is nearly 200 feet.

Near the middle of the lake, but verging rather to the north, the Island of St. Herbert is situated. It contains about four acres, planted with fir and other trees, and is famous for having been the residence of St. Herbert, who lived in the seventh century, and was distinguished for his firm attachment to St. Cuthbert, which, according to Bede, occasioned the latter to petition Heaven that they might die on the same day. The prayer, continues the legend, " was successful; and at the same hour their souls departed from their bodies, and were transported hence to the kingdom of Heaven by the service and hands of angels." When St. Herbert retired to this island, he erected an hermitage, the ruins of which are yet remaining; and at the distance

* Warner's Tour through the Northern Counties, Vol. II.

distance of seven centuries from the death of the recluse, were the resort of pilgrims, who celebrated his memory by religious observances. Near the ruins is a curious octagonal cottage, lately built, with unhewn stones, mossed over and thatched. This island is the property of Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

Lord's Island is near the north-eastern side of the lake, and contains about five acres. It was once possessed by the *Ratcliff* family, who had a residence here, and took the title of Derwentwater from the lake. The part taken by the last Earl in the rebellion of the year 1715, occasioned its forfeiture, together with the manor and lordship of Keswick, and other estates, which were afterwards vested in trustees for the support of Greenwich Hospital.

The *floating Island* of Keswick has been a theme of occasional controversy, and its existence has not unfrequently been denied; though, in our opinion, there is sufficient proof of its reality, notwithstanding the mantle of invisibility in which it is most frequently enwrapped. The place where its appearance occurs, (for it is but seldom visible,) is on the southern side of the lake, and nearly opposite to the fall of Lowdore. It occasionally appears for a few days, and then becomes invisible for many weeks, and sometimes even for months and years, at which time it is covered with water to the depth of five or six feet. In Clark's Survey of the Lakes, it is described, as about twenty yards in diameter, nearly circular, and sloping gradually from the centre to the circumference, whence, " as far as the eye can distinguish, the sloping is more sudden. The island is never visible unless the water in the lake be *high*, and then it scarcely appears more than a foot above the surface."

This account varies in some particulars from the description given by Mr. Housman, who sought for this island in the autumn of 1798.* He observes, " that there was then no appearance of any island; but his conductor positively asserted that it had appeared " for six weeks above the water the summer before. That it was long and narrow, being at one time upwards of one hundred yards in length, having *long grass* upon it, and that it gradually sunk down

* See his *Topographical Description of Cumberland, &c.*

down again." It was then about five feet under water, with a deep bottom on each side.*

The mode in which this phenomenon is accounted for by Mr. Clark is ingenious; but whether supported by sufficient observation, we are unable to state. He supposes that the torrent which in wet seasons pours down a fissure called *Cat-gill*, from the adjacent heights, and seems totally lost, forces its way between the loose stones, and endeavors to mingle with the waters of the lake; but finding its course impeded by the superincumbent turf, and strong-matted roots of the grass which covers it, raises the turf into a convex form, and, during the continuance of the torrent, gives it the appearance of an island. This hypothesis he endeavors to strengthen by observing, that he has *stood* upon the island, and caught fish; and once pierced the surface with his fishing-rod which the grass roots embraced so closely, that no water could escape; "but, upon withdrawing it, the water spouted to the height of two feet."

The waters of this lake are sometimes agitated in an extraordinary manner, though without any apparent cause; and in a perfectly calm day, are seen to swell in high waves, which have a progressive motion from west to east. This phenomenon has received the name of *Bottom-wind*, but no rational theory has hitherto been devised to account for it. The swell sometimes continues for an hour or two only, yet at others will last almost a whole day, though scarcely a breath of air is felt in the vicinity of the lake.

An excursion on Derwent-water by moon-light, has been represented by some-writers, as fraught with circumstances of inconceivable pleasure; arising from the deep shades of the frowning mountains, the reflected light of the moon on the unrippled surface of the water, and the silence of the night, only broken by the murmurs of the waterfalls. Such an excursion has been frequently made; but no person has described the beauties of the voyage in more

* Since this time there has been two or three *partial* appearances of the island; or more probably of new and *smaller* ones: these occurred in the years 1800 and 1801.

more animated colors than Mr. Hutchinson, with whose description we shall conclude our account of this fine expanse of water.

"We began our voyage soon after the moon was risen, and had illumined the top of Skiddaw; we were surrounded with a solemn gloom; the stillness of the evening rendered the voice of the waterfalls tremendous, as they, in all their variety of sounds, were re-echoed from every cliff. The summits of the rocks, when they began to receive the rising rays, appeared as if crowned with turrets of silver, from which the stars departed for their nightly round. As the gloom below grew deeper, objects around us seemed to rise to view, as emerging on the first morning from chaos. The water was a plain of sable, studded over with gems reflected from the starry firmament; the groves which hung upon the feet of the mountains were wrapt in darkness; and all below was one grave and majestic circle of Skiddaw,

> "till the moon,
> Rising in clouded majesty, at length
> A potent queen, unveil'd her peerless light,
> And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw;"—

when the long-protracted shades the mountains cast on the bosom of the lake, showed the vastness of those masses whence they proceeded; and still, as the moon arose higher in the horizon, the distant objects began to be more illumined, and the whole presented us with a noble moon-light piece, delicately touched by the hand of Nature.

"Mists began to arise on the lake, and through the air, which bore them aloft: being confined, and eddying within this deep circle, they were whirled round, and carried up like a column, which, so soon as it approached the rays of the moon, had a wonderful appearance, and resembled a pillar of light. Maupertius, describing the lake and mountain of Nismi, in Lapland, speaks of a phenomenon of the like nature, which the people called *Haltios*, and which they esteemed to be the guardian spirits of the place: be this as it might, we may venture to assert, that

no Druid, no St. Herbert, no Genius, ever had a more glorious ascension.

" The moon's mild beams now glittered on the waters, and touched the groves, the cliffs, and islands, with a meekness of coloring which added to the solemnity of the night. Every bay and promontory assumed an appearance different from what it had by day: the little dells, which wind round the feet of the mountain, as they were shadowed by interposing objects, or silvered by the moon, afforded most enchanting scenes, where we could have long wandered with delight. Where the lake narrows, and runs up in a creek towards Borrowdale, the rocks looked tremendous, almost shutting us in from the face of Heaven; the cliffs were tinged with scanty gleams of light, which gained their passage through the interstices of the hills, or chasms in the rocks, and served only to discover their horrible over-hanging fronts; their mighty caverns, where the water, struck by our oars, made a hollow sound; their deformed and frowning brows, the hanging shrubs with which they were bearded, and their sparkling waterfalls, that dashed from shelf to shelf; the whole half seen, and half concealed, leaving the imagination to magnify the images of their grandeur and stupendous magnificence."

Bassenthwaite-water, or Broad-water, is nearly three miles north of Keswick lake, having in the east the beautiful and extensive vale of Bassenthwaite, with the mighty Skiddaw rearing its lofty head beyond it; and on the west, a range of humble mountains, which fall abruptly to the water's-edge, and only admit cultivation to prevail in small patches. These declivities are called Withop-brows, and are partly rocky, and partly covered with thick woods. The contiguous scenery affords some very fine views; and the prospect from Ouse-bridge, at the northern end of the lake, is exceedingly beautiful. From this point, Skiddaw, with all the mountains round Borrowdale, appear in a magnificent amphitheatrical perspective; and the vallies both of this and Keswick lake, are seen at one view, which is only terminated by the sublime but dark fells of Borrowdale. Three noble bays spread their pellucid bosoms in different parts of the lake, and greatly

greatly increase the beauty of the neighbouring prospects. Broad water is nearly a mile over at the northern end; but lower down it decreases to little more than a quarter of that breadth: its length is about four miles.

Over-water is seated between Binsey and Caldbeck fells, but possesses no very superior claims to attraction, as the situation is naked, and the country neither sufficiently wild nor sublime to engage the attention that has been exercised on the more mountainous districts. It is about half a mile in length, and somewhat more than a quarter broad.

Lowes-water is a more beautiful lake, situated near the north-western extremity of the mountains, above Mellbreak. Its borders are ornamented with a mixture of woodland and cultivated fields, which receive animation from small farms, that are seated in very pleasing points of view, and, with their waving inclosures, greatly increase the beauty of the landscapes. The southern shore is partly bounded by lofty eminences, which, in some parts, descend precipitously to the water; the northern screen is more humble, and soon softens into an open country. This lake is about a mile long, and one quarter broad, and, contrary to all the others, discharges its waters at the southern end.

Crummock-water expands its pellucid bosom near the skirts of the barren Mellbreak, and other lofty mountains, whose mighty steeps descend generally to the water's-edge, leaving but few tracts for cultivation. These border its western banks; but its opposite shores are much indented, and "varied with low bays, curious promontories, little coppices, and trees scattered among small farms; the whole terminating in a rich scene of woodland, impending in a beautiful manner from the superior eminences. Three small islands ornament the lake, one of which is barren, the others covered with wood. The ragged and pointed summits of the chain of mountains on each side, are truly picturesque: some naked, others wooded to their bases; some verdant, some rocky and heathy, and some covered with red shiver, which streams down their furrowed sides, exhibiting a singular appearance." The length of this lake is nearly four miles, its breadth about half a mile: its waters

waters are very deep and clear, and abound with char, which generally weigh from six to eight ounces each.

Buttermere-water is about one mile south of Crummock-water, from which it is separated by a luxuriant vale, as fine and as level as a bowling-green. Its western shores are hemmed in by a range of rugged mountains, which rise abruptly from the margin of the water, with dark and gloomy aspects, and are known to the shepherds, who are almost the only persons that pace their craggy steeps, by the names of Hay-cock, High-crag, High-stile, and Red-pike. The eastern shores rise more gently, are partially wooded, and admit of cultivation at a little distance from the lake: the north end is skirted by the verdant vale of Buttermere; and the southern extremity bounded by Honister-crag, which abruptly terminates a chain of mountains that extend southward. From this steep, numerous torrents are continually pouring down their foaming waters into the lake; one of these roaring cataracts falls between four and five hundred yards. The length of Buttermere-water is rather more than one mile and a half; its breadth about half a mile.

The river from which this lake principally derives its supply of water, flows through *Gatesgarth-dale*, which opens on the east side of Honister-crag, and has a road leading through it to Borrowdale. This romantic path has been partly described by Mr. Gilpin, who pursued its course for about three miles, and has delineated the peculiarities of the scenery in the most expressive terms. His description so perfectly accords with the real character of this pass, that we shall insert it without abbreviation.

"Gatesgarth-dale is indeed a very tremendous scene. Like all the vallies we had yet found, it had a peculiar character; its features were its own. It was not a vista, like the valley of Watenlath, nor had it any of the sudden turns of the valley of Borrowdale; but it wound slowly and solemnly in one large segment, being at least half a quarter of a mile from side to side, which distance is pretty uniformly observed; the rocky mountains which environed

environed it, keeping their line with great exactness; at least never breaking out into any violent projections.

"The area of this valley is in general concave; the sides almost perpendicular, composed of a kind of broken craggy rock, the ruins of which every where strew the valley, and give it still more the idea of desolation. The river also, which runs through it, is as wild as the valley itself. It has no banks, but the fragments of rocks; no bed, but a channel composed of rocky strata, among which the water forces its course. Its channel, as well as its bank, is composed of loose stones and fragments, which break and divide the stream into a succession of wild, impetuous eddies.

"A stream, which is the natural source of plenty, is, perhaps, when unaccompanied with verdure, the strongest emblem of desolation; it shows the spot to be so barren, that even the greatest source of abundance can produce nothing. The whole valley, indeed, joined in impressing the same ideas. Faithful Nature, making in every part of her ample range unremitting efforts to vegetate, could not here produce a single germen.

"As we proceeded, the grandeur of the valley increased. We had been prepared, indeed, to see the highest precipices which the country produced; such a preface is generally productive of disappointment, but on this occasion it did no injury: the fancy had still its scope. We found the mountains so overhung with clouds, that we could form little judgment of their height: our guide told us they were twice as high as we could see, which, however, we did not believe from the observation we were able to make, as the clouds, at intervals, floated past, and discovered here and there, the shadowy forms of the rocky summits. A great height, however, they certainly were; and the darkness in which they were wrapped, gave us a new illustration of the grandeur of those ideas which arise from obscurity. The middle of the valley is adorned, as these vallies in some part often are, by a craggy hill; on the top of which stands the fragment of a rock, that looks, in Ossian's language, like the *stone*

of

of Power, the rude deity of desolation, to which the scene is sacred."

Before we proceed with the description of the lakes, we must mention a remarkable water-fall about one mile and a half to the west of Buttermere, called *Scale-force*, which has hitherto been little noticed by tourists, on account, probably, of the difficult passage that leads to it. The path, indeed, is so intricate and rocky, that a stranger could scarcely ever pursue it with success, unless accompanied by a guide. This fall is situated under Blea-crag, near an opening between that mountain and Mell-break. The best account of it, which we have seen, is from the pen of Mr. Housman: as it would be idle to multiply description where nothing interesting can be added, and not any thing appears wanting, we shall quote the passage:

"Having obliquely crossed the pasture," he observes, after some particulars unnecessary to our purpose, "we come to a wall close under Blea-crag, which shows nothing but a most rugged face of rock, rising in successive tiers, like so many huge walls of old castles. Here our ears are stunned with a hoarse dashing noise at a little distance, without any appearance of its cause. Climbing over the wall, we descend a few paces, turning to the left, towards the place from whence the sound proceeds, when the sense of sight is still more confounded than that of hearing. The rocks yawn, and open into a frightful chasm, nearly 100 yards in the mountain, the horrid aspect of which at first almost staggers our resolution of making further progress. We cautiously proceed over fragments of rocks up this awful cavity; and soon after our entrance, a water-fall of four or five yards in height meets the eye. We ascend with difficulty over the rocks on one side of this cascade, when we enter a long passage, covered with rocky fragments, and a brook tumbling at the bottom. The roofless walls on each side are perpendicular, covered with dark-colored moss, fern, and shrubs; and near the top large trees grow from the crevices, darkening the chasm with their impending boughs. These natural walls increase in height from about 80 to 180 feet, and are there abruptly terminated

by another perpendicular wall of equal elevation, running across, over which a large body of water rushes forward, and falls sixty yards in one unbroken sheet, with a noise that seems to shake the mountain, and alarms the most intrepid. The spray occasioned by the falling water rises in the form of a thick mist, and fills that part of the cavity, otherwise we might travel with caution along one side of the brook quite to the fall. This chasm is uniformly about four or five yards wide, the bottom almost horizontal, and between the falls, about the space of eighty yards in length, nearly in a direct line. The regularity of the walls forming the side and front screens of this natural curiosity, is very remarkable; nor is it easily conceived, what process of nature could effect the singular excavation. After heavy rains, this cascade becomes terrible, and no one can approach even to the first fall; but in very dry seasons, the quantity of water is inconsiderable."*

Ennerdale-water is spread among the mountains nearest to Whitehaven, and on every side, except the west, guarded with wild and craggy heights, that are almost impassable. Its eastern shore is spangled with small farms, which in some degree alleviate the gloom of the situation: but, "on the whole, the scenery is melancholy; and the mind is apt to be depressed, rather than enlivened, and touched with pleasure, at the view of human habitations sequestered and shut out for many months from the comfortable rays of the sun." The length of this lake is about two miles and a half, and its breadth, in the widest part, about three quarters of a mile.

Wast-water expands its crystal stream in the bosom of Wastdale, among the western mountains, which on each side the dale rise to a great height, and almost meet at their bases. This lake is of very difficult access, except on the side of Egremont; and few travellers care to encounter the dangers of the alpine ways that lead to it. "Some of the mountains lean their rocky heads towards each other, from the opposite sides of the vale, as

* Topographical Description of Cumberland, &c. p. 312.

as if wishing to embrace; while others rise perpendicularly, having their ascents covered with loose stones, which shiver down in long streamers of different colors, somewhat resembling, in appearance, the *aurora borealis*. The vale, from the heights that lead to it, appears a most delightful recess, but seems sunk much below the common level of the earth. Here every thing is rural, and seen in the true style of pastoral beauty and simplicity. The road runs along the north side of the lake, which is about three miles in length, and three quarters of a mile broad, in the widest part. The Screes, a very high ridge of mountains, runs along the southern shore, and the loose rocks on its sides are in an almost constant motion, shivering down into the water. On the north a small tract of cultivated country intervenes between the dale and the mountains, divided into small farms. Towards the north end of this valley the mountains begin to lower, and afterwards diminish by degrees, till they terminate in an open country towards Ravenglass and the coasts of the Irish Sea."

Burn-moor-tarn is seated among the wildest mountains at the head of Miterdale, to which there is scarcely a sheep-tract to direct the steps of the curious traveller. The waters of this small lake do not cover more than 250 acres. *Devock-water* occupies about 300 acres, and is reported to contain the finest trout in the north of England: its situation is among the hills, nearly five miles south-east of Ravenglass. *Talkin-tarn*, and *Tindale-tarn*, occupy about forty or fifty acres each: they are seated on the bleak moors a few miles south-east of Brampton. *Tarn-wadling* spreads its waters on a naked and barren common, about one mile west from the river Eden, at Armathwaite, above which it rises 600 feet perpendicular. It covers about 100 acres, and is much frequented by wild fowl: the carp it produces are extremely fine.

The MOUNTAINS of Cumberland are exceedingly numerous, and many of them of immense elevation, and singular structure. They enter into the composition of almost every view; and either by their sublime heights, their romantic forms, the dignified

grandeur of their aspects, the immensity of the rocky masses that compose them, or the wild, awful, and imposing majesty of their appearance, are well calculated to give birth to interesting emotions.

" On entering Cumberland at the south-west corner, *Black-comb* immediately presents itself; a very high, black-looking, conical-topt hill: its sides are rather smooth; and cultivation is spreading fields up its large base, where also many beautiful farm-houses appear in pleasant situations. This mountain steps boldly forward, dragging behind it a legion of lower hills, ranged in the utmost disorder. The prospect from the summit is extensive."

Skirting the southern borders of the county, the next mountains that presents themselves of any eminence, are *Hard-knot* and *Wry-nose*, which are situated near each other at the head of Eskdale, in the centre of a mountainous country. Further to the north is *Scaw-fell*, a secluded hill, of an oblong form, and measuring 938 yards in perpendicular height above the level of Keswick Lake. In this neighbourhood are two remarkable craggy precipices, called *Doe-crag* and *Earn-crag*, the fronts of which seemed polished like marble. The cliffs called *Screes*, which border the south-side of Wast-water, are about two miles in length, and rise to an immense height. The materials of this bulky mass, as before observed, are continually shivering and tumbling into the lake; " and when a more than ordinary break happens, it causes a prodigious noise, and even fire and smoke, which causes the appearance of lightning to the inhabitants on the opposite shore." Northward from hence is a " vast collection of mountains, many of which are nameless to all but a few shepherds, and never trod upon but by themselves and their flocks. The most remarkable of these towering eminences are Honister-crag, Robinson-fell, High-stile, Red-pike, Hay-cock, Pillar, and Steeple. This enormous range of mountains terminates at Dent; a beautiful green hill just above Egremont. Looking north-eastward, Grassmere immediately strikes the eye, and in part hides those numerous hills which rise behind it as far

far as Cockermouth: it is a long-topt mountain, and said to be nearly as high as Skiddaw. Grisdale-pike, a high conical hill, is also seen in the same quarter.

"This grand assemblage of Nature's monstrous productions lies on the west side of the Derwent: their aspects vary considerably: some are smooth, and covered with a dry green turf; others are wet and mossy on the top, producing heath, rushes, &c. while others again present little beside the naked and rugged rocks, shaped in the rudest and most fantastic forms. Several woods and coppices are interspersed among these hills, either spreading along their bases, or beautifully creeping up their sides; and sometimes their very summits are brushed with a few shrubs and evergreens."

Eastward of Grisdale-pike is the majestic SKIDDAW, whose sweeping declivities nearly reach the margin of Bassenthwaite Lake, above the level of which its summit rises upwards of 3500 feet in perpendicular height, according to experiments made with the barometer. MAURICE, the harmonious eulogist of Netherby, thus speaks of this august mountain:

> There tow'ring *Skiddaw*, wrapt in awful shade,
> Monarch of mountains, rears his mighty head;
> Dark'ning with frowns fair Keswick's beauteous vale,
> He views beneath the gathering tempest's sail;
> Secure, nor heeds the rolling thunders rage,
> Though Scruffel,* trembling, marks the dire presage.

The distance of Siddaw from Keswick, whence travellers generally commence their ascent to its summit, is above five miles: this space is sometimes passed on horseback; but the safest and most practicable method of ascending, is unquestion-

 ably

* "Alluding to these proverbial lines,

> When Skiddaw wears a cap,
> Scruffel wots full well of that.

Scruffel is a mountain in Annadale, in Scotland, the inhabitants of which prognosticate good or bad weather from the mists that fall or rise on the brow of Skiddaw."

ably on foot. In describing this mountain, we shall once more have recourse to the observations of Mrs. Radcliffe, who visited its summit in the year 1795.

" We began," says the lady, " to ascend this tremendous mountain from Keswick. Passing through bowery lanes, luxuriant with mountain-ash, holly, and a variety of beautiful shrubs, to a broad open common, a road led us to the foot of Latrigg, or, as it is called by the country people, Skiddaw's Cub, a large round hill, covered with heath and turf. A narrow path now wound along steep green precipices, the beauty of which prevented what danger there was from being perceived: Derwent-water was concealed by others; but soon after we rose above the steeps, and it appeared with all its enamelled banks, sunk deep amidst a chaos of mountains, and surrounded by ranges of fells, not visible from below. On the other hand, the more cheerful lake of Bassenthwaite expanded at its entire length. Soon after we reached the brink of a chasm, on the opposite side of which wound our future tract; for the ascent is here in an acutely zizgag direction.

" At length, as we ascended, Derwent-water dwindled on the eye to the smallness of a pond, while the grandeur of its amphitheatre was increased by new ranges of dark mountains, no longer individually great, but sublime from accumulation; a scenery to give ideas of the breaking up of a world. Other precipices soon hid it again; but Bassenthwaite continued to spread immediately below us, till we turned into the heart of Skiddaw, and were inclosed by its steeps. We had now lost all trace even of the flocks that were scattered over these tremendous wilds; and the guide conducted us by many curvings among the healthy hills and hollows of the mountains. An opening to the south, at length, showed the whole plan of the narrow vales of St. John and of Nadale, separated by the dark ridge of rock, called St. John's Rigs, with each its small line of verdure at the bottom.

" Leaving this view, the mountain soon again shut out all prospect, but of its own vallies and precipices, covered with various shades of turf and moss, and with heath, of which a dark purple

purple was the prevailing hue. Not a tree nor bush appeared on Skiddaw; nor even a stone-wall any where broke the simple greatness of its lines. Sometimes we looked into tremendous chasms, where the torrent, heard roaring long before it was seen, had worked itself a deep channel, and fell from ledge to ledge, foaming and shining amidst the dark rock. These streams are sublime from the length and precipitancy of their course, which, hurrying the sight with them into the abyss, act, as it were, in sympathy with the nerves; and to save ourselves from following, we recoil from the view with involuntary horror.

"The air now became very thin, and the steeps still more difficult of ascent. About a mile from the summit, the way was, indeed, dreadfully sublime, laying, for nearly half a mile, along the edge of a precipice, that passed with a swift descent, for probably almost a mile, into a glen within the heart of Skiddaw; and neither a hill nor bush interrupted its vast length; nor, by offering a midway check in the descent, diminished the fear it inspired. The ridgy steeps of Saddleback formed the opposite boundary of the glen; and though really at a considerable distance, had, from the height of the two mountains, such an appearance of vicinity, that it almost seemed as if we could spring to its side. The hills in this part rose so closely above the precipice, as scarcely to allow a ledge wide enough for a single horse. After this, the ascent appeared easy and secure; and we were bold enough to wonder that the steeps near the beginning of the mountain had excited any anxiety.

"Passing the skirts of the two points of Skiddaw, which are nearest to Derwent-water, we approached the third and loftiest, and then perceived that their steep sides, together with the ridges which connect them, were entirely covered near the summits with a whitish shivered slate, which threatens to slide down them with every gust of wind: the broken state of this slate makes the present summits seem like the ruins of others. The ridge on which we passed from the second summit to the third, was narrow, and the eye reached, on each side, down the whole extent of the mountain, following, on the left, the rocky precipices of Bassenthwaite,

and looking, on the right, into the glens of Saddleback, far, far below. But the prospects that burst upon us from every part of the vast horizon, when we had gained the summit, were such as we had scarcely dared to hope for, and must now rather venture to enumerate than to describe.

"We stood on a pinnacle, commanding the whole dome of the sky. The prospects below, each of which had been before considered separately as a great scene, were now miniature parts of the immense landscape. To the north lay, like a map, the vast tract of low country which extends between Bassenthwaite and the Irish Channel, marked with the silver circles of the river Derwent, in its progress from the lake. Whitehaven and its white coast were distinctly seen; and Cockermouth seemed almost under the eye: a long blackish line more to the west, was said, by the guide, to be the Isle of Man. Bounding the low country to the north, the wide Solway Frith, with its indented shores, looked like a grey horizon; and the double range of Scottish mountains, seen distinctly through the mist beyond, seemed like lines of dark clouds above it. The Solway appeared surprisingly near us, though at fifty miles distance; and the guide said, that, on a bright day, its shipping could plainly be discerned. Nearly in the north, the heights seemed to soften into plains; for no object was there visible through the obscurity that had began to draw over the furthest distance; but towards the east, they began to swell again; and what we were told were the Cheviot Hills, dawned feebly beyond Northumberland. We now spanned the narrowest part of England, looking from the Irish Channel, on one side, to the German Ocean, on the other; the latter was, however so far off, as to be discernible only like a mist.

"Nearer than the county of Durham, stretched the ridge of Cross-fell, and an indistinct multitude of the Westmoreland and Yorkshire highlands, whose lines disappeared beyond Saddleback, now evidently *pre-eminent* over Skiddaw. Passing this mountain, in our course to the south, we saw immediately below the fells round Derwent-water; the lake itself remaining still concealed

cealed in their deep rocky bosoms. Southward and westward, the whole prospect was a *turbulent chaos of dark mountains*. All individual dignity was now lost in the immensity of the whole, and every variety of character was overpowered by that of astonishing and gloomy grandeur.

"Over the fells of Borrowdale, and far to the south, the northern end of Windermere appeared like a wreath of grey smoke, that spreads along the mountain's side. More southward still, and beyond all the fells of the lakes, Lancaster sands extended to the faintly seen waters of the sea. To the west, Duddon sands gleamed in a long line among the fells of High Furness. Immediately under the eye lay Bassenthwaite, surrounded by many ranges of mountains, invisible from below. We saw green cultivated vales over the tops of lofty rocks, and other mountains over these vales in many ridges, whilst innumerable narrow glens were traced in all their windings, and seen uniting behind the hills with others that also sloped upward from the lake.

"The air on this summit was boisterous, intensely cold, and difficult to be respired, though the day was below warm and serene. It was dreadful to look down from nearly the brink of the point on which we stood upon the lake of Bassenthwaite, and over a sharp and separated ridge of rocks, that, from below, appeared of tremendous height, but now seemed not to reach half way up Skiddaw; it was almost as if

> "the precipitation might down stretch
> Below the beam of sight."

"In the descent, it was interesting to observe each mountain below gradually re-assuming its dignity, the two lakes expanding into spacious surfaces, the many little vallies that sloped upwards from their margins recovering their variegated tints of cultivation, the cattle again appearing in the meadows, and the woody promontories changing from smooth patches of shade into richly-tufted summits. At about a mile from the top, a great difference was perceptible in the climate, which became comparatively

tively warm, and the summer hum of bees was again heard among the purple heath."

To the north and east of Skiddaw, there is a continuation of several hills of less importance, of uninteresting forms, which are principally covered with heath, and terminate in the open cultivated part of the county. The most remarkable are Caldbeck-fells, Carrock-fells, Bouscale-fell, and Souter-fell. On Bouscale-fell is a spacious sheet of water, so inclosed by an amphitheatrical ridge of craggy rocks, that the rays of the sun never reach its surface for four months in the winter season.

Souter-fell is nearly 900 yards high, barricadoed on the north and west sides with precipitous rocks, but somewhat more open on the east, and easier of access. On this mountain occurred the extraordinary phenomena, that, towards the middle of the past century, excited so much conversation and alarm. We mean the visionary appearances of armed men, and other figures; the causes of which have never yet received a satisfactory solution; though, from the circumstances hereafter mentioned, there seems reason to believe, that they are not entirely inexplicable. The particulars are related somewhat differently; but as Mr. Clarke procured the attestations of two of the persons to whom the phenomena were first visible, to the account inserted in his Survey of the Lakes, we shall relate the circumstances from that authority.

By the attested relation, it seems, that the first time any of these visionary phenomena were observed, was on a summer's evening in the year 1743. As Daniel Stricket, then servant to John Wren, of *Wilton-hall*,* the next house to *Blakehills*,* was sitting at the door with his master, they saw the figure of a man with a dog, pursuing some horses along Souter-fell side, a place so steep that a horse can scarcely travel on it. They appeared to run at an amazing pace, till they got out of sight at the lower end of the fell. The next morning Stricket and his master ascended the steep side of the mountain, in full expectation that they should find the man

* These places are about half a mile from Souter-fell.

man lying dead; as they were persuaded that the swiftness with which he ran must have killed him; and imagined likewise, that they should pick up some of the shoes, which they thought the horses must have lost in galloping at such a furious rate. They, however, were disappointed; for there appeared not the least vestiges of either man or horses; not so much as the mark of a horse's hoof upon the turf. Astonishment, and a degree of fear, perhaps, for some time, induced them to conceal the circumstances; but they at length disclosed them, and, as might be expected, were only laughed at for their credulity.

The following year, 1744, on the 23d of June, as the same Daniel Stricket, who at that time lived with Mr. William Lancaster's father, of Blakehills, was walking a little above the house, about half past seven in the evening, he saw a troop of horsemen riding on Souter-fell side, in pretty close ranks, and at a brisk pace. Mindful of the ridicule which had been excited against him the preceding year, he continued to observe them in silence for some time; but being at last convinced that the appearance was real, he went into the house, and informed Mr. Lancaster, that he had something curious to show him. They went out together; but, before Stricket had either spoken or pointed to the place, his master's son had himself discovered the aerial troopers; and when conscious that the same appearances were visible to both, they informed the family, and the phenomena were alike seen by all.

"These visionary horsemen *seemed* to come from the lowest part of Souter-fell, and became visible at a place called Knott; they then moved in regular troops along the side of the fell, till they became opposite to Blakehills, when they went over the mountain: thus they described a kind of *curvilineal* path; and both their first and last appearances were bounded by the top of the mountain."

The pace at which these shadowy forms proceeded, was a *regular swift walk;* and the whole time of the continuance of their appearance was upwards of two hours: but further observation was then precluded by the approach of darkness.

Many

Many troops were seen in succession; and frequently the last, or last but one, in a troop, would quit his position, gallop to the front, and then observe the same pace with the others. The same changes were visible to all the spectators; and the view of the phenomena was not confined to Blakehills only, "but was seen by *every person* at every cottage within the distance of a mile." Such are the particulars of this singular relation, as given by Mr. Clarke. The attestation is signed by Lancaster and Stricket, and dated the 21st of July, 1745. The number of persons who witnessed the march of these aerial travellers seems to have been twenty-six.

These phenomena have by some been considered as a mere *deceptio visus*; but it appears in the highest degree improbable, that so many spectators should experience the same kind of illusion, and at exactly the same period. We should rather attribute the appearances to particular states of the atmosphere, and suppose them to be the shadows of *realities*;* the airy resemblances of *scenes actually passing* in a distant part of the country, and by some singular operation of natural causes, thus expressively imaged on the aclivity of the mountains. We shall illustrate our opinion by some particulars relating to the *Spectre of the Broken*, an aerial figure that is sometimes seen among the Hartz mountains in Hanover.†

"Having ascended the Broken," observes M. Hauë, from whose diary this account is transcribed, "for the thirtieth time, I was at length so fortunate as to have the pleasure of seeing this phenomenon. The sun rose about four o'clock, and the atmosphere being quite serene towards the east, his rays could pass without any obstruction over the Heinrichshöhe: In the south-west, however, towards Achtermannshöhe, a brisk west wind carried before it thin transparent vapors. About a quarter past four I looked round, to see whether the atmosphere would permit me to have a free prospect to the south-west, when I observed,

* It should be remarked, that the time when these appearances were observed, was the eve of the rebellion, when some troops of horsemen might be privately exercising.

† See *Gottingisches Journal der Naturwissenschaften*, Vol. I. Part III.

served, at a very great distance, towards Achtermannshöhe, a human figure of a monstrous size! A violent gust of wind having almost carried away my hat, I clapped my hand to it, by moving my arm towards my head, and the colossal figure did the same.

"The pleasure which I felt at this discovery can hardly be described; for I had already walked many a weary step in the hopes of seeing this shadowy image, without being able to gratify my curiosity. I immediately made another movement, by bending my body, and the colossal figure before me repeated it. I was desirous of doing the same thing once more, but my colossus had vanished. I remained in the same position, waiting to see whether it would return, and in a few minutes it again made its appearance on the Achtermannshöhe. I paid my respects to it a second time, and it did the same by me. I then called the landlord of the *Broken, (the neighbouring inn,)* and having both taken the same position which I had taken alone, we looked towards the Achtermannshöhe, but saw nothing. We had not, however, stood long, when two such colossal figures were formed over the above eminence, which repeated their compliments by bending their bodies as we did, after which they vanished. We retained our position, kept our eyes fixed on the same spot, and in a little time the two figures again stood before us, and were joined by a third. Every movement that we made these figures imitated; but with this difference, that the phenomenon was sometimes weak and faint, sometimes strong and well defined."

This curious detail concerning the imitative powers of the Spectre of the Broken, demonstrates that the actions of human beings are sometimes pictured on the clouds; and when all the circumstances of the phenomena on Souter-fell are considered, it seems highly probable, that some thin vapors must have been hovering round its summit at the time when the appearances were observed. It is also probable, that these vapors must have been impressed with the shadowy forms that seemed to "imitate humanity," by a particular operation of the sun's rays, united

united with some singular, but unknown refractive combinations, that were then taking place in the atmosphere.

Saddle-back rears its vast head on the western side of Souterfell, which, in fact, is only an appendage to this more stupendous mountain. It obtained its name from its shape resembling a saddle, when seen from several different points of view. Its base, to use the expression of a popular writer, is broken into a "little world of mountains, green with cultivation:" its north-western skirts unite with the declivities of Skiddaw; but its southern face is furrowed by several hideous chasms; and its summit is in many parts frightful and desolate. It appears to have been in a volcanic state; and a lake on the upper part of the mountain, called Threlkeld-tarn, whose bed is apparently the solid rock, is supposed, from the lava and burnt stones found in its neighbourhood, to have been the crater. This cavity is of several acres in extent, and said to be so deeply situated in the bosom of the rocks, that the sun never shines upon it: its waters appear black, but smooth as glass. The views from the summit are exceedingly extensive; but those immediately under the eye, on the mountain itself, so tremendous and appalling, that few persons have sufficient resolution to experience the emotions which those awful scenes inspire, and they are therefore but seldom visited. One of the points of the summit juts out between two horrid gulphs, that seem to be more than 800 feet deep, having their sides craggy and barren, and their bottoms paved with broken rocks, of various hideous forms and dimensions. The height of this mountain, as taken by Mr. Donald, is 3324 feet: that of Skiddaw, as ascertained by the same gentleman, 3270.

Near the southern declivity of this vast eminence is the Vale of *Wanthwaite*,* which most tourists have mistaken for the *Vale of St. John*, and described it by that name. It is a narrow cultivated spot, lying in the bosom of tremendous rocks, that impend over it in masses of grey crag. These rocks are overlooked by still more awful mountains, that fall in abrupt lines, and

* See History of Cumberland, Vol. II. p. 149.

and close up the vista, except where they also are commanded by the vast top of Helvellyn. On every side are images of desolation and stupendous greatness. In the widest part of the dale is a singular piece of scenery, which has been thus described in Hutchinson's Excursion to the Lakes.

"An ancient ruined castle seems to stand upon the summit of a little mount, the mountains around forming an amphitheatre. This massive bulwark shows a front of various towers, and makes an awful, rude, and Gothic appearance, with its lofty turrets, and ragged battlements: we traced the galleries, the bending arches, the buttresses. The greatest antiquity stands characterized in its architecture; the inhabitants near it assert, that it is an antediluvian structure.

"The traveller's curiosity is roused, and he prepares to make a nearer approach, when that curiosity is put upon the rack, by his being assured, that if he advances, certain Genii, who govern the place, by virtue of their supernatural arts, and necromancy, will strip it of all its beauties, and by enchantment transform the magic walls. The vale seems adapted for the habitation of such beings; its gloomy recesses and retirements look like the haunts of evil spirits. There was no delusion in the report; we were soon convinced of its truth; for this piece of antiquity, so venerable and noble in its aspect, as we drew near, changed its figure, and proved no other than a shaken massive pile of rocks, which stand in the midst of this little vale, disunited from the adjoining mountains, and have so much the real form and resemblance of a castle, that they bear the name of *The Castle Rocks of St. John.*"

Watenlath is a tract of mountainous country, (itself surrounded by mountains still higher,) which connecting with Borrowdale-fells, advances south-west from Saddleback, and breaks abruptly on the Vale of Keswick. In its bosom is a valley so contracted, that it affords room for little more than a path at the bottom, and the little river that, falling into Derwent-water, forms the cataract of Lowdore. For nearly the space of three miles, the Vale of Watenlath appears only like a chasm of rifted rocks, the mountains

mountains on each side being so perpendicular, that their summits are hardly more asunder than their bases. The valley terminates in a rocky amphitheatre, of considerable grandeur, above the lake of Keswick.

Beyond Watenlath, to the west, is the rocky chasm of *Borrowdale*, a tremendous pass, which opens from the centre of the amphitheatre that binds the head of Derwent-water. "Dark caverns yawn at its entrance terrific as the wildness of a maniac; and disclose a narrow strait, running up between mountains of granite, that are shook into almost every possible form of horror, and resemble the accumulations of an earthquake, splintered, shivered, piled, amassed." Through this region of desolation, which furnishes a succession of such romantic and picturesque scenes, that they can hardly be paralleled by any in Britain, the river Derwent pursues its rapid course, leaping from rock to rock, and giving animation to its rude, horrid, or fantastic boundaries. Near the entrance of the gorge is a detached mountain, called Castle-crag, which obtained its name from a fortress that once frowned on its summit, and guarded this important pass. At its foot is the romantic village or hamlet of Grange, situated among the wood and meadows which skirt the borders of the Derwent. The views from the top of Castle-crag are extensive and peculiar. On one side is the lake and vale of Keswick, with their accompaniments of rocks, islands, villages, seats, farm-houses, and cottages; with the majestic Skiddaw overlooking his more savage neighbours in the background; on the other, the straits of Borrowdale, where immense rocky mountains are huddled together in the most singular arrangement, as if "emerging from, or returning to, the wildest chaos: rock riots over rock, and mountain triumphs over mountain."

Among the most gigantic of the fells that form the great outline of this astonishing prospect are Eagle-crag, Glamarara, Bull-crag, and Serjeant-crag. The first is a tremendous rock at the head of Borrowdale to the east, where the eagles have commonly made their habitation, and their nests. The young eagles

BURROWDALE,
From Rowlar Stone,
Cumberland.

THE BOWDER STONE.

eagles are occasionally caught by the adventurous inhabitants of the dale, who, when standing underneath, observe the place where the nest is seated, and afterwards, from the summit of some cliff, let down by ropes one of the most hardy of their companions, to secure the nest while the old eagles are abroad. Glamarara is a perpendicular rock, of immense height. Bull-crag, and Serjeant-crag, are also considerable eminences, but have their rugged sides covered with hanging wood.

Nearly opposite to Castle-crag, in one of the recesses of this romantic chasm, is that gigantic mass of rock called the *Bowder-stone*. Its veins "are exactly similar to those of the adjoining rocks,"* from which it seems to have been detached by some great convulsion of nature; but its immense size, and singular form, render it nearly impossible to account for the mode by which it reached the place that it now occupies. It rests on some points of rock, and lies almost hollow; the road winding round its base. Its upper side, which projects about twelve feet over its base. Its form bears some resemblance to that of a large ship inclined upon one side. Its length is about thirty-one yards, and its weight has been computed at nearly 1800 tons: a little earth on the top affords nourishment to one or two small trees.

South-eastward of the chasm of Borrowdale, and partly in Westmoreland, is the august *Helvellyn*, with which the three mountains, Cross-fell, Grassmere, and Skiddaw, only, in this kingdom, dispute the point of altitude. Its height, as computed by Donald, is 3324 feet; and the snow remains longer on its summit than on Skiddaw; but this is, perhaps, occasioned by its being situated in the more interior parts of this mountainous district than Skiddaw, which is more exposed to the sea breezes, and the winds that blow over a low-cultivated country: its ridge is rude, and magnificently awful, stretching nearly a mile and a half in one vast concave ridge. Huge and innumerable fragments of rocks hang pendant from its sides, and appear ready to fall and overwhelm the curious traveller who dares to

* History of Cumberland, Vol. II. p. 211.

ascend its wild and fantastic heights. The prospect from its summit is exceedingly extensive; and Cross-fell, and Ingleborough in Yorkshire, are distinctly visible.

We have already noticed the impressive grandeur of the echoes that may be excited in the vicinity of Ulls-water, but this effect is almost paralleled by the reverberations of any loud sound suddenly emitted in the wilds of these romantic eminences. "It is utterly impossible," says a popular writer, "for a lively imagination, unused to the delusion, to experience it, without a momentary belief that he is surrounded by the unseen spirits of the mountains, reproving his intrusion into their *sacred recesses* in vocal thunder." The universal uproar which a sudden burst of laughter produces in the bosom of these precipices, has been beautifully expressed by WORDSWORTH, in the following admirable effusion, inserted in his Lyrical Ballads.

'Twas that delightful season, when the broom,
Full flower'd, and visible on every steep,
Along the copses runs in veins of gold:
Our pathway led us on to Rotha's banks;
And when we came in front of that tall rock
Which looks towards the east, I there stopp'd short,
And trac'd the lofty barrier with my eye
From base to summit: such delight I found
To note in shrub and tree, in stone and flower,
That *intermixture* of delicious hues
Along so vast a surface, all at once,
In one impression, by connecting force
Of their own beauty, imag'd in the heart.
—When I had gaz'd, perhaps, two minutes space,
Joanna, looking in my eyes, beheld
That ravishment of mine, and laugh'd aloud.
The *rock*, like something starting from a sleep,
Took up the lady's voice, and laugh'd again:
That ancient woman,* seated on *Helm-crag*,
Was ready with her cavern; *Hammar-scar*,

And

* On Helm crag, that impressive single mountain, at the head of the Vale of Grassmere, is a rock which, from most points of view, bears a striking resemblance to an old woman cowering.

And the tall steep of *Silver-how*, sent forth
A noise of laughter; southern *Loughrigg* heard;
And *Fairfield* answer'd with a mountain tone:
Helvellyn far into the clear blue sky
Carried the lady's voice; old *Skiddaw* blew
His speaking-trumpet; back out of the clouds
Of *Glamarara* southward came the voice;
And *Kirkstone* toss'd it from his misty head.
Now whether (said I to our cordial friend,
Who, in the hey-day of astonishment,
Smil'd in my face) this were, in simple truth,
A work accomplish'd by the brotherhood
Of ancient mountains, or my ear was touch'd
With dreams and visionary impulses,
Is not for me to tell; but sure I am,
That there was a loud uproar in the hills;
And while we both were listening, to my side
The fair Joanna drew, as if she wish'd
To shelter from some object of her fear.

The mountains on the eastern side of Cumberland are a portion of that immense ridge termed the British Appennines, which commencing in Derbyshire, extend in a continued chain of different elevations to the river Tweed. On entering the county from the north, the bleak, naked, and wet district round Nichol Forest and Bewcastle presents itself; and the eminences, speaking generally, are barren and heathy. The hills named Dove-crags and Christenbury-crags are high, and extremely rugged near the summits, particularly the latter, which affords a very extensive prospect: the view from Preston-Hill, a few miles to the east of Bewcastle, also comprehends a considerable tract of country. The next eminence of any magnitude, is Spade-Adam, a dreary and extensive waste, rendered more dismal by the contiguity of black and cheerless looking moors, which vary in elevation, and become disagreeable objects from their lumpish and uncouth forms.

Some miles south-west of Spade-Adam is Castle-carrock-fell, of more agreeable aspect, especially towards the west, where it rises rather abruptly from a verdant base, and becomes some-

what precipitous near the summit. Hence, this range of mountains continues, with but few breaks, and little variation in altitude, to *Cross-fell*, which rears its lofty head near the confines of the county, and, from being encompassed with other desolate and barren heights, retains the snow upon its summit nearly three quarters of the year. Different portions of the intermediate range between Castle-carrock-fell, and Cross-fell, are distinguished by the names of the fells of Cumrew, Croglin, Thackmoor, and Hartside; and are partly covered with bent-grass, rushes, and heath, and partly with fragments of lime-stone rock. The ascent to Cross-fell is in some places very steep, and in others it passes over wastes, which in wet seasons become an actual morass. At different elevations there are two extensive plains; and a third on the summit of the mountain contains several hundred acres, and chiefly consists of a loose whitish free-stone, covered with moss, and other productions of the vegetable kingdom. The prospect from this height is supposed to include a diameter of more than one hundred miles, and to comprehend great part of six counties. The extreme altitude of the mountain, as computed by Donald, is 3390 feet. A few yards below the summit is a spring called the Gentleman's Well, the temperature of which seldom varies more than ten degrees during the whole year.

This range of mountains, of which Cross-fell is the highest part, frequently gives birth to that singular phenomenon called the *Helm-wind*, which rushes from an enormous cloud that gathers round the summit of Cross-fell, and covers it like a helmet. Its appearance, and the manner in which it affects the air, have been thus described by the Rev. Mr. Richardson.*

"In the vicinity of these mountains the air is generally very clear and healthy, owing, perhaps, to the violent Helm-winds in the months of December, January, February, March, and April: but the inhabitants of the countries immediately influenced by that wind, are more subject to rheumatic complaints than those

* See History of Cumberland, Vol. I. p. 267.

those at a greater distance. The summit of Cross-fell, and the regions a little lower, are sometimes clear when the vale is covered with a fog. I have been upon the mountain when that has happened, and the spectacle is curious, as the clouds appear firm, though uneven, like a boisterous disturbed ocean. All distant sounds are at that time heard distinctly, and strike the ear in a very singular manner, as they seem to issue under your feet.

"The name of *Helm* seems to be derived from the Saxon, and implies, in our language, a *covering*. Its appearances, according to my remarks, have been that of a white cloud resting on the summits of the hills, extending even from Brough to Brampton: it wears a bold, broad front, like a vast float of ice, standing on edge. On its first appearance, there issues from it a prodigious noise, which, in grandeur and awfulness, exceeds the roaring of the ocean. Sometimes there is a *Helm-bar*, which consists of a white cloud arranged opposite to the helm, and holding a station various in its distances, being sometimes not more than half a mile from the mountain; at others three or four miles: its breadth also varies from a quarter of a mile to a mile at least; this cloud prevents the wind blowing farther westward. The sky is generally visible between the *helm* and the *bar*, and frequently loose bodies of vapour, or small specks of clouds, are separated from the helm and the bar, and flying across in contrary directions, both east and west, are seen to sweep along the sky with amazing velocity. From the bar-cloud the wind blows eastward; but underneath it is a dead calm, or gusts of wind from all quarters: and the violence of the wind is generally greatest when the helm is highest above the mountains. The cold air rushes down the hill with amazing strength: it mostly comes in gusts; though it sometimes blows with unabated fury for twenty-four hours, and continues blowing at intervals for three, four, five, and even six weeks. I have at different times walked into the cloud, and found the wind increase in violence, till I reached the mist floating on the side of the hill: when once entered into that mist, I experienced a dead calm.

If the *helm* is stationed above the mountain, and does not rest upon it, it blows with considerable violence immediately under the helm. Shepherds have frequently observed, that the wind rushes down on each side, so that at a distance from the base of the mountain, it blows from different quarters. The helm does not always observe a regular form; neither is there always a helm-bar, for that phenomenon only appears when the wind at a little distance blows from the west."

In another description of this singular phenomenon, written by Mr. Ritson, and inserted with alterations in the History of Cumberland, it is observed, that "these heights are supposed to affect the weather in a manner somewhat similar to what the inhabitants of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts experience; and what are called in this country *shedding winds*, generally blow on the contrary sides of Cross-fell from opposite quarters to the *Helm-winds;* and the storms which rake the country on one side of the mountain, seldom affect the other. Upon the summits of this lofty ridge of mountains there frequently hangs a vast volume of clouds, in a sullen and drowsy state, having little movement. This heavy collection of vapours often extends the length of several miles, and reaches half way down to the base of the fells: the neighbouring mountains are generally, at the same time, clear of mist, and show no signs of rain. This *Helm*, or cloud, exhibits an awful and solemn appearance; the upper parts being tinged with a gleaming white by the sun's rays, while the lower parts spread a gloom over the mountains, like the shadows of night.

"When this mighty assemblage of vapour first begins to gather upon the hills, there is to be observed, hanging about it, a black strip of cloud, which is continually flying off, and is apparently fed from the white part, or real helm. This strip is called the *Helm-bar*, as during its appearance the winds are thought to be resisted by it; for, on its dispersion, they rage vehemently upon the vallies beneath. The direction of the helm-bar is parallel to that of the main cloud, or collection of vapour, which is tinged with white by the sun's rays: it appears in continual agitation,

agitation, as if struggling with contrary blasts; while the *helm* at the same time is perfectly motionless. When the *bar* is dispersed, the winds that issue from the *helm* are sometimes extremely violent, but their degree of force seems generally to be in proportion to the real current of the winds which blow at a distance from the mountains, and which are frequently in a contrary direction. At the base of the mountain, the blasts are much less violent than in the middle region; and yet the hurricane is sometimes impetuous even there, bearing every thing before it; though at the distance of a few miles there is a dead calm, and a sunny sky." This phenomenon is almost always terminated by rain, which restores the general warmth of the atmosphere; for the air of the adjacent country is mostly rendered extremely cold by the blowing of the Helm-wind.

The RIVERS and smaller streams of Cumberland are very numerous. The principal are the Eden, the Eamont, the Duddon, the Ehen, the Derwent, the Greata, the Cocker, the Ellen, the Waver, the Wampool, the Caldew, the Peteril, the Esk, the Liddal, the Line or Leven, the Irthing, and the Gelt.

The *Eden* is one of the largest rivers in the north of England. It issues from the side of a hill in Westmoreland, near the borders of Yorkshire, and, after receiving the waters of various smaller streams, enters Cumberland at its confluence with the Eamont. In its progress through the county, it takes rather a north-westerly direction, and having passed Kirkoswald and Carlisle, flows into the Solway Frith near Rock-cliffe Marsh, where it forms a fine estuary. Its course is inclosed on each side with high grounds, which sometimes approach to the water's edge; but generally there is a flat vale, or level tract of land, between its borders, and the high land. These vales are from twenty yards to half a mile in breadth; but their most common size is from one to two or 300 yards. They are provincially termed *Holm-lands*, and appear to have been formed by the river varying its tracts for a long series of ages. The banks of the Eden are in many parts beautifully clothed with wood; and its channel is, in general, either paved

with rock, or covered with smooth pebbles. It produces fine trout, and various other kinds of fish, but particularly salmon, which are very plentiful, and of an excellent quality. On the river are several fisheries belonging to different proprietors.

The *Eamont* derives its crystal stream from some of the highest and most romantic mountains in England. Its most distant branch rises nearly upon the height of Kirkstone, in Westmoreland, and accompanies the road down that mountain in a continued rumbling cataract; thence, in a gentle current, it flows through Patterdale to Ulls-water; and issuing from this lake near Pooly Bridge, proceeds in a south-easterly direction, through a pleasant wooded vale to the Eden, into which it pours its tributary waters.

The *Duddon* is a small river, rising near the shire-stones which mark the union of the three counties of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. It flows southward, and forms the boundary between this county and Lancashire, from its source to its confluence with the Sea, a distance of about twenty miles. It receives the waters of several brooks that flow from the mountains Hard-knot and Wry-nose; and its whole course, till it reaches the tide-mark, is through a narrow dell, skirted by mountains and elevated grounds: the sea flows nearly nine miles up its channel. Great abundance of fish are taken in this river, particularly salmon, trout, cod, and flounders.

The *Eden* rises in the mass of mountains that surround Borrowdale, and having formed the liquid expanse called Ennerdale-water, proceeds in a semicircular direction through the pleasant dales of Ennerdale and Kinniside to Egremont, and then flows southward through a flat country to the sea.

The *Derwent* has its origin among the monstrous crags at the head of Borrowdale, and having poured its foaming stream over various precipices, has its current enlarged by several sister branches at the bottom of that romantic chasm, through which it is dashed from rock to rock, till it flows into the crystal bosom of Derwent-lake. At the foot of this beautiful expanse of water, it unites with the Greata, and afterwards meanders through

through an extensive tract of meadow-land till it reaches Bassenthwaite-water, through which it pursues its silent course, and at length emerges at Ousebridge. Again confined in a rocky channel, it assumes a westerly direction, and flows rapidly through a narrow vale to Cockermouth, where it is joined by the waters of the Cocker, and then pursues its course through a more open country to the sea at Workington. The scenery along the whole extent of this river is exceedingly varied and interesting.

The *Greata* is formed by the junction of the two small rivers *Glendera-maten* and *Bure*. The former derives its origin from Threlkeld-tarn, on Saddleback, and winding round Souter-fell flows through the narrow Vale of Grisdale and Threlkeld, and having received supplies from the various streams that issue from the surrounding mountains, unites with the Bure below Threlkeld. The latter river rises near Dun-mail-raise, and after forming the Lake of Thirlmere, at the base of the huge Helvellyn, pursues a rapid course through the Vale of St. John, and soon contributes its waters to form the Greata, which rushes along a narrow glen, passes Keswick, and falls into the Derwent.

The *Cocker* springs from a mountain near the black-lead mines, and, after flowing through the lakes of Buttermere and Crummock, receives the tributary stream of Lowes-water; then continuing its progress northward, it divides the beautiful Vale of Lorton, and, after leaving the mountains, descends through a more open country to the Derwent at Cockermouth. The course of this river is rendered peculiarly beautiful by the variety and romantic nature of the grounds it passes through.

The *Ellen* is a small river, which takes its rise on Caldbeck fells, and is swelled by numerous streams that issue from the declivities of the range of hills which forms the western boundary of the Derwent. Having reached the low grounds, it passes Udale and Ireby, and meanders in a westerly direction through an open vale till it falls into the sea at Maryport.

The *Water* and the *Wampool* derive their origin from the fells about Brocklebank. The former wanders for a few miles through a low

a low tract of country, and then falls into the sandy estuary of the Wampool, which flows more eastward, and at length conveys its waters into Solway Frith. Between 3000 and 4000 acres of ground have been converted into a mere bed of sand, by the tide flowing up the channels of these rivers.

The *Caldew* springs from the south-east side of Skiddaw, and is supplied with several tributary streams from the neighbouring fells. It pursues a northerly direction by Hesket New-market, to Carlisle, where it joins the Eden after a course of about twenty-four miles. Its banks are remarkably woody, and the vales through which it flows very beautiful, though generally narrow. In its course to Carlisle, it turns a number of corn and cotton-mills; and its water is much used for bleaching, the quality of it being thought excellent for that purpose.

The *Peteril* has several branches, the chief of which issue from the neighbourhood of Graystock Park, Skelton, and Hutton; and, after forming a junction, descend northward towards Carlisle, near which this river flows into the Eden.

The *Esk* is a large river, which enters Cumberland at a place called the *Moat*, from Scotland, and flowing through a beautiful vale, passes Longtown, and continuing its course in a westerly direction, falls into the Solway Frith. Great quantities of salmon are taken in this river.

> Majestic o'er the steeps, with murmuring roar,
> See winding Esk his rapid current pour;
> On the bright wave the sportive salmon play,
> And bound and glisten in the noon-tide ray.
>
> MAURICE.

The *Liddal* enters this county from Scotland at Kirshope-foot, where it receives the waters of *Kirshope* rivulet, which springs from the sides of the craggy hills of Nichol Forest and Roxburgh. It then traverses a wild country, along a rocky channel, in a deep and contracted valley, in one part of which, near Penton-Pills, the rocks rise perpendicularly to a great height, and are fringed with trees and bushes, which grow out of their crevices. Afterwards its waters flow into the Esk, near its entrance into Cumberland. The

The *Line*, or *Leven*, springs from various fountains among the gloomy hills of Nichol Forest and Bewcastle, and waters, with much regularity, almost every corner of these extensive districts. The two principal branches rise near Christenbury-craggs: the one on the north side is called Black Line; and the other on the south, White Line. These having received many smaller streams in their course, unite near Stapleton Church. Flowing hence, the Line is encreased by several brooks, and afterwards winds in a very serpentine manner through some fertile and pleasant vales, till it effects a junction with the Esk, a few miles above Solway Frith.

The *Irthing* flows from the bleak hills which divide this county from Northumberland, and proceeding in a southerly direction, forms the boundary between the two counties for several miles. Then winding round Spade-Adam Waste, it receives an increase from several streams in that barren district, and afterwards inclining to the west, flows through a meandering channel towards the Eden, into which it falls near Newby. Some very fine scenery adorns the banks of this river.

The *Gelt* rises on Croglin-fell, and pursuing a rapid course northward, through Geltsdale Forest, issues from the fells below Castle-carrock, and having its current swelled by Castle-carrock-beck, and the brook that flows from Talkin-tarn, it continues its progress till it unites with the Irthing, near Edmond Castle. The channel of this river is a deep narrow glen, mostly bounded with rocks, over whose craggy fragments the water pursues its headlong course.*

CARLISLE.

*Though most of the authorities from which the principal materials made use of in the preceding pages of this delineation of Cumberland, have already been incidentally mentioned, we shall here enumerate the whole of the modern publications, in justice to the respective authors whose words we have so frequently employed.

Hutchinson's History of Cumberland; Nicholson and Burn's History of Westmoreland and Cumberland; Houseman's Topographical Description of Cumberland, &c. Mrs. Radcliffe's Observations, &c. West's Guide to the Lakes; Clarke's Survey of the Lakes; Gilpin's Observations, 2 Vols. 1786; Warner's Northern Tour; Ridpath's Border History; Pennant's Tour to Scotland in 1772; Stoddart's Tour in Scotland; Strutt's Chronicle; Cambrian Register; Whitaker's Manchester; and Gough's Additions to Camden.

CARLISLE.

The origin of this city, and the etymology of its name, seem equally involved in obscurity. By some writers its foundation is attributed to Luel, a British potentate; and the time of its erection supposed to have been prior to the Roman invasion; but by others, it is thought to be of the same antiquity as Severus's Wall, and to have first shone under the character of a fortress on that celebrated rampart. That it was a place of consequence in the time of the Romans, says Camden, "appears plainly from the various evidences of antiquity occasionally dug up, and from the frequent mention of it in the writers of those days; and even after the ravages of the Picts and Scots, it retained something of its ancient splendor, and was accounted a city."

In the Itinerary of Antoninus it is called *Luga-vallio*, and this name Dr. Burn imagines to have been formed from the British *Llu gyda gwal*, signifying the *Army by the Wall*. This appellation was, by the Saxons, contracted into *Lu-ell*, and *Lu-all*; to which the British *Cuer*, a City, being afterwards prefixed, it became *Caer luell*; a term which, by an easy transition, has, in more modern times, been changed into Carlisle; though the peasantry of Cumberland still pronounce it according to the former orthography.

However remote may have been the origin of Carlisle, or whoever were its founders, the records of antiquity furnish but very few traces of its early history. All that can be affirmed from the meagre evidences we possess, is, that within no very distant period of the time when the Romans quitted the Island, it was entirely abandoned to the northern invaders, and by them completely ruined and laid waste. In this state of desolation it remained till the reign of Egfrid, King of Northumberland, who ordered it to be rebuilt, and encompassed with a wall. He afterwards bestowed it on the celebrated St. Cuthbert, who visited his new acquisition in the year 686, and, according to Bede, "was carried by the towns-people to see their walls, and a fountain, or *well*, of admirable workmanship, constructed therein by the Romans."

St.

St. Cuthbert was Bishop of Lindisfarne; and by Egfrid's grant, Carlisle became an appendage to that See, and so continued till the year 1133, when Henry the First constituted it a separate bishopric.

During the incursions of the Danes, in the eighth and ninth centuries, Cumberland was exposed to frequent ravages, and this city underwent its full share of calamity, for it was wholly consumed by fire; its inhabitants were massacred, and its walls overthrown. "Its very foundations," says Dr. Todd, "were so buried in the earth, that it is said, large oaks grew upon them: and this is not only attested by our historians, but also evinced by some discoveries that have been lately made of large unhewn oak trees buried ten or twelve feet below ground."* In this desolate state the city remained nearly 200 years, when Walter, a priest, and follower of William the Conqueror, repaired a few of the ruined habitations, and attempted to re-establish a religious institution, that had either been founded by St. Cuthbert, or about his time: on this occasion the Conqueror issued a mandate, that the inhabitants of Cumberland, but particularly those of Carlisle, should be subject to the episcopal jurisdiction of Durham; from "the predecessors of whose Diocesan they had received christianity."

When William Rufus returned from his intended attack on Malcolm, King of Scotland, about the year 1094, he made a visit to this city, and perceiving its importance as a frontier station, gave orders that it should be completely restored, and entrusted the execution of his plan to the above Walter, under whose direction several public edifices were built, a strong fortress erected, and the whole defended by a wall of circumvallation. These buildings are supposed to have been raised by Flemish artificers, a colony of whom was settled here by Rufus, but soon afterwards removed to North Wales, and the Isle of Anglesey, and its place occupied by a body of South Britons, who were directed to cultivate the neighbouring lands, and to teach the natives the art of rendering the fertility of the soil conducive to their subsistence. By this latter colony,

* History of Cumberland, Vol. II. p. 590.

colony, the plains of Carlisle were first made to yield their abundant produce to the labours of the husbandman.

From this period, Carlisle may be regarded as a military station as well as a city; and for several centuries its vicinity to Scotland occasioned it to experience many vicissitudes. Having been ceded by Stephen to the Scotch King, David, about the year 1136, it was made a place of retreat by the latter, after his defeat in the dreadful battle of the Standard, in 1138; and here also he received the Pope's legate, Alberic, by whose influence all the female captives that were brought into Carlisle, were set at liberty. "He also obtained from the Scotch leaders a solemn promise, that in future incursions, they would spare the church, and with-hold their swords from the aged, from women, and infants: an injunction which humanity dictated, but which the savage customs of the contending nations had not *(before)* admitted into the modes of warfare."

In the year 1173, William, the successor of Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, made a fruitless attack on Carlisle, which was then in the possession of the English. The next year he returned, and commenced a regular siege with an army of 80,000 men. The garrison, under the command of Robert de Vaux, was reduced to great distress, and would probably have surrendered, had the operations continued; but William, having been made prisoner at Alnwick, and the Scots affairs rendered desperate by other disastrous events, the war terminated. In this reign, that of Henry the Second, Carlisle was invested with some valuable privileges; but the royal grant, with the other records, and great part of the city, were soon afterwards destroyed by fire.

During the time of the tyrant John, Carlisle, with the exception of its castle, was taken by Alexander, King of Scotland, but soon afterwards re-possessed by the English. In the year 1296, it was again attacked by the Scots, who burnt the suburbs, and attempted to storm the city, but were frustrated in their enterprise by the bravery of the inhabitants. Even the fair sex, on this occasion,

sion, exerted an uncommon degree of spirit; pouring boiling water from the walls on the heads of the assailants, and otherwise distinguishing themselves by fearless and intrepid conduct. About four years previous to this event, great part of the city was again burnt; and in the thirty-second of Edward the First, a yet larger proportion became a prey to the devouring flames.

The thirty-fifth of the same Monarch *(anno* 1307) will be ever memorable in the annals of this city, from the Parliament that met here on the 20th of January, and continued sitting till the Palm Sunday following, during which period several important acts were passed, and laws made to promote the expedition which the King was then meditating against the Scots. Edward remained at Carlisle till the 28th of June, when he proceeded towards Scotland, but being seized with a flux, expired at Burgh-on-Sands, on the 17th of the following month.

In the ninth of Edward the Second, Carlisle was besieged by Robert *Brus*, or Bruce, King of Scotland, who carried on the assaults for ten days, and erected several warlike engines, but found his whole force insufficient to take the city, and was at length obliged to make a precipitate retreat. About the year 1322, Andrew de Harcla was invested with the title of Earl of Carlisle, (which was now constituted an Earldom,) for his bravery and good conduct; yet he soon afterwards deserted the King's party, and embraced the cause of Robert, of Scotland, with whom he made a treaty, or convention, which most of the principal inhabitants of Cumberland, whom he had summoned to Carlisle for the purpose, swore to defend. Their consent, however, appears to have been given more from fear than inclination; for the Earl being proclaimed a traitor, was seized by Anthony, Lord Lucy, and put to death, with but very little opposition on the part of his adherents. The manner in which De Harcla was secured, was so consonant with the daring spirit which the continuance of the border commotions generated in this district, that we trust the relation of it will not be thought either prolix or unnecessary.

The

The associates in the enterprise were Lord Lucy, and three gallant knights, named Sir Hugh de Louther, Sir Richard de Denton, and Sir Hugh de Moriceby, with their four squires in arms, and a small party of attendants, to whom the design had been communicated. They entered the castle as if on general business; and without any apparent intention a few men were left near each gate, while the four chiefs proceeded to the innermost parts of the fortress, and reached the Earl's apartment unmolested. They found the Earl seated, and wholly unsuspicious of attack, till Lord Lucy informed him that he must either surrender, or instantly defend himself. He chose the former: yet a cry of "Treason!" being echoed by some of his adherents, the keeper of the inner gate attempted to shut it on the knights who had entered, but was slain at the same moment by Sir Richard; and the watch-word being given, all the avenues of the castle were seized by the scattered forces of Lord Lucy, without any more bloodshed. Six days afterwards the Earl was tried by the chief justiciary, Jeffrey de Scroop, and sentenced to be degraded, and executed as a traitor.

In the year 1333, Carlisle was again besieged by the Scots, and the suburbs burnt; as was frequently the case during the contentions between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. The wealth of the city was so much reduced by these repeated outrages, that Edward the Fourth remitted to the inhabitants one half of the ancient annual rent of eighty pounds paid to the Crown, and also granted them the lordship of the royal fisheries at Carlisle.

During Aske's rebellion, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, this city was besieged by 8000 of the insurgents, under the command of Musgrave and Tilby; but they were repulsed by the garrison, and had their retreat more fatally intercepted by the Duke of Norfolk, who ordered all the leaders, with about seventy other persons, to immediate execution: their bodies were afterwards hung on Carlisle walls. In the fortieth and forty-first of Elizabeth, Cumberland was greatly afflicted by a plague, and 1196 of the inhabitants of this city fell victims to its ravages:

vages: this number is supposed to have included nearly one-third of all the persons residing within the walls.

The contentions between Charles the First and his Parliament once more involved this city in the horrors of a siege, and the general distress was increased by the calamities of famine. The blockade commenced on the 9th of October, 1644, and continued till the ensuing June, when the place surrendered to General Lesley, who commanded for the Parliament. During the intermediate time, the wants of the garrison and inhabitants were so great, that not only horses, but even dogs and rats, were eaten; and hemp-seed was substituted for bread, till that also was consumed: the city was then given up on honorable terms.*

The last occurrences of this nature, of which Carlisle was the scene, were those which accompanied the rebellion in the year 1745, when it surrendered, after a short siege, to the forces of the Pretender. This surrender occasioned a considerable degree of odium to be thrown on the inhabitants, who were supposed, but certainly without reason, to be disaffected to the government. The real cause of its having been so soon given up, appears to have arisen from the fears of the militia, who composed part of the garrison, and who being unaccustomed to war, were terrified by the multitudes that appeared before the walls of the city. Its ill-timed surrender is partly illustrated by the following anecdote, related by Mr. Gilpin, but unknown till many years after the event.

"When the insurgents came before it, it was garrisoned only by two companies of invalids, and two raw undisciplined regiments of militia. General Wade lay at Newcastle with a considerable force; and the governor of Carlisle informing him how unprovided he was, begged a reinforcement. The single hope of this relief enabled the gentlemen of the county, who commanded the militia, to keep their men under arms. In the mean time the rebels were known to be as ill-prepared for an attack, as the

* During this siege, a coinage of Silver three shilling pieces was made in the castle, with the plate of the inhabitants, which had been presented for the purpose.

town was for a defence. They had now lain a week before it; and found it was impracticable, for want of artillery, to make any attempt. They feared also an interruption from General Wade; and, besides, were unwilling to delay any longer their march towards London. Under these difficulties, they had come to a resolution to abandon their design.

"At this critical time the governor of Carlisle received a letter from General Wade, informing him he was so circumstanced, that he could not possibly send the reinforcement that had been desired. This mortifying intelligence, though not publicly known, was, however, communicated to the principal officers; and to some others, among whom was a busy attorney, who was then addressing a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman of the county; and to assist his cause, and give himself consequence with his intended father-in-law, he whispered to him, among his other political secrets, the disappointment from General Wade. The whisper did not rest here. The father frequented a club in the neighbourhood, where, observing (in the jollity of a chearful evening) that only friends were present, he gave the company the information he had just received from the attorney.

"In that company there was a gentleman of some fortune, who, though a known Papist, was at that time thought to be of very entire affection to the government. This man possessed of such a secret, and wishing for an opportunity to serve a cause which he favored in his heart, took horse that very night, after he left the club room, and rode directly to the rebel camp, which he found under orders to break up the next morning. He was carried immediately to the Duke of Perth, and others of the rebel leaders, to whom he communicated the intelligence, and assured them, that they might expect a mutiny in the town, if they continued before it one day longer. Counter-orders were immediately issued; and the next day the Cumberland and Westmoreland militia, being under no discipline, began to mutiny and disperse; and the town, defended now only by two companies of invalids, was thought no longer tenable." It was then surrendered by the Mayor and Corporation, who made the

the best terms they were able; but the inhabitants were obliged to raise 2000*l.* to prevent their houses being plundered.

This capitulation was made on the 14th of November. In the following month the city was attacked by the Duke of Cumberland, who planned and directed the operations himself, and on the 27th opened a six-gun battery of eighteen pounders against the castle. Two days afterwards, the rebels displayed a flag of truce, and on the 13th surrendered on the laconic terms offered to their acceptance by the Duke, and conceived in these words: "All the terms his Royal Highness will, or can, grant to the Rebel garrison of Carlisle, are, that they shall not be put to the sword, but be reserved for the King's pleasure."

The situation of Carlisle is extremely fine: it stands on a gentle rising ground, in the midst of extensive and fertile meadows terminated by the distant mountains, and watered by the Eden, the Caldew, and the Peteril. The two former of these rivers flow on different sides of the city, and form the ground-plot, on which its buildings are situated, into a kind of peninsula; and their banks and contiguous meadows afford a number of pleasant walks to the inhabitants. In high floods in the winter season, the low lands are sometimes inundated, and the city at those periods appears like a promontory, or island, rising from the midst of a vast lake.

The improvements that have been effected at Carlisle since the union with Scotland, are exceedingly numerous. It was then more celebrated for the strength of its walls, and fortress, than either for the neatness of its buildings, or the respectability of its inhabitants; but as the prospect of future commotions vanished, manufactures were introduced, and a taste for improvement accompanied the increase of wealth. This being attended with an augmented population, alterations were so rapidly made, and so much for the better, that Carlisle is now exceeded by few towns of similar size in Great Britain. At the commencement of the last century, the dwellings of the inhabitants were mostly formed of wood, clay, and laths, exhibiting singular specimens of poverty and vitiated taste. The gable ends fronted the streets;

and the diminutive windows, projecting porches, and clumsy oaken doors, fastened together with large wooden pins, corresponded in form with the gables. The streets were badly paved; and the gutters, or rather trenches, on each side, so wide and deep, that small bridges were in many parts placed over them for the convenience of passengers. These obstructions have in a great measure been removed, many of the houses have been rebuilt with propriety and even elegance, and many new ones erected in the modern style.

The space included within the walls, is somewhat in the form of an irregular triangle; the buildings, however, extend considerably beyond these limits, but are chiefly spread in the vicinity of the city gates, which are three in number, and respectively denominated from their contiguity to the English, Irish and Scotch, kingdoms. The English gate is connected with the building called the Citadel, which is of an oblong shape, having a round tower at each end, with slender openings for the discharge of arrows. These openings are singularly constructed, the apertures diverging *outward*, but gradually decreasing to the inner side, where they become narrowest. The towers are low, but apparently of great strength; and, together with the gateway, were built by Henry the Eighth. The city walls are principally formed of squared stone, and on the south and east sides are supported by numerous buttresses. Various flights of steps lead to the top, whence the prospects are in many parts extensive and interesting.

The public buildings are various; yet those which chiefly engage the curiosity of the visitant, are the castle, and the cathedral. These edifices, or at least certain parts of them, are of considerable antiquity, but have undergone many vicissitudes, and experienced various alterations. The castle stands at the north-west angle of the city, and consists of an outward and inward ward. The walls of the outer-ward are nine feet in thickness, and about eighteen in height; the thickness of those of the inner ward are about twelve feet. Within this ward is the great tower, dungeon, or citadel, of the castle. This is

The CITADEL at CARLISLE.
Cumberland.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL. N.W.
Cumberland.

form, and very lofty, with walls of vast thickness, and according to the modes of defence employed before the cannon. It has since been strengthened according to system, and defended by a half-moon battery, and a platform, mounted with cannon under cover of the out- The upper part is embrasured, and commands a very rospect. Within this tower is a well of great depth, ition affirms to have been made by the Romans. The contains the Governor's house; and in one of the gates e, the old portcullis is still remaining. This fortress was rison of the unfortunate Queen Mary, for some time after at Workington, and the apartments wherein she was still shewn.

THEDRAL was erected at various periods, and displays of different styles of architecture. Some part of it is as old as the Saxon times, but the greatest portion is rn. Several parts of the building are extremely beauti- the whole it appears to much disadvantage, having ailed of its fair proportion" in the Civil Wars, at which t thirty yards of the nave, or western limb of the cross, down to erect guard-houses and batteries. The opening ds closed with a wall, and the space between the wall ept fitted up as the parochial church of St. Mary, as t end had formerly been; and divine service is regu- med in it. The arches in this part of the cathedral, and pt, are circular, and the shafts extremely massive; the ch being only fourteen feet, two inches, while the cir- is seventeen feet and a half.

end of the cathedral from the transept, is in the Go- f architecture; the choir is the most magnificent part ding. It was begun by Bishop Welton in the reign of e Third, and finished by the succeeding Bishops, nd Strickland. The expences were chiefly defrayed tion; and indulgences and remissions of penance ranted to such of the laity as should by money, ma-

terials, or labour, contribute to the pious work: copies of various orders and letters patent issued for the occasion are preserved in the Bishop's register. The arms and devices of several contributors and patrons to the work were delineated on the inner side of the roof, which was vaulted with wood; but these were defaced or removed about the year 1764, when the choir was repaired, and the ceiling stuccoed in form of a groined vault. A manuscript of the arms is preserved in the Herald's College among them are those of Percy, Warren, Musgrave, and Mortimer.

The arches of the choir are supported by clustered pillars, and have a very elegant appearance: the inner mouldings of the capitals are ornamented with figures and flowers, in carved open work The stalls are embellished with tabernacle work; and the bishop's throne is elegant and stately. The east window is partially decorated with painted glass, which in the lower divisions forms the borders of different compartments, having plain glass within; but in the upper part is more abundantly employed, the tracery work being chiefly filled with it: the colors are principally green, red, and yellow. The height of this window is forty-eight feet, its breadth thirty. The choir is wainscotted with oak from a design of the late Lord Camelford, who was nephew to Bishop Lyttleton, who held this see when the repairs were made. In the aisles on each side are some singular legendary paintings from the histories of St. Anthony, St. Cuthbert, and St. Augustine, with a distich over every subject in uncouth rhyme.

Several ancient monuments are remaining in the cathedral, supposed to be for the Bishops Welton, Appleby, and two or three others, but uncertain for whom; and on the north side the choir, near the altar, is a curious monumental brass plate, erected to the memory of Bishop HENRY ROBINSON, who was born in this city about the year 1556, and became celebrated for his piety and learning. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he was at first only a "*poor serving child,*" but afterwards became Provost, and, by his judicious regulations and good-conduct, considerably

considerably advanced the interests of that foundation, to which also, in other respects, he was a great benefactor. The brass plate to his memory is finely engraved: on it the bishop is represented *in pontificalibus*, kneeling, with one hand supporting a crosier; the other is sustaining a lighted candle, and holding a cord, to which three dogs are attached, who appear guarding an equal number of sheep-folds from the attack of wolves. Below the candle is a group of figures, bearing implements of agriculture and peaceful industry; near their feet is a wolf playing with a lamb, and various warlike instruments scattered and broken. Each part is illustrated with appropriate Latin and Greek sentences, chiefly selected from the Scriptures. Behind the Bishop is a quadrangular building, inclosing an open court, and apparently intended to represent the college which he had so much benefitted. On it are the words, "Invenit destructum: reliquit extructum et instructum." i. e. *He found it destroyed; he left it built, and furnished.* Above this building is the delineation of a cathedral; over the entrance is inscribed, "Intravit per ostium;" *He entered by the door:* on a label across the entrance is, "Permansit fidelis;" *He passed through faithful;* and, below, on the steps under a group of figures, one of whom is kneeling, and receiving a benediction, are the words, "Recessit beatus;" *He departed blessed.* Near the top of the plate, is the angel of the Lord, bearing a label inscribed "Τοις Επισκοποις;" *Unto the Bishops:* above, are the words, "Erant pastores in eadem regione excubantes et agentes vigilias noctis super gregem suum;" *There were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, and keeping watch over their flocks by night.* At the bottom is a Latin inscription to this effect: "To Henry Robinson of Carlisle, D. D. a most careful Provost of Queen's College, Oxon. and afterwards a most watchful Bishop of this Church for eighteen years, who, on the 13th Calend of July, in the year from the delivery of the Virgin 1616, and of his age 64, devoutly resigned his spirit to the Lord. Bernard Robinson, his brother and heir, set up this Memorial as a testimony of his Love." Beneath are the following lines:

Non sibi, sed Patriæ, præluxit Lampadis instar,
Deperdens oleum, non operam Ille suam,
In minimis fide Servo, majoribus apto,
Maxima nunc Domini gaudia adire datur.

Adjoining the transept, in the south aisle, is a small chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, which was founded and endowed by John de Capella, a citizen of Carlisle. Some of the revenues of this chapel having been unjustly detained, about the year 1366, Bishop Appleby ordered public notice to be given, that he should excommunicate the parties by *bell, book, and candle,* unless restitution was made before the expiration of ten days.

The length of the choir is 137 feet; its height 75; and its breadth, together with the aisles, 71. The breadth of the transept is 28 feet, and its length 124: from its centre rises a square embattled tower, with a small turret at the north-east angle. The height, from the area of the cathedral to the summit of the tower, is about 130 feet: it was originally terminated with a leaden spire, thirteen or fourteen feet high; but this being greatly decayed, was removed soon after the Restoration. The upper parts of the buttresses that support the east end, were originally ornamented with statues: but these are either mutilated, or entirely destroyed. The whole structure, and, indeed, most of the buildings in this city, is composed of a coarse, but durable, kind of red freestone. Bishop Tanner remarks, that "this is the only Episcopal Chapter in England of the order of St. Austin."

Before the dissolution of the monasteries, several religious houses were established in this city; and some few remains are yet visible. The cathedral itself seems to have belonged to a priory* that

* "The priory," says Denton, in his MSS. "wanted not for relics of saints; for Waldeive, the son of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, brought from Jerusalem and Constantinople, a *Bone of St. Paul*; and another of *St. John Baptist*; two stones of *Christ's Sepulchre*, and part of the *Holy Cross*; which he gave to the priory, together with a mansion, near St. Guthbert's Church, where at that time stood an ancient building, called Arthur's Chamber, taken to be part of the mansion-house of King Arthur, the son of Uther Pendragon, of memorable note for his worthiness in the time of ancient kings."

that was either founded or renewed by Henry the First, previous to his erection of Carlisle into a bishopric; but these foundations, in most respects, remained independent of each other, till they were surrendered to Henry the Eighth. The revenues of the priory were then valued at 418l. those of the bishopric at 531l. After the surrender, Henry made a new foundation, for a Dean, four Prebendaries, eight minor Canons, a Sub-Dean, four Singing-men, a Grammar-master, six Choristers and a Master, six Almsmen, and others.

The Chapter-house and cloisters stood on the south side of the cathedral, but were pulled down during the Civil Wars: part of the dormitory is yet remaining, and also the fratry, or refectory, which is now used as the chapter-house. The proportions of this building are good; the windows were in the Gothic form, but are now mostly blocked up: the arches exhibit some pleasing specimens of ornamental tracery. Mr. Gilpin observes, "that the style of architecture seems to be that which prevailed rather before the two later Henries." The abbey-gate is standing, and in tolerable repair. In one of the chambers in the deanery is a curious painted ceiling, which is divided into numerous compartments, and decorated with roses, birds, scallop-shells, angels sustaining shields of arms, &c. with labels inscribed with various supplicatory or devotional sentences. On the sides of the cross-beams several uncouth couplets are written, and also the following lines, which point out the person by whom the ceiling was erected; his name is likewise painted in many of the compartments. He was made Prior about the year 1507.

Symon Senes, Prior, sette yis roofe and scallopt here.
To the intent wythin thys place they shall have prayers every daye in the yeer
Lofe God and thy prynce and you neydis not dreid thy enimys.

The only church in Carlisle, besides that of St. Mary's in the cathedral, is St. Cuthbert's: this is a plain modern building, erected in the year 1778, on the site of the ancient structure, which appears to have been originally built before the destruction of the city by the Danes. When the foundations were making for the present edifice,

edifice, the workmen dug below the foundation of the old church, and discovered the remains of a still more ancient building. They also found some pieces of broken sculpture, and, among others, the figure of a nun with a veil or hood, in good preservation. This a few years ago was in the possession of George Mounsey, Esq. of Carlisle, but is now lost. The steeple of the old church of St. Cuthbert was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and at that time "was found a large parcel of small *silver* coins,* to the quantity of near a Winchester bushel, called St. Cuthbert's pence, and supposed to have been an oblation at the first building." The other structures for religious worship in this city, are three meeting-houses for Protestant Dissenters, one for Quakers, one for Methodists, and a Catholic chapel.

The three principal streets range nearly in the shape of the Roman Y, and meet at the Market-place, where the Town-hall, Moot-hall, and Council-chamber, are situated; the latter is ornamented with a cupola. Here the assize courts, and quarter sessions are held, and most of the public business is transacted. The corporation records are also kept here; and the representatives for the city elected. The Guildhall is rather a mean edifice, but appears ancient. In the quarter near the English gate, is the County-goal, an old and ruinous structure, where fresh air is almost excluded, from the confined and injudicious plan on which it is built. In this distant part of the kingdom, prisoners, and some, perhaps innocent, are not unfrequently obliged to remain without trial several months, as the assizes are only held once a year. Near the goal are some buildings called charity houses, where decayed freemen, and widows of freemen, are permitted by the corporation to live rent-free. The poor are maintained in a workhouse erected by subscription about forty years since; prior to that time, they were either farmed out, or had a weekly allowance at their own houses. On the first of July, 1782, a Dispensary was instituted for the relief of the indigent sick,

* Gough's Additions to Camden. In the account printed in Denton's MSS. in the History of Cumberland, the coins are called *brass*.

sick, and upwards of 15,000 persons are computed to have been relieved since its establishment.

Carlisle has received many royal grants, and been invested with great privileges by different Monarchs, but nearly all the original charters have been consumed by the fires that have so frequently desolated the city. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Common Council-Men, and various subordinate officers; but the time when this body-politic was originally established is uncertain. Charters of confirmation have been granted by Edward the Third, Henries the Seventh and Eighth, and every succeeding Monarch, to the reign of Charles the First, who ordered some alteration to be made as to the manner of electing the different officers. The city was first represented in Parliament in the twenty-third of Edward the First: the members are chosen by the free burgesses, who are about 700 in number.

The population and buildings of Carlisle and its suburbs, have increased in a very rapid manner during the preceding century; but the augmentation has principally been made within the last forty years. In 1763 the inhabitants were enumerated with much care under the direction of Bishop Lyttleton; and their number was then found to be 4158. In 1780 another survey was made under the direction of Dr. Heysham, and the number then returned was 6299 inhabitants, and 891 houses. A third enumeration was made in 1796, superintended by the editors of the History of Cumberland, and the result was 8516 inhabitants, and 1293 houses. The last survey was made under the population act, during the year 1801, and the inhabitants were found to have increased to 10221; viz. 4679 males, and 5542 females; the number of houses was 1338.

This astonishing augmentation may be attributed to three causes: the general prevalence of inoculation for the small-pox; the salubrity of the air and situation, evinced by the number of deaths not exceeding one out of thirty persons annually; and the introduction and increase of the various branches of the cotton manufacture. The progress of trade, and of the general improve-

ment

ment of Carlisle, is detailed at considerable length in the History of Cumberland, from which we shall abridge some particulars on this subject.

Soon after the rebellion in the year 1745, a company of Hamburgh merchants fixed upon Carlisle as a convenient place for an extensive woollen manufactory, and two gentlemen, brothers, were sent over to superintend the work. In this establishment, all the different branches, from the sheep-shearing to the finishing the pieces of broad and plain cloths, were performed. For some time every loom that could be got was engaged, and the undertaking flourished greatly; but the elder brother, who had been the chief conductor of the business, at length died, and, by the imprudent conduct of the survivor, the company was declared insolvent; no person could be found willing to risk a second failure; the establishment was therefore given up, and all the effects sold by auction.

At this period the roads in the vicinity of Carlisle were impassable to carriages for several months of the year, and the intercourse with distant towns was by this means greatly impeded: goods were chiefly brought to the city upon pack-horses. The neighbouring farmers were also so slothful, or ignorant, that the corporation were obliged to pay an annual salary, and supply an occasional new cart, to have the manure removed from the streets. A few whips and fish-hooks, and a small quantity of linen, were the only articles manufactured for sale.

About the year 1750 a small manufactory of coarse linen cloth, called Osnaburghs, was established; and also a new woollen manufactory; but the latter was of short duration, and hardly any person has since attempted to revive this business. The roads were now repaired, or new ones made; and the lands contiguous to the city were better cultivated. The manure began to be in request; and its value has so progressively increased, that it is now sold by the corporation for fifty pounds on the average, annually.

Between 1750 and 1755 several manufactories for spinning and weaving cotton and linen were established; and the population began

began to augment by the settlement of many weavers from Scotland and Ireland. The inhabitants began to acquire riches, and every year houses were rebuilt in a more convenient and elegant manner. In 1756 a brewery was commenced in the suburbs, but was for some time in a declining state. A year or two afterwards, the streets were paved, and various nuisances removed; and in 1759 a post-chaise was for the first time lent from an inn of this city. The increasing opulence of the inhabitants was also marked by the erection of a neat assembly-room.

In the year 1761 various new works were established: a company from Newcastle began the calico-printing business, which has progressively increased ever since, and now furnishes employment to many hundred of men, women, and children. Land began to rise in value; wages became higher, and provisions dearer. Before this time eight-pence or ten-pence per day was as much as a labourer could earn; and a woman must have been exceedingly industrious with her wheel, to have obtained more than one shilling a week; the wages of children were proportionable.

On the establishment of the calico manufactory, the exertions of individuals were better remunerated; the women were engaged to pencil the colors into the different pieces; at each table three or four female children were employed, and the youngest could earn eighteen-pence or two shillings weekly. This encouragement induced a number of families, from distant parts of the country, to settle in the city; and so great was the alteration, that a common labourer, who, with his wife's assistance, could scarcely have obtained eight shillings weekly, was now able to earn between twenty and thirty. The buildings were increased, and the general state and appearance of the city much amended.

Previous to this period the principal part of the manufacturing business was chiefly confined to a few check and Osnaburgh looms, but Cotton looms were now set up; and machinery for carding, roving, and spinning of cotton, was erected in various parts of the neighbourhood of the city. At the present time there are four print fields, which employ about 1000 persons, and

and pay upwards of 20,000l. to the revenue annually. Besides these, there are eight other manufactories; and some of them execute every branch, from preparing of the raw materials, to the completion of checks, calicoes, muslins, and all kinds of fancy-work. The brewery before mentioned has become established, and three others have also been erected: a soap manufactory has likewise been built: and so greatly has the trade of the city increased, that the duty paid on licences and exciseable articles amounts to more than 110,000l. yearly. The growing importance of Carlisle is evinced by the establishment of two banks, both of which have been opened within a few preceding years.

Among the remarkable occurrences that have happened in this city, may be enumerated the shock of an earthquake that was felt in the year 1786; and the phenomenon, perhaps unparalleled, of a female child, that was born, in 1788, without the smallest appearance of a brain, and yet lived for almost six days. Both these events are recorded in Dr. Heysham's observations on the Bills of Mortality in Carlisle. The account of the first is thus related.

"About two o'clock on Friday morning, August the 11th, a slight shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt by many persons in Carlisle and the neighbourhood. Those who were perfectly awake, or who happened to be out of doors, report, that the concussion continued about four or five seconds, and that it was immediately preceded by a hollow tremulous sound. Many were awakened out of their sleep by the shaking of their houses, beds, doors, and window-shutters. Birds in cages were likewise sensible of its influence, and fluttered as if greatly agitated and alarmed. Very providentially, however, little or no damage was sustained: a few chimneys and old walls were here and there thrown down, and three people in Whitehaven were thrown off their feet; but in other respects, a momentary fright and alarm were the only inconveniences that were suffered from it. The concussion seemed to take its direction from the east to the west, and extended quite across the island, being felt both at Newcastle and Whitehaven: from the north, southwards, it extended from Glasgow

Glasgow to the northern parts of Lancashire. The Wednesday and Thursday preceding, were moist, gloomy and sultry; but Friday was a very clear, hot, calm, sultry day."

The child was born on the 26th of May, in Carlisle Dispensary: she was the daughter of Mary Clark, who was twenty-six years of age, and the mother of six children. The child's head had a very unusual appearance, and it seemed evident that the bones of the upper part of the skull were wanting, and that the brain was only covered by its proper membranes, the *pia* and *dura mater*, and resembled a large excrescence, which projected a little over the common integuments. "The colour of this substance," says Dr. Heysham, "was a dark reddish brown; and upon examining it particularly, I thought I could perceive the division of the two hemispheres of the brain, and likewise the division of the cerebrum from the cerebellum. The child was full grown, and seemed in perfect health; her limbs were plump, fine, and well proportioned, and she moved them with apparent agility: the external organs of sense were also perfect. She took a sufficient quantity of nourishment for several days; but sometimes during the action of swallowing, started a little. She lived till five o'clock on Sunday morning, June the first, when she expired; but some time before her death, was affected with slight convulsions. During the three or four days preceding her death, there was a constant discharge of a thin watery fluid, somewhat tinged with blood, from the excrescence, which greatly diminished its bulk; for at her death, it was only about half the size of what it had been when she was born, and the surface was in some places beginning to put on the appearance of mortification."

A few hours after her death, Dr. Heysham, and two other professional gentlemen, dissected the head, and removed the whole of the substance from the bones; the greatest part of the frontal, the temporal, the occipital, and the whole of the parietal bones were wanting. The substance removed was then examined, and, to the utmost astonishment of the operators, found to consist of membranes, blood-vessels, and principally of small bags of different sizes, but all filled with a brownish colored fluid. The spinal marrow.

marrow had a natural appearance, yet did not seem to have been connected with the above parts: but there was not the least indication of either "*cerebrum, cerebellum, or any medullary substance whatever!*" Among the inferences deduced by Dr. Heysham from this extraordinary conformation, but advanced with modest diffidence, is, "That the living principle, the nerves of the trunk, and extremities, sensation, and motion, may exist independent of a brain! and that the natural, vital, and animal functions may be performed without one."

Before we close the description of Carlisle, we shall notice a few of the antiquities that have been found here in different ages. Malmsbury mentions a *Triclinium*, or Roman saloon, arched over, and in good preservation, that was discovered in the time of William Rufus, having on its front the words MARII VICTORIÆ. Not any vestige of this work is now remaining; and even its site is totally forgotton. Camden mentions two inscriptions which he saw in this city: the first, in the house of Thomas Aglionby, near the citadel; but, according to Horsley, it was afterwards removed, and built up in the wall of a house of the same family at Drawdikes. The inscription given by the latter antiquary is as follows:

DIS MANIBV
S MARCI TROJANI
AVGVSTINIII TVM FA
CIENDUM CVRAVI
T AEL AMMIL LUSIMA
CONJVX KARISS

This Horsley explains thus: *Dis Manibus Marci Trojani Augustinii tumulum faciendum curavit Ælia Ammilla Lusima conjux karissima;* importing that, "By the favor of the Gods, this Monument to Marcius Trojanus Augustinius, was erected by his dear wife Ælia Ammilla Lusima. Over the inscription, in a triangular compartment is a human head, probably intended to represent the person deceased; and at the upper corners of the stone, two lions rudely sculptured, with a head near each, which

which they appear to guard. The second inscription, as given by Camden, is in these words:

LEG. VI.
VIC. PF.
G. P. RF.

This, as read by Horsley, is, *Legio sexta victrix pia fidelis genio populi Romani fecit;* and he observes, that "the person to whom the compliment was paid, of being the *genius* of his people, might be the emperor himself;" this mode of adulation being frequently met with on the Roman coins after the death of Gallienus.

In the year 1743, when digging a pit, a Roman *Fibula*, and a medal of the Emperor Trajan, were discovered; and not many years since, in making the Grape's Inn cellar, an altar was found, with two human figures sculptured on its sides. Another altar has since been met with; and some pieces of broken stones, with remains of carved figures. The latter antiquities have been described by H. Rook, Esq. in the Archæologia.

The river Eden, on the north side of Carlisle, divides into two branches, and forms a small island, called the Sands, where the cattle-market is held, and criminals, of late years, have been executed. Over the channels are two narrow stone bridges; one of nine arches, and the other of four. Across these the road leads to the irregular village of STANWIX, the name of which is derived, by Bishop Gibson, from *Stane Wegges*, signifying, a Place upon a Stony-way. This, by Horsley, and other modern antiquaries, is determined to have been the *Congavata* of the Notitia, where it is mentioned as the fifteenth station *ad lineam Valli*, or, upon the Wall, the remains of which may be distinctly traced in this vicinity. "Here," says Mr. Horseley, "is the plain area of a station," according to the rules observed by the Romans in selecting them. "There is a gentle descent to the south; and the rising for the out-buildings, which the number of stones dug up prove to have stood here; and by all accounts it is upon this descent, and chiefly to the south-east, that the Roman buildings have stood. Severus's Wall formed the north

rampart of this station: some of the gardens of the village pass over its course, and are fenced with the stones obtained from it. The ditch may be traced distinctly from the west end of the village to the river's banks: the ridge which the wall has left is pretty eminent in many places, and may be accurately traced to the brink of the precipice above the river Eden, where it apparently terminates; but at the bottom of the precipice, near Hissopholm Well, some remains are still to be seen." "On Hissopholm Bank," observes Mr. Pennant, "are the vestiges of some dykes, describing a small square, the site of a fort to defend the pass; for the wall reached to the edge of the water, and continued to the opposite side. Possibly this was a station of cavalry; for near Hissop-bank is a stupendous number of horses bones exposed by the falling of a cliff." The church of Stanwix stands upon the Roman station, and was built with materials from the wall; it appears to have been originally more extensive. The view of the river Eden from Stanwix-bank is very pleasing. "The curve it describes, the beautiful meadows it winds through, and the mountains which close the prospect, make altogether a very amusing combination of objects."

Rockcliff is a small village, partly situated on a high bank above the Eden, a short distance from Solway Frith, and partly at the bottom, within flood-mark. In the reign of Edward the Third it was conveyed to the *Ratcliffes'*, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Daniel, who had married one of that family. Her posterity sold it to Lord Dacre, who erected a small castle on the cliff; which, together with the demesnes, was afterwards purchased of Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, for 15,000*l.* by Charles Usher, whose grand-daughter devised it to the late William Strong, Esq. of Peterborough. On his death it became the property of the Rev. Thomas Strong, of Hargrave, in Huntingdonshire. The castle is now in ruins; and a road has been carried through part of the works. The church is very small; it consists of a body only. An inscription on a tomb-stone to the memory of the Rev. William Robinson begins thus:

I living, planted trees; of one is made
The chest wherein my body now is laid.

Near

Near the Eden, a little below Rockcliff, is a remarkable mineral spring, on the water of which a scum rises, that, when collected on paper, appears of a most beautiful gold color: if suffered to dry, and then rubbed off, the paper seems to be covered with gold dust. This parish contains about 4500 acres: most of the lands were enfranchised by Mr. W. Strong in the year 1760, on the payment of three years rent by the tenants.

ARTHURET is a very extensive parish, on the north side of the county, partly bordering on Scotland, and the Solway Frith: originally, however, it was much larger, the parish of Kirkandrews having been separated from it by letters-patent in the reign of Charles the First. It forms part of the barony of Lyddal, which, soon after the Conquest, was granted by Ranulph de Meschines to one of his dependants, named Turgent Brundey; and the grant was confirmed by Henry the First. Arthuret was afterwards given to the Abbey of Jedburgh, in Scotland; by whom is uncertain; but it was probably at the time when Cumberland belonged to that kingdom. The border contentions rendered the possession extremely insecure; and in the reign of Edward the Third it was seized by that King, on the principle that the Abbot of Jedburgh was then in rebellion. The parish contains upwards of 2000 inhabitants.

The village of *Arthuret* is pleasantly situated on a point of land which is thought to have formerly borne the name of *Arthur's-head*, now corrupted to Arthuret, and extended to the parish. The church is built on an eminence, looking towards the Western Ocean. It was erected in the year 1609, and consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, and square tower. Its length is considerable, and the whole structure is embattled. In the church-yard is a rude cross, with a pierced capital, which, Mr. Pennant observes, is in "the exact figure of the cross of the Knights of Malta, and was probably erected by one of that order." This ground was the burial place of *Archy*, or ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG, who was jester or fool to Charles the First: he is said to have been a native of this parish; and, by "an accident suitable to his profession, the day of his funeral was the first of

April." Armstrong was degraded, and banished the court, for passing an unfortunate joke on Archbishop Laud, whose attempt to introduce the liturgy into Scotland produced a considerable tumult. Soon after the news of this arrived in England, his Grace was facetiously asked by Archy, "*Who's fool now?*" This question was resented by the haughty prelate, who procured an order of council, that, "the King's Fool be banished the Court, for speaking disrespectful words of the Archbishop of Canterbury."

LONGTOWN

Is a modern market-town, situated on the banks of the Esk, in a very pleasant part of the county, a short distance to the north of Arthuret. It stands in the midst of the estate of Sir James Graham, of Netherby, whose predecessor, Dr. Robert Graham, may be considered as having been the principal cause of the flourishing state of this part of Cumberland. Under his patronage Longtown became populous; and, by constructing the little harbour at Sarkfoot, he furnished the people with an easy means of exporting their superfluous produce, and supplying themselves with necessaries. The houses are neat, and the streets are regular and spacious: many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving checks for the Carlisle manufactories; their number is computed at 1600.

NETHERBY, the seat of Sir James Graham, Bart. is much celebrated in the topographical annals of this county, from the vast improvements that were made here during the latter part of the last century; nor is it less interesting to the antiquary, from the assemblage of Roman remains that are here preserved; from its having itself been a Roman station; and from its contiguity to *Æsica*, which it is imagined stood not far distant, especially "as the river Esk, from which the name is derived, runs through these grounds."

This estate forms part of the barony of Lyddal. In the reign of King John it became the property of the *Stotevilles'*, whose issue male failing in the time of Henry the Third, their possessions

sions were conveyed to *Hugh de Wake*, by his marriage with Joan, heiress of Nicholas de Stoteville. Margaret, a descendant from the *Wakes*, married Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, third son of Edward the First; and had issue one daughter, Joan, who became the wife of Edward the Black Prince: through this match, the barony is by some historians thought to have become vested in the Crown; but others affirm that it was purchased of the Earl of Kent by Edward the Third; by whom, or by Richard the Second, it was annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. James the First, soon after his accession, granted this, among other manors, to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, whose successor, Francis, sold them to Sir Richard Graham, ancestor to the present owner: the sale was confirmed by letters-patent of Charles the First, dated the eleventh of July, in the fourth year of his reign. The Grahams are descended from Malice, Earl of Monteith in Scotland, whose second son, from whom they trace their genealogy, was surnamed *John, with the bright Sword;* and from some disgust, withdrew himself from his court, and, with many of his retainers, settled in the English borders during the reign of Henry the Fourth.

"The remarkable station at Netherby," says Mr. Horsley, "is certainly *Castra Exploratorum;* the remains and monuments of it are so very great. The Roman Way, from Middleby to Netherby, and from thence to Carlisle, is very certain; and the distances, according to the numbers in the Itinerary, I believe to be very exact." This opinion is contested by Sir J. Clerk, who, in a letter to Mr. Gale, expresses his belief, that the true Castra Exploratorum was at Middleby and Burnswark Hill, in Scotland, about ten miles from Netherby. Whichever of these writers is most correct, it is evident, from the situation of the place, and the numerous antiquities here discovered, that this was a Roman station of importance. "Ther hath bene marvelus buyldings," observes Leland, "as appere by ruinus walles; and men alyve have sene rynges and staples yn the walles, as yt had bene stayes or holders for shyppes."

It is observed in a letter from Mr. R. Goodman of Carlisle, to Mr. Gale, that " from the principal and oblong fort on the north-west angle towards the Esk, there is a gradual descent, in which several streets are very visible. In one running north and south, on the west side towards the river, by digging among the ruins for stones, were discovered two rooms parallel to the street. The southernmost is plainly a cold bath, from the cement, and large thin flags laid at the bottom, and an earthen pipe at the north-west corner, descending from a small water course, that runs under the other room, and a partition wall, and so below the door into the street. The outward room has an entrance from the street: the door cheeks are two large flags of about seven feet high, and twenty inches broad, with holes for fastening the door, which opened into the street." In this room, in the year 1732, a plain altar was found, with this inscription:

DEAE SANCT -
AE FORTVNAE
CONSERVATRICI
MARCVS AVREL
SALVIVS TRIBVN
VS COH I AEL HI
SPANORVM
CO EQ.
V. S. L. M.

The floor was scattered with heads of different animals, and particularly sheep and oxen; and likewise with fragments of fine earthen pots, adorned with figures: the cement which covered the pavement was about one inch and a half in thickness. Contiguous to this apartment, in the year 1745, a fine *Roman hypocaust* was discovered with a double Sudatory. That to the east was divided into two chambers, communicating with each other by three hollow bricks, or pipes, and supported by fifty-five stone pillars: the thirty-six of the outer chamber were in a square form, sustaining a pavement of flags, covered with cement like the flooring of the bath. The other had likewise two chambers: in the outermost were twenty pillars of square tiles, each

tile about two inches thick, and connected by a little cement: the innermost had sixteen pillars of the same kind: all the pillars were about a yard in height: the communication between these divisions was only maintained by two apertures. Through the middle of these chambers passed a conduit, or air pipe, each of which communicated by one end with the first Sudatory, and by the other with different apartments, which had probably been used as dressing chambers.

The Mansion at Netherby stands on an eminence near the river Esk, commanding an extensive view. It was erected by the late Dr. Robert Graham, soon after he became possessed of the estate in the year 1757, but has been much improved by the present proprietor. The house is elegantly fitted up; and contains a valuable collection of ancient and modern medals. The library is furnished with a select collection of classic and other valuable authors; all of the best editions. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are disposed with much taste and judgment.

The great improvements which have been effected on this estate, derived their origin from Dr. Graham; and, in the words of Pennant, may be called a "*creation of his own.*" "The lands," continues this author, "when he became possessed of them, were in a state of nature; the people idle and bad, still retaining a smack of the feudal manners: scarce a hedge to be seen, and a total ignorance prevailed of even coal and lime. His improving spirit soon wrought a great change in these parts; his example instilled into the inhabitants an inclination to industry, and they soon found the distinction between sloth and its concomitants, dirt and beggary, and the plenty that a right application of the arts of husbandry brought among them. They lay in the midst of a rich country, yet starved in it; but in a small space they found that, instead of a produce that hardly supported themselves, they were enabled to raise even supplies for their neighbours: that much of their land was so kindly as to bear corn for many years successively without the help of manure; and for the more ungrateful soils, that there were limestones to be

had, and coal to burn them. The wild tract soon appeared in form of verdant meadows, and fruitful corn-fields: from the first they were soon able to send to distant places cattle and butter; and their arable lands enabled them to maintain a commerce as far as Lancashire in corn." One mode by which this truly patriotic character improved his estates, was by erecting hamlets of eight or ten houses, with a number of acres to each, and then permitting his industrious married tenants to live in them rent-free, till the produce of the soil would enable them to pay a certain annual stipend; which he increased as the lands were improved, but never so as to become burthensome. He also established schools on different parts of his estate; and as the peasants were enjoined to send their children with regularity, in a few years he had the satisfaction of seeing upwards of 500 young persons constantly instructed at them. By these and other judicious regulations, his rent-roll increased in more than a quadruple proportion. The number of inhabitants was also greatly augmented, their situation improved, and themselves rendered proportionably wealthy; "but their value as citizens," says a cotemporary writer, "was augmented in a ratio which is incalculable; they were changed from being idle to be industrious; from wretched cottagers, grovelling in dirt and poverty, into contented husbandmen, and opulent farmers. Still more, they were changed from loose and ignorant barbarians, ever quarrelsome and disorderly, into a peasantry, peaceful and regular; a peasantry, perhaps, more intelligent, and better educated, than most others in the island."

The antiquities and Roman remains preserved at Netherby are exceedingly numerous, and offer a wide field for the exercise of antiquarian sagacity. We shall mention those only which are most remarkable, or instructive, as furnishing an exemplification of Roman manners, or admitting some insight into Roman history. "On a plain stone, two feet eight inches in height, by two feet eleven wide, is an inscription, which preserves the memory of the Cohort, Lieutenant, and Proprætor, who founded the *Basilica Equestris equitata excercitatoria* at this place. This

was

was a kind of riding-school for exercising the cavalry with the infantry who were to serve mixed with them."

IMP CAES M AVRELIO
SEVERO ALEXANDRO PIO FEL AVG
PONT MAXIMO TRIB POT COS PP COH I AEL
HISPANORVM ∞ EQ DEVOTA NVMINI
MAIESTATIQVE EIVS BASELICAM
EQVESTREM EXCERCITATORIAM
IAMPRIDEM A SOLO COEPTAM
AEDIFICAVIT CONSUMMAVITQVE
SVB CVRA MARI VALERIANI LEG
AVG PRPR INSTANTE M AVRELIO
SALVIO TRIB COH IMP D N
SEVERO ALEXANDRO PIO FEL
AVG COS.*

It has been remarked by Dr. Taylor, in his observations on this inscription, printed in the first volume of the Philosophical Transactions, that the dedication of this edifice to the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander*, by the words

Devota Numini majestatique ejus,

renders the opinion of the Emperor's inclination to Christianity, and aversion to idolatrous compliments, somewhat suspicious; notwithstanding the affirmation of Lampridius, *Dominum se appellari vetuit*, that, He forbade himself to be called Lord!

On a stone, seven feet four inches in height, is a sculpture of an erect figure, holding in one hand a *patera* over an altar, in the other a *cornucopia:* on its head a mural crown. This is supposed, both by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Horsley, to be intended for the Emperor

* Imperatori Cæsari Marco Aurelio Severo Alexandro Pio Felici Augusto, Pontifici Maximo, Tribunitiæ Potestati, Consuli Patri Patriæ, Cohors Prima Ælia Hispanorum, Miliaria Equitum devota Numini Majestatique ejus. Basilicam Equestrem exercitatorium jampridem a solo cœptam Ædificavit Consummavitque sub cura Marii Valeriani legati Augusti Proprætoris instante Marco Aurelio Salvio tribuno Cohortis Imperatore Domino Nostro Severo Alexandro Pio Felici Augusto Consule.

Emperor Hadrian, thus represented as the *Genius* of the Roman people. The former writer mentions a medal on which Hadrian is delineated in the same attitude. The inscription found at Stanwix, and before inserted, renders this opinion extremely probable.

Another stone is carved with the figure of a woman sitting in a chair, with apples or fruits in her lap, and her garments much plaited and folded. This Mr. Pennant supposed to represent *Nehalennia*, a Zealand Goddess, who is delineated in Montfaucon in the same attitude, with her lap thus filled. "The habit differs; but this deity might have been adopted by another nation, who dressed her according to its own mode."

On a third stone is a group of very singular figures, rudely sculptured; each with a pointed hood, a kind of breast-plate hanging loosely, and their legs and feet clothed. They are all in similar attitudes, standing upright; but have each only one arm. The hand of one is broken off; the others appear to hold a stone. Pennant imagined them to have been a species of rude soldiery, who fought with stones; but a more happy conjecture in the History of Cumberland, regards them as the *Fates*, or *Destinies;* and what appears in their hands, as the *lots* which determine human affairs.

Among the antiquities of other kinds, is a small but beautiful female figure in brass, whose drapery folds with much elegance. By the rudder in her hand, Mr. Pennant conjectured it to have been a *Fortune*. Camden mentions a stone set up in the walls of the house, in memory of the Emperor Hadrian, with the following inscription, but the stone is now lost.

IMP. CÆS. TRA.
HADRIANO
AVG.
LEG. II. AVG. F.

Some of the grounds belonging to this estate were about thirty years since overwhelmed by a torrent of mud, which burst from a marshy ground called *Solway-Moss*, and occasioned considerable

ble damage. The nature of the place, and the particulars of the eruption, have been described by Mr. Gilpin in the following very interesting manner.

" Solway-Moss is a flat area, about seven miles in circumference. The *substance* o it is a gross fluid, composed of mud, and the putrid fibres of heath, diluted by internal springs, which arise in every part. The *surface* is a dry crust, covered with moss and rushes; offering a fair appearance over an unsound bottom, shaking with the least pressure. Cattle, by instinct, know, and avoid it. Where rushes grow, the bottom is soundest: the adventrous passenger, therefore, who sometimes, in dry seasons, traverses this perilous waste, to save a few miles, picks his cautious way over the rushy tussocks, as they appear before him. If his foot slips, or if he ventures to desert this mark of security, it is possible he may never more be heard of.

" On the south, Solway-Moss is bounded by a cultivated plain, which declines gently through the space of a mile to the river Esk. This plain is rather lower than the moss itself, being separated from it by a breast-work formed by digging peat, which makes an irregular, though perpendicular line, of low, black boundary. It was the bursting of the moss through this peat breast-work, over the plain between it and the Esk, that occasioned the dreadful inundation which destroyed so large a district. The more remarkable circumstances relating to this calamitous event were these.

" On the 13th of November, 1771, in a dark tempestuous night, the inhabitants of the plain were alarmed with a dreadful crash, which they could no way account for: many of them were then abroad in the fields watching their cattle, lest the Esk, which was then rising violently in the storm, should carry them off. None of those miserable people could conceive the noise they had heard to proceed from any cause, but the overflowing of the river in some shape, though to them unaccountable. Such, indeed, as lived near the source of the eruption, were sensible that the noise came in a different direction; but were equally at a loss for the cause.

" In

"In the mean time, the enormous mass of fluid substance which had burst from the moss, moved slowly on, spreading itself more and more, as it got possession of the plain. Some of the inhabitants, through the terror of the night, could plainly discover it advancing like a moving hill. This was in fact the case; for the gush of mud carried before it through the first two or three hundred yards of its course, a part of the breast-work; which, though low, was yet several feet in perpendicular height; but it soon deposited this solid mass, and became a heavy fluid. One house after another, it spread round, filled, and crushed into ruin; just giving time to the terrified inhabitants to escape. Scarcely any thing was saved except their lives; nothing of their furniture, few of their cattle. Some people were even surprised in their beds, and had the additional distress of flying naked from the ruin.

"The morning light explained the cause of this amazing scene of terror, and showed the calamity in its full extent: and yet, among all the conjectures of that dreadful night, the mischief which really happened had never been supposed. Who could have imagined, that a breast-work, which had stood for ages, should at length give way? or that those subterranean floods, which had been bedded in darkness since the memory of man, should ever burst from their black abode?

"This dreadful inundation, though the first shock of it was most tremendous, continued still spreading for many weeks, till it covered the whole plain, an area of 500 acres; and, like molten lead poured into a mould, filled all the hollows of it, lying in some parts thirty or forty feet deep, reducing the whole to one level surface. The overplus found its way into the Esk, where its quantity was such as to annoy the fish; no salmon during that season venturing into the river. As we descended from the higher ground, to take a nearer view of this scene of horror, it exhibited a very grand appearance. The whole plain was covered by a thick smoke, occasioned by a smothering fire set to it in various parts, with intent to consume it; and brought before us that simple and sublime

sublime idea of *the smoke of a country going up like the smoke of a furnace.*

"When we got to the gulph, from whence all this mischief had issued, the spectacle was hideous. The surface of *the moss itself* had suffered little change; near the chasm it appeared indented, through a space of several yards, but not in any degree as might have been expected from so vast a discharge. The mouth of the chasm was heaped round with monstrous piles of ruin, formed by the broken breast-work and shell of the moss, on the first great burst; and a black mossy tincture continued still to issue from it.

"As we stood on the higher ground, we obtained a clear idea of the plain, and of the course of the irruption over it. Many fragments of a very large size, which had been carried away in the first full stream of the discharge, appeared thrown to a considerable distance. Fragments of a smaller size, and yet many of these considerable, appeared scattered over the plain, as the heavy torrent was able to carry them. Here and there, the broken rafters of a house, on the top of some blasted tree, were seen; and made an odd appearance, rising as it were out of the ground. But through the whole waste there was not the least sign left of any culture, though this plain had once been the pride of the country. Lands which in the evening would have let for twenty shillings an acre, by the morning light were not worth six-pence. On this well-cultivated plain twenty-eight families had their dwellings, and little farms; every one of which, except perhaps a few, who lived near the skirts of it, had the world totally to begin again."

In the account of this extraordinary occurrence, written by Pennant, are a few particulars unnoticed by Mr. Gilpin, which may therefore be here introduced with propriety, especially as they in some measure explain the occasion of the accident: our readers will observe, that in one respect, the latter author appears to be inaccurate.

"The shell, or crust, which kept this liquid within bounds nearest to the valley, was at first of sufficient strength to contain

it; but, by the imprudence of the peat-diggers, who were continually working on that side, at length became so weakened, as not longer to be able to resist the weight pressing on it. To this may be added, that the fluidity of the moss was greatly increased by three days rain of unusual violence, which preceded the eruption, and extended itself in a line as far as Newcastle; took in part of Durham, and a small portion of Yorkshire, running in a parallel line of about equal breadth. After the black deluge had burst its confines, many cattle were suffocated: but the case of a cow, that escaped, deserves mention, from its singularity. She was the only one out of eight, in the same cow-house, that was saved, after having stood sixty hours up to the neck in mud and water: when she was relieved, she did not refuse to eat, but would not taste *water*; nor could even look at it without showing manifest signs of horror. The surface of the moss received a *considerable change*; what was before a plain, now sunk in the form of a vast bason; and the loss of the contents so *lowered the surface*, as to give to Netherby a new view of land and trees unknown before.

"The eruption burst from the place of its discharge like a cataract of thick ink, and continued in a stream of the same appearance, intermixed with great fragments of peat, with their heathy surface: then flowed like a tide, charged with pieces of wreck, filling the whole valley, running up every little opening, and, on its retreat, leaving upon the shore tremendous heaps of turf, memorials of the height this dark torrent arrived at."

The vast morass,
Dissolv'd by floods, and swoln with mighty rains,
Pour'd its black deluge o'er the neighbouring plains.
Ah, see! through yonder beauteous vale it spreads,
Whelming at once an hundred fertile meads;
Then, bearing onward, with resistless force,
Sweeps herds and houses in its dreadful course;
Till Esk's fair tide its loathsome billows stain,
That roll with added fury to the main.

MAURICE.

The

The plain that was covered by this stygian torrent, has since been reclaimed, and again waves with the yellow harvest. The expence was considerable, yet by no means so great as might have been expected from the extent of the mischief. It was chiefly accomplished by the exertions of an illiterate Yorkshireman, named Wilson, whose self-taught genius at once conceived the plan, and directed its execution. The simple means by which he effected the business, may possibly be of use under other circumstances, and will be readily comprehended by the following extract from Mr. Gilpin.

Near the side of the front of the house at *Netherby*, then occupied by Dr. Graham, "stood a knoll, which made a disagreeable appearance from the windows: being desirous, therefore, of removing it, he sent to Newcastle for a person accustomed to works of this kind. The undertaker came, surveyed the ground, and estimated the expence at 1300l. While the affair was in agitation, Dr. Graham heard that Wilson had affirmed, the earth might be removed at a much easier rate. He was examined on the subject, and his answers appeared so rational, that he was set to work. He had already surveyed the higher grounds, where he first collected all the springs he found into two large reservoirs; from which he cut a precipitate channel, pointed at an abrupt corner of the knoll. He cut also a channel of communication between his two reservoirs. These being both filled, he opened his sluices, and let out such a continued torrent of water, the upper pool feeding the lower, that he very soon carried away the corner of the knoll, against which he had pointed his artillery: he then charged again, and levelled against another part with equal success. By a few efforts of this kind, he carried away the whole hill; and told Mr. Graham, with an air of triumph, that if he pleased, he would carry away his house next. The work was completed in a few days; and Mr. Graham himself informed us, the whole expence did not amount to *twenty pounds*."

All the ground overflowed by Solway-Moss, Wilson cleared by a plan formed on the same principles. "From the reservoir made

made by a little stream on the highest part of the overflowed ground, he cut channels in various directions to the Esk; and when the water was let off, he placed numbers of men by the side of the stream, who rolled into it, large masses of the mossy earth which was hardened by the sun." By this simple, but judicious, contrivance, all the extraneous matter was carried away, and the whole plain restored to its former flourishing state.

The vicinity of Solway-Moss became celebrated from the shameful defeat of the Scotch army, under the command of Oliver Sinclair, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Sinclair was the minion and favorite of James the Fifth, and being proclaimed General on the field, the appointment gave so much offence to the Scottish nobility, that they preferred an immediate surrender to a handful of enemies, rather than fight in the cause of a Monarch who had treated them with such contempt. The whole Scotch army was either taken or dispersed; and a few fugitives are said to have perished in this very moss, into which they had plunged to escape the sword.

About two miles from Netherby, is a strong entrenchment, called *Liddal's Strength*, or the *Mote*, on a lofty and steep cliff, commanding a vast extent of country. At one end is a high mount; in the middle is the foundation of a square building. On the weakest side it is strongly entrenched, having a sort of half moon before it, with a vast foss; its form is circular. "This," says Leland, "was the moted place of a gentilman cawled Syr Walter Seleby, the which was kylled there, and the place destroyed yn King Edward the Thyrde time, when the Scottes went to Dyrham." It was taken by storm by David the Second, who caused the two sons of Sir Walter to be strangled before their father's face, and then commanded their parent to be beheaded.

KIRKLINGTON HALL, about four miles south-east of Netherby, is the pleasant seat of William Dacre, Esq. The materials for building it were partly brought from an ancient mansion, or castle, of the Dacres, which stood at a few hundred yards distance, and was formerly called Clough Hall. The famous

famous archers *Clym o' the Clough*, and *Wyllyam of Cloudesle*, who make such considerable figures in the *Garland of Adam Bel*, are supposed to have taken their names from this place; and three adjoining villages are yet denominated Clough Head, Clough Side, and Long Clough Side. The view from Kirklington Hall command a fine vale, which extends to the Solway Frith.

At Horsgills, in Kirklington parish, the celebrated mechanic GEORGE GRAHAM was born in the year 1675. He was apprenticed in London, and, after some time, was received into the house of Mr. Tompion, the eminent clock and watch-maker, where his knowledge of mechanics became very great. He invented several astronomical instruments; and improved and constructed others, the principles of which were already known, with a precision that had never before been attained. The great Mural arch in the observatory at Greenwich was made under his own inspection, and divided by himself; and the Sector by which Dr. Bradley discovered two motions of the fixed stars, that had not previously been observed, was of his invention. He died at the age of seventy-six, and was interred in the same grave with his friend Tompion at Westminster-Abbey.

A few miles south of Kirklington are the ruins of SCALEBY CASTLE, another of the fortified houses that are so plentiful in this county. This is in a flat situation; and though its site is so ill-adapted to any modes of defence, it seems to have been a place of more than ordinary strength. It was surrounded by two circular moats, the circumference of the outward circle being about a mile. These were broad and deep; the earth that was thrown out of them, seems to have been heaped up at the centre, where there is a considerable rise, and on this the earth was erected: it was entered by two draw-bridges, defended by a high tower, and a very lofty wall.

"At present," says Mr. Gilpin,* the celebrated Essayist on picturesque beauty, who was born, and passed his early years, within this structure, "one of the moats only remains; the other is

* Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty, Vol. II. 1786.

filled up, but may still be traced. The castle is more complete than such buildings generally are: it preserved its perfect form till the Civil Wars of the sixteenth century, when, in too much confidence of its strength, its gates were shut against Cromwell, who made it a monument of his vengeance. He has rent the tower, and demolished two of its sides; the edges of the other two, he has shattered into broken lines. The chasm discovers the whole plan of the internal structure; the vestiges of the several stories, the insertion of the arches which supported them, the windows for speculation, and the breastwork for assault.

"The walls of this castle are uncommonly magnificent: they are not only of great height, but of great thickness, and defended by a large bastion: the greatest of them is chambered within, and wrought into several recesses. A massive portcullis gate leads to the ruins of what was once the habitable part of the castle, in which a large vaulted hall is the most remarkable apartment; and under it, are dark and capacious dungeons. The area within the moat, which consists of several acres, was originally intended to support the cattle which should be driven thither in times of alarm. When the house was inhabited, this area was the garden; and all around, on the outside the moat, stood noble trees, irregularly planted, the growth of a century. Beneath the trees ran a walk round the moat, which on one hand commanded the castle in every point of view; and on the other overlooked a country consisting of extensive meadows, bounded by lofty mountains.

"This venerable pile has now undergone a second ruin; the old oaks and elms, the ancient natives of the scene, are felled. Weeds, and spiry grass, have taken possession of the courts, and obliterated the very plan of a garden, while the house itself is a scene of desolation. The chambers unwindowed, and almost unroofed, fluttering with rags of ancient tapestry, are the haunts of daws and pigeons, which burst out in clouds of dust when the doors are opened; while the floors, yielding to the tread, make curiosity dangerous. A few pictures, heir looms of the wall, are the only appendages of the dissolving pile, which have

triumphed

triumphed over the injuries of time. Swallows and martins are every where about the ruins; either twittering on broken quoins, threading some fractured arch, or pursuing each other in screaming circles round the walls of the castle."

This manor was given by Henry the First to Richard Tilliol, whose issue male failing in the reign of Edward the Fourth, his possessions were divided between his two heiresses, Isabel and Margaret. The estates thus separated, after a few inter-marriages, and partly by purchase, again came into the possession of one person, Sir Edward Musgrave, Knt. a descendant of Isabel. The grandson of Sir Edward having greatly suffered through his attachment to the cause of Charles the First, was obliged to sell part of his estates; and Scaleby Castle was bought by Mr. R. Gilpin, whose grandson, Richard Gilpin, Recorder of Carlisle, again sold it to Governor Stephenson; his heir is the present proprietor.

BEWCASTLE is situated in the midst of a wild and unfrequented district, on the north-west side of the county. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and garrisoned by part of the *Legio Secunda Augusta*, as a security to the workmen who were employed in erecting the famous wall. Many vestiges of ancient buildings are yet remaining; and numerous Roman coins, and some inscriptions, have been found here; on one stone seen by Camden in the church-yard, were the words

LEG. II. AVG.
FECIT.

and another, supposed to have been removed from this spot, with a similar inscription, was seen by Horsley in the garden at Naworth Castle. Other inscribed stones have been discovered here; and a plain altar was lately found with the words

SANCTO CO
CL DEO AVRIAIC
FELICISSI
MVS TRIBVN
EX EVOCATO
V. S. L. M.

In

In the church-yard is the celebrated obelisk which has for many years engaged the attention of the curious. Its height is fourteen feet, two inches: its breadth, on the bottom of the broadest side, is one foot, ten: on the top was originally a cross, which is supposed to have been demolished in some ebullition of popular enthusiasm. Various sculptured ornaments appear on its different sides, executed with much fancy, together with a Roman inscription, and some human figures: but as our limits will not admit of enlarging on this subject, we must refer to the first Volume of the History of Cumberland, where many particulars concerning this singular monument are collected.

The present appellation of this village and parish is derived from *Bueth*, who was lord of the manor at the time of the Conquest, and is said to have repaired a Roman castle here, and called it after his own name. His son, Gils Bueth, was slain treacherously by Robert de Valibus, at a meeting appointed for friendly purposes. His possessions then fell to the Crown, and were bestowed by Henry the Second on the last Hubert de Vallibus, whose daughter conveyed them to the family of the *Multons* by marriage. The estates afterwards passed through several hands. Bewcastle, in the fifth of Charles the First, was granted to Sir Robert Graham, and is now the property of his descendant, Sir James Graham.

The church is a small edifice, standing on a rising ground at a little distance from the castle. The latter was of a square form, each front about twenty-nine yards in length; but is now in ruins: the south side, which is most entire, is nearly fourteen yards high. This structure was destroyed by the Parliament's forces in the year 1641. It seems to have been a dark, gloomy fortress. Both the church and castle are surrounded by a foss. In this parish there are two schools, supported by subscription; the masters have a salary of about ten pounds a year, and the privilege of a *Whittle Gate*.* Several thousand sheep and black cattle

* This custom was formerly much observed in this and the neighbouring counties: it consists in the master going to all the abodes of his scholars in rotation, and being supplied with victuals by their parents or friends.

cattle are annually fed on the wastes of this parish. There is a fine paid in this parish of four years ancient rent on change of the Lord of the Manor by death; or of the tenants, either by death or alienation: besides various customary works and carriages; and for a *heriot*, the best beast of which the tenant may die possessed, except the riding horse kept for the Lord's service. The inhabitants of the parish are computed at 1100: they live chiefly in single and scattered houses. Their religious opinions are mostly conformable to the doctrines of the church of England; but about ten years ago a meeting-house was built for a small congregation of Presbyterians.

GILSLAND SPA is about eight miles south-east of Bewcastle, on the very confines of the county. "It consists of two large houses for the accommodation of lodgers, and some smaller dwellings, situated in the middle of a wild romantic valley, called the *Vale of Irthing*, which here contracts into a deep glen; the impetuous river flowing between stupendous banks of fantastic rock, beautifully wooded, and pursuing a course of whimsical irregularity. The spring which attracts the company to this sequestered and desolate spot is near the upper house; it is strongly impregnated with sulphur, but extremely agreeable to the palate: its effects in cutaneous disorders are powerfully good. At a small distance, on the moor, is a chalybeate spring; and another four miles distant, highly charged with alum and vitriol.

"The agreeable mixture and diversified combination of those constituents of landscape, rock and wood, water and dingle, render Gilsland Spa a spot of great interest to the painter; but it is still more attractive to the geologist, as the banks of the river, being in many places utterly bare of vegetation, present a beautiful and complete specimen of the stratification of this part of the country. Their height is about forty yards, wherein the following strata are thus disposed: *mould*, about six inches; common ferruginous or coarse martial *clay*, five yards; loose argillaceous *shiver*, growing gradually more compact as it descends, two yards; coarse *freestone*, eight yards; *limestone*, one yard; *black shiver*, approaching to coal, one yard; a stratum of hard,

coarse *schistus*, sandstone, with ironstone and limestone intermixed, singularly composed and blended together, six yards; another stratum of *black shiver*, out of which the sulphurated water issues; below this the indurated argil, called *clunch*. The black shiver for the most part is strongly impregnated with alum; and some of it so strongly with alum and green vitriol, as to hold out a fair encouragement for the establishment of works for those articles in this neighbourhood."*

About one mile west of Gilsland Spa, the famous Roman Wall enters this county from Northumberland, near the borders of which is the station *Magna*, or *Carr-Voran*: between this and BURD-OSWALD, the Roman *Amboglana*, and first station of any consequence on the Wall in Cumberland, the distance is two miles and three quarters. In this space three castella are visible, situated at equal intervals of six furlongs and a half. The site of Burd-Oswald is lofty and commanding; the plain on which it stands terminates with a very steep descent towards the river Irthing, which flows near the south side of the walls for a length of several miles. "This *castrum* forms a parallellogram of 120 yards north and south, by eighty yards east and west: its area includes about two acres. All its sides have been fortified with walls, of which Severus's forms the northern one; the others were simple aggestions of stone uncemented with mortar. The foundations of gateways, and the ruins of buildings, are still visible all over the station; as well as the site of the *prætorium*, though almost covered with a modern building." Many Roman inscriptions have been discovered near this station, which appears, by the three following, copied from Horsley, to have been garrisoned by the *Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum*.

I O M
CO I AELIA
DACORVM
CVI PREEST

The stone with this inscription was built up in the chimney of an out-house at Willsford, where Camden has erroneously fixed the

* Warner's Tour through the Northern Counties, Vol. II.

the Roman station. Another stone in the court wall of the same place was inscribed thus:

I O M
COH I A
C PRE M
XIMV
TRIBV

Within the station of Burd-Oswald were several other inscribed stones, all referring to the same Cohort: the one most legible was as follows:

I O M
COH. Ī. ÆIL
DAC. ANIO.

Since the time of Horsley, other inscriptions, referring to this Cohort, have been found at Burd-Oswald, particularly on two altars dug up about 100 yards without the principal camp, in a kind of ancient ruin, within seventy yards of the precipice where the Roman Wall crossed the river Irthing: these were written thus:

I O M
COH. I. AE. DAC
POSTVMIANA
C. P. MARC
GALLICVS
TRIB

I O M
COH I AEL
DACORVM
POSTVMI
ANA C P
PROB AV
GVNIVS
TRIB.

Copies were communicated, in the year 1746, to the Gentleman's Magazine, by Mr. George Smith; who also mentions a remark-

able inscription which he discovered in the wall of Naworth garden.

PED
T
CL.BRI

This he read, *Peditum centum quinquaginta Britannorum;* and observes, " we never knew before this, that the Romans indulged any national troops with the favor of garrisoning their own territories; but here are 150 British troops assigned to that use." This explanation appears somewhat forced: as it is acknowledged, that similar inscriptions have not been met with, it cannot be intitled to full assent.

From this station, Severus's Wall may be traced upwards of a mile; and in some places two, three, and four ranges of the facing stones may be observed. Hadrian's vallum may also be seen at a little distance; and advancing still westward, all the works are discovered very distinctly. Near Wallbours, the military way which accompanied the wall is extremely perfect, and the wall itself of a considerable height. About two miles south of the Wall, in this quarter of the county, is

NAWORTH CASTLE was the baronial mansion of the Lords of Gilsland, an extensive district in this part of Cumberland, but now the property of the Earl of Carlisle, a descendant of Lord William Howard, third son of the Duke of Norfolk, who married the heiress of the *Dacres'*, its former lords. George, Lord Dacre, the last heir male of that family, was, according to Stow, on the 17th of May, 1559, " by a great mischaunce, slayne at Thetford, in the house of Sir Richard Fulmerstone, Knight, by meane of a vaunting horse of woode standing within the same house; upon which horse, as he meant to have vaunted, and the pins of the feet being not made sure, the horse fell upon him, and bruised the brains out of his head."

This castle is built on a pleasant eminence, at the head of the Vale of Llanercost, or St. Mary's Holme. It chiefly consists of two large square towers, united by other buildings, and inclosing a quadrangular court. The earliest mention of it on record, occurs in the reign of Edward the Third, when Ranulphus

phus Dacre, who had married the heiress of the *Multons'*, obtained a licence to fortify, and convert his mansion here into a castle. The arms over the entrance are the Howards' and Dacres' quartered, supported by griffins, and crested with a bull collared; and their motto, *Fort in Loialtie*. "The whole house," says Mr. Pennant, "is a true specimen of ancient inconvenience, of magnificence and littleness; the rooms numerous, accessible by sixteen staircases, with frequent sudden ascents and descents into the bargain; besides a long narrow gallery." The idea of a comfortable dwelling has, indeed, been entirely excluded; and the whole internal contrivance seems only calculated to keep an enemy out, or elude his vigilance, should he happen to get in: its hiding-holes are numerous; but it seems probable, that many of its close recesses are even now unknown.

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was succeeded in the occupation of this castle by Lord William Howard; and during his time it exhibited the appearance of a mansion belonging to some giant of romance, rather than the dwelling of an English nobleman. "Being made Warden of the Borders by Elizabeth, and appointed to controul and chastise the *moss-troopers*, whose devastations were such as to awaken the notice of government, he prepared himself for the unthankful office, by strengthening his castle, and securing his own apartments in every possible manner, to prevent attack from without, and filling it with 140 soldiers, to enable him to carry on his offensive operations. A winding stair-case, dark and narrow, admitting only one person to ascend at a time, guarded by a succession of strong doors plated with iron, which, on their massive hinges turning, *grated harsh thunder*, and when shut, defied all human strength to open, led to the rooms which he occupied; a library, a chapel, and a bed-chamber. The first apartment is like all the other rooms, small, dark, and inconvenient; the situation sufficiently secluded, and secure, at the top of the tower, which contained his own suite of apartments. The roof is rudely carved, and the windows far above the head. Here we have a proof of this nobleman's attachment to letters, in a vast number of books, chiefly of controversial

sial divinity, legendary history, and early translations of the classics; many of them inscribed in the first page with the hand of Lord William, in very good writing. Some manuscripts of no great antiquity are among the volumes; particularly a great wooden case, above a yard in height, containing three leaves, in each of which are two pages of vellum fairly written with the legend of Joseph of Arimathea. In this cell Lord William is said to have consumed a great part of his time, nourishing his natural severity by silent solitude. To interrupt these hours of seclusion, was an offence cautiously avoided by the domestics, particularly as one intrusion had been attended with fatal effects.

"His Lordship was one day deeply engaged among his schoolmen or fathers, when a soldier, who had captured an unfortunate moss-trooper, burst into the apartment, to acquaint his master with the circumstance, and enquire what should be done with the captive. "Hang the fellow!" said Lord William, peevishly: an expression intended to convey no other meaning than displeasure to this intrusion upon his privacy. The servant, however, accustomed to the most implicit obedience, immediately construed this passionate expression into a command; and a few hours afterwards, when Lord William directed the fellow to be brought before him for examination, he was told, that, in compliance with his orders, the man had been hanged."*

The government of Lord William produced a wonderful change in the lawless manners of the surrounding district, and introduced a degree of security, where every thing before had been violence and licentiousness. The means employed were, however, of the harshest kind, as the modes of imprisonment and punishment fully evince. "Prompt execution on a lofty gallows followed the hearing of his dread tribunal; and till his leisure allowed investigation, the prisoners were confined in the dungeons; four horrible apartments, that still exhibit the rings to which criminals were chained to secure them during the dreadful interval that passed between capture and death."†

Near

* Warner's Northern Tour, Vol. II, † Ibid.

Near the library is the ancient oratory, where Lord William followed the religion of his ancestors in privacy: the walls and ceiling are richly ornamented with coats of arms, and carvings in wood, painted and gilt. On one side is a painting, in the manner of Lucas Van Leyden, representing the flagellation of our Saviour, his crucifixion, and resurrection. Various pieces of sculpture in white marble are also preserved here; among them is Judas saluting Christ; the Descent of the Holy Spirit; an Abbess with a sword waiting on a crowned Personage, who is stabbing himself; and a Monk with a crowned Head in his hand; these are thought to have been brought from the Priory at Llanercost.

The chapel is in the lower part of the castle, fitted up in a very antique style. The ceiling, and altar end, are composed of wood pannels in large squares, and ornamented with delineations of the Patriarchs, several of the Kings of Israel and Judah, and other scriptural personages. On the side facing the pulpit are blazoned the arms of all the *Howards* from *Fulcho*, to whom they trace their descent, to the year 1025; together with those of the families with whom they had made alliance: below the shields are the names of the persons they belonged to. This pedigree is very different from those of the Howards contained in the books of peerage. On the window, in glass, are represented kneeling, Thomas Lord Dacre, who died in the year 1525, and his Lady, Elizabeth, the rich heiress of the barony of Greystoke.

The hall is a noble old apartment, seventy-eight feet in length, and proportionably high and wide. The ceiling is divided into a variety of wooden-pannelled compartments, (like those in the chapel,) containing the portraits of the Saxon, Norman, and other Sovereigns of England, and their royal branches, to the union of the houses of York and Lancaster: these were said to have been brought from the castle at Kirk-Oswald. The intersections of the frame-work are embossed with the shields and achievements of the ancient owners of the castle. At one end of this apartment is a great gallery, adorned with four vast crests, carved in wood, representing a griffin, a dolphin, a unicorn, and

an

an ox, with a coronet round his neck: on the front is the figure of a knight in armour, in wood; and likewise two other figures, in short jackets and caps, apparently vassals. The chimney here is nearly seventeen feet wide. An inner apartment is hung with ancient tapestry; and contains a head of ANNE OF CLEVES, and several family portraits. This structure, and its whole interior arrangement, operates very forcibly in recalling ideas of feudal oppression and manners. The old windows are narrow and grated; the doors almost entirely cased with iron, moving on ponderous hinges, and guarded with massive bolts. The chambers dark, hung with gloomy furniture, and the approaches intricate, and without regularity. The mantle-pieces are sculptured with coat armour; many of the ceilings figured, and the mouldings of several apartments gilt and painted. The Roman inscriptions that were formerly placed in the garden, have been long removed to Rokeby, in Yorkshire.

The vale that descends from Naworth Castle to the ruins of the Abbey of Llanercost is about half a mile in breadth, and between two and three in length: it is regarded as one of the most pleasant in the county. The sides, which are gentle declivities, are thickly covered with wood; at the bottom flows the river Irthing, at a short distance from the banks of which stand the remains of LLANERCOST PRIORY, an Augustine monastery, founded by Robert de Vallibus, in the year 1169. On the Dissolution it was valued, according to Speed, at 70l. 19s. and in the time of Edward the Sixth was granted to Sir Thomas Dacre. But few vestiges of the monastic buildings remain, though they were originally sufficiently extensive to become the residence of Edward the First, during one of his Scotch expeditions. Part of the structure is now used as a farm-house; and some portion of the cemetry has been converted into gardens. The gate of the burial-ground is a fine semicircular arch.

The church is in the conventual form, with a low tower embrasured. The portal at the west entrance consists of numerous mouldings, supported by pilasters, with plain capital and bases: over it is a well-sculptured figure of Mary Magdalen, in a recess surmounted

LANERCOST PRIORY,
Cumberland

surmounted with a Gothic canopy; apparently more modern than the rest of the building: on the right is a diminutive figure of a monk, kneeling. This part of the structure has been fitted up as a parochial church; but the other parts of the building are open, and exposed to the weather.

Round the whole upper part of the edifice runs a colonnade, with pointed arches, supported on single pillars, which have a light and airy appearance: most of the windows are high and narrow. In the cross aisle are several tombs of the Howard and Dacre famlies, whose sculptured honors are now almost obliterated. "Their blazoned arms and Gothic tombs, many of which are sumptuous, are so matted with briars and thistles, that even the foot of curiosity is kept at a distance."* In the church was formerly this inscription:

> Sir Rowland Vaux, that sometime was the Lord of Triermaine,
> Is dead, his body clad in lead, and ligs law under this stane;
> Evin as we, evin so was he, on earth a levan man;
> Evin as he, evin so maun we, for all the craft we can.

The principal materials for this edifice are supposed to have been obtained from the Roman Wall, which passed within a short distance. "Near the place," says Pennant, "are some remains, about four feet high, on the brow of a hill, but in an adjoining vale they rise to eight or ten, with very perfect facing stones on each side; the middle part is composed of small stones, and mortar, flung in (probably hot) without any order, the facing stones are from ten to eighteen inches long, and four inches thick." One or two Roman inscriptions have been found on stones built up in the walls of the Priory. The manuscript chronicle of Llanercost, deposited in the British Museum, mentions the election of a prior about the middle of the fourteenth century, whose name was Thomas de Hextoldesham; a man of such wordly conduct, that, besides the oath of canonical obedience, he was obliged by

* So little attention has been given to this depository of departed greatness, that, not many years ago, the body of *Lord William Dacre* was disinterred, and the leaden coffin in which he had been buried, stolen.

by the bishop, to make a solemn promise, *Not to frequent public huntings, nor to keep so large a pack of hounds as he had formerly done.*

Castlesteads, sometimes called *Cambeck-Fort*, is generally admitted to be the thirteenth station *ad lineam Valli*, though nearly 400 yards south of the *Prætentura*. Horsley and Warburton suppose it the *Petriani* of the Romans; and its distance from the stations, and the inscriptions found here, render the opinion extremely probable. The lands round the fort are now in a fine state of cultivation, and most probably the whole station would long ago have been defaced by the operations of husbandry, but for a forest of oaks, with which some former proprietor permitted it to be overrun. The estate was some years since purchased of the Dacre family by the late John Johnson, Esq. who erected a new residence between the fort and the ancient manor-house, and made a garden on the site of the station, at which time its dimensions were exactly ascertained.

Its form was that of an oblong square; the width 100 yards; and the length, in the directions east-south-east and west-south-west, 130 yards. The outward walls were faced on each side with large stones; and filled with stones thrown in irregularly to the height of one foot; then a strong cement of lime and sand, four inches in thickness; and thus alternately, with stones and cement to the top: the width of the foundations was eight feet. Without the walls, on the south side, was a large platform of stone, five feet below the surface, and measuring eleven yards by eight. The upper soil of the area within the station was turned over to the depth of *three feet*, when various fragments, altars, and other memorials of antiquity, were found. The under stratum was a stiff clay, with a thick layer of pebbles and gravel above it, which covered the whole area: the ground was very irregular, and several ruins of walls were seen, but too much confused to admit the forms of the buildings to be determined. The south-east and west sides had been moated; the north side was secured by an abrupt descent, at the bottom of which flows the river Cambeck.

One

One of the altars discovered in this search was neatly ornamented with a kind of checker work, and inscribed

I. O. M. EG.
LOCI. CVI.

Another was dedicated to Mars; and a third to the same deity, under the title *Belatucader;* a corruption from the British *Bel e der cadro;* signifying, "the puissant God, Mars." Several broken altars were also found; some plain, others inscribed, or ornamented; the pedestal of a column, two sacrificing instruments, and various parts of sculptured figures, neatly executed. Some Roman coins were likewise met with; principally of the lower empire.

At a little distance from the fort the foundations of a building were discovered; and round it, a quantity of ashes and some wheat; the grain was entire, but black: here the largest altar was found. From the general appearance of the remains, this was thought to have been a place of sacrifice.

Various other altars, and remains, that have been referred to this station within the last 200 or 300 years, are described by Horsley, and in different volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine. The most remarkable are those which relate to the worship of the sun, which, if not a local deity in Britain, appears, from the inscriptions, to have, at least, had votaries in the Roman army. On one altar, with other characters that could not be clearly traced, were the words

DEO SOLI MITR

which Mr. Horsley translates, *To the Deity of the Sun;* and observes, that *Mithras* was the name given by the Persians both to the sun and fire. The remains of a Roman hypocaust were also discovered near this station; and some pieces of a glass bowl, on which the story of Acteon is thought to have been engraven, from his name appearing on the fragments in Greek characters.*

WALTON

* See Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 42. where the pieces of glass and the hypocaust are particularly described.

WALTON HOUSE, the seat of William Johnson, Esq. is a very handsome mansion, conspicuously situated, and commanding an extensive prospect over the fertile vale of the Irthing. The grounds are extremely pleasant; and the distant views bounded by the long range of mountains that divides this county from Durham and Northumberland, are exceedingly beautiful, and interesting from their diversity.

BRAMPTON

Is situated about two miles south of Castlesteads, in a deep and narrow vale, round which the country swells into considerable eminences. Camden supposes it to have been the Roman *Bremeturacum*, " where the *Cuneus Armaturarum* were in garrison on the decline of the Roman empire;" and from the general appearance of the place, it seems to have been of much greater consequence than at present. At the east end is a vast conical mount, called the Moat, or Castle-hill; its height is about 360 feet perpendicular, and its acclivity very steep. Near the summit is a trench and rampart, which entirely surround the hill, the crown of which has been formed into a plain, about paces in diameter, and defended by a breast-work. The view from this part is exceedingly extensive, except towards the south, where, at the distance of six miles, it is bounded by lofty eminences: on the west the eye commands all the levels from Carlisle to the Solway Frith; northward, the barren tract round Bewcastle, and the distant heights of Scotland, are seen; and to the east, the prospect is only confined by the Cheviot Hills, and high mountains about the river Reed, in Northumberland.

In Holland's Additions to Camden, edition 1695, but omitted in that of 1722, is the following inscription, given by the Doctor as having been found on a votive altar, erected to the Goddess Nymph of the Brigantes, for the health of the Empress Plautilla, wife of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Severus, and the whole Imperial family, by Cocceius Nigrinus, a treasurer to the Emperor. Mr. Horsley refers it to the neighbourhood of Brampton.

DEÆ NYMPHÆ BRIG
QUOD VOVERAT PRO
SALVTE PLAVTILIÆ CO. INVICTÆ
DOM. NOSTRI INVICTI
IMP. M. AURELII. SEVERI
ANTONINI PII FEL CÆS
AVG. TOTIVSQVE DO
MVS DIVINÆ EIVS
M. COCCEIVS NIGRINVS
Q. AVG. N. DEVOTVS
LIBENS SVSCEPTVM S
LÆTO II . . . . *

Brampton principally consists of one spacious street, irregularly built; but a few modern houses, and a good inn, have been lately erected. Its chief support is a large weekly market, and two annual fairs, for which the grant was obtained in the reign of Henry the Third, by Thomas de Multon, Lord of Gilsland. The inhabitants are numerous, but not well employed, there being no manufacture of any extent in the town: it appears, however, to be improving; and a railed waggon-way, which the Earl of Carlisle has lately made from his collieries at Tindale-fell, will probably quickly conduce to the augmentation of its trade. Religious worship is performed in the chapel: this was consecrated in 1789, having been rebuilt with the materials of the church, which stood about a mile from the town,

* This inscription was read by the Doctor thus:

Deæ Nymphæ Brigantum
quod voverat pro
salute Plautillæ conjugis invictæ
domini nostri invicti
Imperatoris Marci Aurelii Severi
Antonini pii felicis Cæsaris
Augusti totiusque do-
mus divinæ ejus
Marcus Cocceius Nigrinus
quæstor Augusti numini devotus
libens susceptum solvit
Læto II . . . .

on a bold eminence near the banks of the river Irthing. The chancel yet remains, and the burial service is generally read there, most of the inhabitants preferring to be interred in the ground that had entombed their ancestors. From the comparison made with the register of christenings, for the latter twenty years of the past and preceding centuries, it appears that the increase within that term has been upwards of 500.

About two miles from Brampton, on the face of a rock over-hanging the river Gelt, is the celebrated Roman inscription noticed by Camden, and almost every antiquary since his time. The rock on which it is cut is of an angular form: from its exposed situation, the letters have been partially obliterated by the weather, but still less so than could have been expected, as it may be ascertained, by the inscription itself, that it has endured the storms of more than fifteen centuries. The shape of the characters, and arrangement of the lines, cannot be well understood without an engraving; but the mode in which it is generally read, and which seems to be the true one, is as follows:

IX X
VEXL LEG II AVG OB APP
SVB AGRICOLA OPTIO
APRO E MAXIMO
CONSVLIBVS
OFICINI MERCATI
MERCATIVS FERMI.

This, as explained by Mr. Horsley, is *Vexillatio Legionis secundæ Augustæ, ob virtutem appellatæ, sub Agricola optione Apro et Maximo Consulibus ex officina Mercatii Mercatius filius Fermii.** On the same rock, beneath the above inscription, but in a more modern character, are the words

OFICIVM ROMANORVM.

Near the junction of the rivers Irthing and Gelt is Edmond Castle, the seat of Thomas Graham, Esq. The situation itself

* For more extended particulars concerning this inscription, we must refer to the *Britannia Romana*, Cumberland, No. 44.

self is extremely beautiful; but the grounds have been much improved by the present proprietor, who has planted a variety of trees, had walks made through the woods, and otherwise embellished his demesne by tasteful and judicious alterations. About a quarter of a mile from this mansion, near the village of Hayton, on a rising ground, is a mound of earth, called Castle Hill, raised about twelve feet from the adjacent land, hollow on the top, and upwards of thirty yards in diameter.

Between one and two miles north-west of Edmond Castle is WATCHCROSS, the fourteenth station *ad lineam Valli*, and supposed to have been the *Aballaba* of the Notitia. It is situated on the summit of an eminence, of an easy ascent, and commanding a very extensive prospect. On the south side are several irregular lines and breast-works, and the site of the Prætorium is still distinct. The military way, which generally accompanied the *Prætenturæ*, runs in this part of the county at some distance, in order to avoid the marshes and bogs through which both the Walls of Severus and Hadrian were carried. Its comparative direction, therefore, from *Carr-voran* to *Stanwix*, is that of a string to a bow; and hence it passes this station, which is several hundred yards south of the wall. The two inscriptions, numbered 36 and 37 in Horsley, are referred by that gentleman to Watchcross. The first has these letters:

LEG $\overline{II}$ A^{G}
}IVLITE
RTVLLIA

Legionis Secundæ Augustæ Centuria Julii Tertulliani posuit.

WARWICK, a small village near the banks of the Eden, is of considerable antiquity, but mistakenly supposed, by Camden, to have been the Roman *Virosidium*, where the sixth cohort of the Nervii kept garrison. That it was a military station seems evident from its name; *Guart* signifying a guard or garrison, and *wick*, a place of residence. By the Saxons it was called Warring-wick, a name of similar import. The church is of remote origin, but the date of its foundation is unknown: it was grant-

ed, in the time of William the Conqueror, to the Abbey of St. Mary, in York, but was then mentioned as a chapel. The whole structure is built with square stone: its length is about twenty-four yards; yet, from an arch now filled up at the west end, it is supposed to have extended 120 feet further. The east end is singular, being of a semicircular form, with thirteen niches, ten feet eight inches high, and seventeen inches broad, reaching almost to the ground: the top of each niche is arched, and in two of them a small window. The inhabitants of the parish are about 300.

Warwick Hall, the seat of Robert Warwick, Esq. is a low and retired mansion, situated in a finely cultivated vale on the banks of the river Eden. The adjacent lands have been greatly improved under the judicious management of the present owner; and a Common, belonging to himself and tenants, has lately been inclosed, and is now in a progressive state of amelioration by tillage, draining, and plantations. This manor was given by Hubert de Vallibus, and Robert his son, to Odard, Lord of Corby, a short time subsequent to the Conquest, and has been transmitted through his descendants (who obtained the name of Warwick from these possessions) to the present reign. Francis Warwick, Esq. of Warwick Hall, died in July, 1772; and, as appears by the parochial register, was the nineteenth Lord of the Manor. The original name of the present proprietor, who became possessed of the estates, as heir at law, in the year 1784, was *Bonner:* this, by royal licence in 1792, he exchanged for that of Warwick only. The house has lately been rebuilt, and some additional improvements are now making.

Corby Castle, the elegant mansion of Henry Howard, Esq. is boldly situated on an elevated cliff impending over the river Eden, whose finely wooded and rocky banks are seen from hence in a most picturesque point of view. The building is irregular; and though supposed to have been the residence of the owners of the manor for several centuries, it displays but little remains of antiquity, having undergone such various and extensive alterations, that its name is almost the only circumstance

stance that conveys the idea of a fortress. It is now a convenient, and elegantly furnished, domestic habitation; but the chief features of the place are its celebrated and beautiful grounds, which we shall describe, after noticing a few paintings in the dining-room.

The principal of these are, a Philosopher reading by torch-light; a full length portrait of the severe LORD WILLIAM HOWARD, the owner of Naworth Castle, and collateral ancestor of the present respectable proprietor of Corby Castle, clothed in armour; and a curious piece by Titian, representing CHARLES THE FIFTH and his *Empress*, seated at a table with an hour-glass before them. The head of Charles is in a fine style of composition and coloring, very far superior to the lady's; she is delineated with a countenance expressive of grief at the purpose of her husband, who is imparting to her his intention of renouncing the world, and spending his future days in monastic severities and seclusion. In this apartment is likewise a remarkable vestige of antiquity; a square stone, dug out of the ruins of Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, and inscribed with the words *Alfredus Rex*, DCCCLXXXI. in Saxon letters. Alfred was founder of that monastery.

The walks of Corby were disposed for the most part by the father of the present possessor, who began his improvements about the year 1706, and was one of the first persons who had the good sense to break through the trammels of the *Dutch taste*, which had been introduced into English gardening in compliment to King William. "The exchange of *style*," observes Mr. Warner, "was so far for the better, that the *latter mode* had classical ideas for its foundation; but the climate and scenery of this country never harmonized well with decorations taken from ancient mythology; and, after a reign of half a century, in which *Good-sense*, led astray by pleasing associations, lost itself amidst temples, statues, and inscriptions, *Taste* at length took her by the hand, and presented NATURE to her for a prototype; bidding her, in future, borrow all her ideas from that inexhaustible source of enchanting variety and picturesque beauty.

"Some of these classically-disposed parts at Corby Castle are still preserved for the sake of the hand that laid them out; but they only serve as a foil to the more modern improvements of Mr. Howard. To these beautiful scenes we were introduced by a descending path, arched over head by the finely spreading branches of some fine lime-trees, which admit occasional peeps at the reaches of the Eden, both up and down the river; the former showing him in his rude, impetuous course, thundering over a rugged bed of rock, maddened by the close confinement of his banks; the latter throwing him before the eye into a still, lake-like scene, silently rolling on his floods through flower-enamelled meads, and gentle velvet banks.

"Proceeding onwards for a few hundred yards, a point of view is caught, at once curious and picturesque: the opposite bank of the river now rises in front, and a deep face of perpendicular rock, whose beetling head is crowned with wood. Half way down this precipice are seen traces of masonry, in four small windows, and some regular arrangements of stone, which prove that human art has exercised itself in this singular spot. They form the facing of an excavation called *St. Constantine's Cell*,* consisting of three rooms and a gallery; either the seat of solitary sanctity in superstitious times, or of retreat and safety in violent ones; or, perhaps, designed for both purposes, as occasion might require. The inhabitants, at all events, might be sure of resting unmolested in this retreat, since it can only be reached by a path steep, narrow, and perilous, and which, before the wood was cleared away, must also have been invisible. With this object, and the rocky bank on our *right*, the river before us, and a castellated summer-house crowning the distant eminence, we paced along the margin of the stream for half a mile, when the rock to the right suddenly rears itself to a tremendous

* This is also called *Wetherel Safeguard*; and the country people have a tradition, that the excavation was made by the younger son of a king of Scotland, named Constantine, as a hermitage; where he himself lived and died. The three cells are from twenty to twenty-two feet in depth; the gallery is about seven feet broad.

mendous height, its perpendicular face embossed in the most singular manner with the knarled roots of some vast and ancient oaks, whose giant arms, aloft in air, stretch themselves over the walk beneath. This grand scene is opposed on the other side by a bank of gentle declivity and pastoral appearance; and between them is caught another long reach of the river, terminated by a promontory, one dark mass of fir-tree shade from top to bottom. Retracing our footsteps, we took the walk that exhibits the old decorations of the place; and keeping aside the river, opens in succession, the cascade, the temple, the excavated apartment, and a staircase hewn out of the rock, affording a descent from its summit to its foot." Within a recess, formed by an overhanging rock in these grounds, is the Roman altar described as No. 16 in Horsley's Cumberland.

This manor was granted by Henry the Second to Hubert de Vallibus, who consigned it to William de Odard, Lord of Corby. In the sixteenth of Edward the Second, it was held by Roland de Richmund, and the same year conveyed to Sir Andrew de Harcla, the unfortunate Earl of Carlisle: on his attainder it was granted to Sir Richard de Salkeld, whose descendants continued possessors till the reign of Henry the Seventh, when Sir Richard de Salkeld, the then owner, dying without male issue, his estates were divided among his five daughters, and co-heiresses. This Sir Richard appears, from the following epitaph, to have been buried with his lady in the church of Wetheral, between the north aisle and the chancel.

Here lies Sir Richard Salkeld, that knight,
Who in his land was mickle of might;
The Captain and Keeper of Carlisle was he,
And also the Lord of Corkebye:
And now he lies under this stane,
He and his lady Dame Jane.
The eighteenth day of Februere
This gentle knight was buried here.
I pray you all that this do see,
Pray for their souls for charitee;
For as they are now—so must we all be.

This inscription is in the old English characters: above are the effigies of a man and woman in alabaster. The two eldest daughters, Catherine and Margaret, had Corby in partition; and of their descendants it was purchased by Lord William Howard, who settled it upon his second son, from whom it was derived by the present possessor.

On the western banks of the Eden, on an eminence opposite to Corby, are the ruins of WETHERAL PRIORY, founded for monks of the Benedictine Order, by the Earl Ranulph de Meschines, about the year 1086, and afterwards given to the Abbey of St. Mary, at Carlisle. The benefactions of devoutly disposed people increased the possessions of this establishment considerably; and Richard the First granted its inmates many immunities and privileges, particularly an exemption from pleas and plaints for *murder*, *robbery*, *danegelds*, and all the other impositions that were so common in that age of feudal tyranny. The Priory was surrendered in the year 1539; its revenues were then valued at near 130l. The only part of the building now remaining is the gateway, which is ornamented with a fine elliptic arch. "Its square, turreted form," observes Mr. Warner, "points out the strength with which it was constructed, in order to resist, or repel, the attacks of the moss-troopers. Plain and trifling as it is, it yet forms a pleasing feature in the very beautiful picture which opens at this spot. A deep glen, with bold and lofty banks of rock and wood, bearing in its bosom the river Eden, of crystalline transparency, confines the eye to the right by its verdant eminences; and opening to the left, lets in a broad, luxuriant valley, bounded by distant hills."

In the parish of Cumwhitton, in the middle of a desolate waste, generally denominated *King Harry*, where the ground is every where rent with torrents, and the deep-worn channels filled with rugged stones, is an extensive *Druidical Circle*, called, from its appearance, and contrast to the black, mossy earth that surrounds it, the *Grey Yauds*.* The number of stones which compose

* *Yauds* is a Cumberland name for horses.

pose this monument is eighty-eight; the diameter of the circle is about fifty-two yards: the stones are but small, the largest not exceeding four feet in height; that of the greatest magnitude stands about four yards from the circle, on the north-west point. The barrenness of the country in the vicinity of this vestige of former customs is remarkable, almost the only symptoms of vegetation being a bare covering of heath and thin moss. The estates in this parish have passed for several centuries in a regular line of descent from father to son; and the respective families having had but little intercourse with the more open parts of the country, a great similarity of character and disposition has been induced among the inhabitants. Honest, credulous, and superstitious, they are tenacious of conforming to ancient customs, and have a bluntness of demeanor which assimilates, in a certain degree, with primæval manners. Their tenements are but little better than hovels, covered with straw; and the number of houses throughout the whole parish, though congregated into seven villages, scarcely amount to 100.

CASTLE-CARROCK, a name derived from *Castle-Careg*, the Castle on the Rock, is a small village at the foot of the great ridge of mountains which extends northward from Cross-fell. Near it are the remains of two ancient fortifications; one in a low meadow field, about forty yards from the east end of the church, surrounded by a foss of some depth, and of an oblong form. The inclosed area, measuring about 100 yards by 48, is of a black, gravelly soil, somewhat higher than the adjacent lands, and has long been under culture. Tradition reports, that it was once the site of a castle, with the ruins of which the church was built; and this appears probable, from the circumstance of various pieces of carved stones being included in the walls. In the moat is a small pool of water, of similar qualities to that at Gilsland Spa. The other is at the distance of a furlong towards the south, of a circular form, and between 200 and 300 yards in diameter. This is also in a low meadow, from the level of which it rises nearly seven or eight yards, almost perpendicular on all sides, except the east, where the ground is highest. The surface

is entirely level, and has been under tillage time immemorial: the soil is of a strong, clayey nature, extremely unlike that of the surrounding land: some rough stones are sometimes uncovered by the plough. Large quantities of sheep are annually bred on the neighbouring fells.

Geltsdale Forest is a considerable tract of mountainous land, chiefly heathy pasture, in this quarter of the county; but in the lower parts are some extensive birch and alder woods. This, and the adjoining forest of Brierthwaite, now Tindale, belonged to the Priory of Hexham; and, at the dissolution of that house, were granted to the Lords of Gilsland. Geltsdale Forest is held under a lease from the Crown, by the Earl of Carlisle.

CUMREW is a small village, seated at the bottom of the fells of the same name, on the summit of which is a prodigious cairn, called *Cardunneth*; and another about 300 yards from the church; near which there are likewise some considerable ruins, supposed to be those of *Dunwallogh*, formerly the property of William Lord Dacre, of the North, who obtained a licence from Edward the First to fortify and convert his mansion into a castle. The ruins are so confused, that the form of the structure cannot be determined. In the common fields, west of Cumrew, a human skeleton was discovered a few years since, inclosed in a kind of coffin of rough stones; and the sepulchre itself was covered with a heap of stones. A stone inclosure, or cairn, was also opened on the estate of John Gill, Esq. and an urn of pottery ware, curiously carved on the outside, found within, containing some black mould: the urn was inclosed with broad flag-stones, and secured by one placed over the top.

The manor of CROGLIN derived its appellation from the neighbouring river, whose name, compounded from the British words *Careg*, a Rock, and *Lyn*, Water; and corruptly termed Croglin. This manor was granted to an adherent of Richard the First's, named *Hastings*, for his services at the siege of Jerusalem during the Crusade; and some authors have affirmed, that the deed of conveyance was signed beneath the walls of that city. In the reign of Edward the First it came into the possession

sion of the *Whartons*, one of whom married the heiress of the Hastings family, and assumed their arms; Sable, a Manche Argent: from him it descended to the late Duke of Wharton, by whose trustees it was sold to the Duke of Somerset, whose descendant, the present Earl of Egremont, is now proprietor.

The celebrated physician, Dr. John Locke, was a native of this part of the county, being born in the parish of Ainstable, of which his father was curate. He was taught the rudiments of education at Croglin, whence he was removed to the grammar-school at Bishop-Auckland, and quickly distinguished himself by his rapid advances in the classes of that ancient seminary. He afterwards went to London, with intent to engage in the profession of arms; but soon relinquished his design, and attached himself to the study of medicine. His success became equal to his application, and he rapidly advanced both in business and in knowledge. About the year 1765, he drew up the plan for the institution of the Westminster Lying-In-Hospital, and purchased the piece of ground whereon that structure is raised on a building lease, which he afterwards assigned, without compensation, to the Governors of the Hospital. He died on the eighth of August, 1792, of an indisposition in the breast, which appears to have been caused by too intense application to study. Among his few singularities, an extraordinary, and even troublesome, solicitude about fresh air has been mentioned. All his windows were made to admit it, both at top and bottom; "and neither in his professional visits, nor those of friendship, could he be induced to remain in any room in which fresh air was not instantly and copiously admitted."

Armathwaite Castle, the property and principal residence of William Henry Milbourne, Esq. is situated in a very deep vale close to the margin of the river Eden. This mansion seems rather to have been intended for seclusion than security, as its situation must always have precluded it from any protracted defence. The front is modern, and of hewn stone: an additional building for offices has been erected. The contiguous scenery is highly beautiful, and many of the prospects are extremely romantic

mantic and picturesque. The river here spreads itself into a broad and tranquil expanse, like a lake, hemmed in at the southern extremity by *Baron-Wood*, "a magnificent hill, of the most solemn shade; and broken in upon to the right by a projecting crag, bold and grotesque, called *Cat Gleut*, the rendezvous of many wild inhabitants of the feline tribe. Other grand masses of rock, groaning beneath the weight of heavy woods, present themselves in front, while behind is the mill, and some little sequestered tenements. Beyond this peaceful feature another reach of the Eden displays a very different character: here, rushing down a cataract, it pours in sonorous violence over a bed of opposing rock, whose immoveable crags whirl the stream into eddies as it passes them in its fury." The prospect on this side terminates with a little stone bridge, which harmonizes and forms an interesting accompaniment with the other parts of the landscape.

The antiquity of Armathwaite Castle has not been ascertained. The first family that appears to have resided here is the *Skeltons*, who seem to have held it in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and one of them, the eminent John Skelton, was poet-laureat to that monarch. They continued possessors till the year 1712, when Richard Skelton sold the estate to William Sanderson, Esq. from whom it either descended, or was conveyed by testimentary devises, to the present owner. On this estate, at Nun's-close, a Benedictine Nunnery is affirmed, by several authors, to have been established by William Rufus; but this appears erroneous; the religious house founded by that monarch was at *Nunnery*, and Nun's-close was only part of the endowment.

Near the remarkable lake named Tarn Wadling, about one mile and a half from Armathwaite, are the remains of a very strong fortress, called, by the neighbouring inhabitants, *Castle-Hewin*. Leland appears to be almost the only author that has mentioned it, and this he does by the name of *Castel-Lewin*, but adds nothing relating to its history or owners. Tradition affirms that it was a fortress belonging to King *Ewaine*, who was sovereign of Cumberland in the time of Athelstan, and reported to have been interred in the *Giant's Grave* at Penrith. However this

this may be, its origin seems lost in the mist of ages; yet its ruins are considerable; and the legend of a poet who wrote about the time of Chaucer, and had sufficient genius to be admitted into Dr. Percy's admirable collection of Ancient Ballads, makes it of eminence in the days of King Arthur.

A boone, a boone, O Kinge ARTHURE,
I beg a boone of thee;
Avenge me of a carlish knighte,
Who hath shent my love and me.

In *Tearne Wadlinge* his castle stands,
All on a hill so hye;
And proudlye rise the battlements,
And gaye the streemers flye.

Noe gentle knighte, nor ladye faire,
May pass that castle wall;
But from that foul, discurteous knighte,
Mishappe will them befalle.

This fortress, as the poet has truly described it, is situated on the summit of a lofty eminence, north-east of the lake, and has consisted of various apartments, strengthened with out-works and long-extended trenches. The ruins cover a considerable tract of ground; the foundations are in some places eight feet in thickness, and faced with rough stones of ashler work. The extent of the principal building is upwards of 230 feet by nearly 150: a smaller structure at one corner appears to have been fifty feet square: the outer fence is of stone, and seems to have been circular: beneath it are a ditch and breast-work, which are carried down the acclivity of the hill for three or four hundred yards. The whole situation is very commanding: towards the south it overlooks a spacious tract of country, having Penrith Beacon in front, and terminated eastward by the heights of Cross-fell, Dufton, and Stainmore: south-west the view includes the whole district from Ullswater to Greystock, and is only bounded by the Mell-fells, the towering Helvellyn, and other mountains; the western prospect comprehends the more cultivated tract inclining to the river Petesil: and

on

on the north it commands the city of Carlisle, the Solway Frith, and Brampton, with the high lands of Nichol Forest, and the Scotch mountains in the back-ground.

Near Armathwaite Bridge is a small but neat seat, belonging to John Richardson, Esq. of Penrith; where a beautiful walk has been formed along the summit of the cliffs overhanging the river. The views from hence are very pleasing, the brown and heathy mountains in the back-ground affording an agreeable contrast to the softer tints of the intermediate scenery. To the south the prospect comprehends a long stretch of the Eden, to a point where a wear, or dam, formed to embay the salmon, interrupts its course, and causes it to descend nearly the depth of twenty feet in broken streams. The wear is chiefly formed by natural rocks; but, to render the salmon fishery more complete, a frame of timber has been extended across the channel, over which the whole stream rushes in a distracted manner, and then hurries along its rocky bed in troubled volumes. On the east the prospect is abruptly closed by lofty hanging woods.

NUNNERY, the beautiful and romantic seat of Richard Bamber, Esq. was so named from the religious house for Benedictine Nuns, established on this spot by William Rufus, "who trembled, like other profligates, amidst his impiety, and was willing enough to secure a chance of heaven, provided it could be obtained by any other means than virtuous practice." At the period of the Dissolution, its only inmates were a prioress and three nuns, whose entire revenues were not more than eighteen guineas, though their possessions included nearly 300 acres of land, and various tenements. The cause of this inadequate income must be ascribed to the prevalence of the border contentions, and the frequent hostilities between the two kingdoms. In the reign of Edward the Sixth it was granted to William Graham, a branch of the Grahams of Netherby, from one of whose descendants it was purchased in the year 1690, for the sum of 1436l. by Sir John Lowther, Bart. who in 1696 exchanged it for the manor and castle of Drumburgh, with John Aglionby, Esq. many years Recorder

Recorder of Carlisle. His successor, Henry Aglionby, Esq. erected the present mansion on the site of the nunnery: it is a plain, neat structure, fronted with red stone. Various alterations were also made in the grounds; but the chief improvements were effected by the late Christopher Aglionby, the last heir male, and his sister Elizabeth, the present Mrs. Bamber, who succeeded to this estate as coheiress, in the year 1785.

The situation of the house is rather confined; but the grounds are extremely beautiful, and are laid out with great taste and judgment. "The walks commence with a turf-path of some length, carried along the margin of the Eden, whose waters, concealed by trees, are only heard in their furious passage through their rugged channel, and terminating at a point which opens upon a grand face of rock, scarred with natural caverns, the largest of which is called Samson's Cave." Returning from hence, the walks ascend to a higher level, and soon introduce the visitant to the confluence of the Eden and the Croglin. Proceeding onward, the walk extends to the deep, rocky ravine through whose gloom the latter river pours its waters. "The banks at once rise into lofty precipices, beetling over the road, but finely softened down with shrubs and plants: the torrent in the mean time follows a rapid descent, and keeps up an uninterrupted roar. Further on, the mural rock rises on each side, the glen becomes narrower and more gloomy, and the sound of many waters increasing upon the ear, intimates the neighbourhood of a cataract: nor is the expectation disappointed, for two successive falls immediately appear. Of these the second is wonderfully impressive; the deep cauldron which receives the troubled water, after its desperate leap, being nearly involved in midnight darkness by the mass of wood that overhangs its abyss. Approaching now more closely to each other, the rocks excite the struggling stream to tenfold fury, who with difficulty pushes his waters through a horrible fissure, and forms a cascade" of nearly the depth of twelve yards, being precipitated in an unbroken sheet into a circular bason, about eighteen feet deep, in the rock below. "The over-arching cliffs and solemn shades reverberate the roar in a manner truly tremendous. In

these beautiful recesses little has been done to assist Nature, and that little performed with great skill: an increasing interest is kept up by the scenes which succeed each other, gradually rising in grandeur and sublimity, from the quiet of Poussin's pastoral pictures, where Nature shews herself in silence and repose, to the dashing and gloomy landscapes of Salvator, where she dwells in awful magnificence amidst rocks and cataracts, amidst images of destruction and scenes of uncontroulable fury."*

On a rising ground, at a little distance from the mansion, in a field called Cross Close, is an upright pillar, having a large oval stone on one side, inscribed with the word *Sanctuarium* in Saxon and Roman characters. The letters form a semicircle, within which is cut the figure of a cross, and beneath, the date 1098; but the shape of these numerals is modern; they are said to have been inserted about the beginning of the last century, by a person who wished to record the time of the foundation of the nunnery. A wood-cut of this monument was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1755, which was soon after followed by an ingenious dissertation from the pen of the learned Mr. Pegge, wherein he expressed his opinion, that "Nunnery had the privilege of a sanctuary, and that this cross or pillar formed the boundary of the privileged land towards that point of the compass in which it stands."

KIRK-OSWALD

Is an ancient town, situated in the pleasant and fertile vale of Eden, which extending southward from Nunnery, "opens into a broad expanse, bearing on its bosom rural dwellings and distant villages." The houses are irregularly scattered on the declivity of a gentle eminence, which descends towards the margin of the river, whose stream gives animation to so many beautiful scenes in this part of the county. The name of the town is derived from

* Warner's Tour through the Northern Counties, Vol. II.

from Oswald, the celebrated king and martyr of Northumberland, to whom the church is dedicated, and who, in the Romish calendar, is enumerated in the list of saints. The population, for nearly a century preceding the last ten or fifteen years, seems to have varied very little, but has since appeared to increase. The inhabitants are now about 600: their chief employment arises from the operations of husbandry.

On an elevated spot, about a quarter of a mile east from the town, are the ruins of a castle, described by Sandford as "the fairest fabric that ever eye looked upon;" its grandeur is, however, fled; and a small tower, and some dreary vaults, are the only remains it exhibits of former magnificence. It appears to have occupied an extensive area, of a square form, bounded on three sides by a fosse, and skirted on the other by the brook which supplied it with water. Its original founder is said to have been Radulph Engaine, Lord of Kirkoswald, Burgh, and some other places; but this, most probably, alludes only to the building of the manor-house; as we are informed by Pennant, that Hugh de Morville, who obtained these possessions by marriage, procured a licence, in the second of King John, "to inclose his woods at *Kirkoswald*, to fortify his manor-house, and to have there an annual fair and weekly market."

Hugh de Morville was one of the murderers of Archbishop Becket; and the weapon with which that ambitious prelate was slain at the altar was long deposited in this fortress. The legends of superstition teem with the peculiar judgments which befel his assassins; yet no sudden deaths awaited them; nor were they marked, as the monks have feigned, with tails issuing from behind. "William de Tracy," says Pennant, "lived almost to the reign of King John, and Hugh de Morville till about the sixth of that monarch; nor did his remorse seem to have been very deep, if it is true that he preserved the sword with which he did the murder." From the *Morvilles* the castle passed to a younger branch of the *Multon* family, whose widow married John de Castlo; from him it was conveyed by marriage to Thomas Lord Dacre, whose lineal descendants, the

daughters and co-heiresses of the Earl of Sussex, sold the estate to Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. ancestor of the present owner, Sir John Chardin Musgrave.

The church is an irregular building, and has apparently been enlarged at different periods; probably at the expence of the Dacres, whose arms appear in it in several places. It contains an elegant monument to the memory of Sir Timothy Featherstonehaugh, an active supporter of Charles the First, both by personal services and liberal contributions. His zeal in the cause of monarchy terminated fatally; his two sons were slain in the battle of Worcester, and he himself was beheaded; while the depredations committed on his property by the soldiery was estimated at upwards of 10,000l. in a petition written by his lady, preserved by his descendants, and now in the possession of Timothy Featherstonehaugh, Esq. who has a small, yet neat, mansion in the neighbourhood of Kirk-oswald, and inherits some portion of the manor. A copious spring of excellent water issues from beneath the west end of the church: nor is this uncommon, several instances of the same kind being observed in this county. It is probable that spots similarly gifted were sought for by the respective founders, from ideas of their possessing some peculiar qualities favorable to devotion. A short time previous to the Dissolution, a college for twelve secular priests was established here; but it afterwards passed into lay hands. The belfry stands on a hill at some distance from the church. In the town is a small endowed school, and a dissenting meeting-house.

On an eminence, about three miles from Kirk-oswald, near the village of Little Salkeld, in the parish of Aldingham,* is the famous Druidical monument called *Long Meg and her Daughters*. This is an extensive circular arrangement of unhewn and rude stones, the circumference measuring nearly 350 yards. The entire circle consists of sixty-seven stones, of very unequal heights and

* *Aldingham*, according to Dr. Todd, is derived from *Hald-king-ham*, signifying a habitation nigh the hanging stones; but, in the opinion of Bullet, it implies nothing more than *a place on the summit of a hill.*

and irregular forms, but mostly approaching to that of the parallelopipedon; some are extremely massive, being from twelve to fifteen feet in girth, and almost ten feet high; while others are of various intermediate sizes, down to the height of only two or three feet, and of proportionable bulk. The stones are chiefly at regular distances, excepting at the sides fronting the east, west, and north points, where, between two stones of somewhat greater magnitude, than the rest, the spaces are rather larger, as if intended for entrances to the inclosed area. Opposite the stones forming the south-west entrance are two others, placed without the circle, so as to make a kind of square recess, or portal; and at about seventeen yards further is the stone called *Long-Meg*, the height of which is eighteen feet, and its greatest girth nearly fourteen: it is of a square form, tapering upwards: its substance is a red grit, or free-stone, of a similar kind to that procured in a quarry at Crawdundale, a few miles distant. The substances of the other stones are different; some are of flint, others of blue and white lyas, and many of granite: these must have been brought from a considerable distance, as none of the same quality or dimensions can be found in any part of the adjacent country; but not the least mark of a tool appears on any of them.

This is one of the most extensive Druidical *circles** in the kingdom, and its antiquity is, perhaps, as great: it exhibits an example of immense labor, and may be considered as having been, in remote ages, the chief centre of congregation for this part of the island. The area within the circle is now cultivated, and intersected by the boundaries of two inclosures; it commands an extensive tract of country, especially to the south, where the view is limited only by the distant mountains.

GREAT SALKELD, or *Salkeld Regis*, as it is frequently termed, from having been part of the possessions ceded to the King of

* Many similar monuments still remain in a mutilated state in different parts of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland: but those of the greatest magnitude and complexity, are at *Avebury*, in Wiltshire; and *Stanton Drew*, in Somersetshire. Stonehenge is evidently of a different character.

Scots, is situated near the western banks of the river Eden. The contiguous scenery is beautiful. At the spot called *Forcemill*, at some distance from the bridge, is a romantic cascade, bounded on the western side by lofty rocks, and falling in broken streams over a ruined wear. In the stream is a singular column of masonry work, appearing like the pier of some ancient bridge. Other remains were visible within memory; and also the ruins of a church, on a bank about one mile below; but these have since been washed away by the river.

The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert; the form and construction of the tower is singular; it seems to have been intended for a place of defence, and served probably as a retreat for the more wealthy parishioners, during the prevalence of hostilities between the English and Scottish Crowns. The entrance is from the church: the door is plated with iron. The lower chamber is vaulted; and several funnels are carried up through the walls, as if to emit the smoke which proceeded from fires made on the floor. Here, on a large table, stands an ancient iron helmet, and the remains of coats of mail, of which various superstitious tales are related by the trembling villagers. A small free-school was endowed here in the year 1515, but its revenues have greatly suffered through a long-contested law-suit.

Towards the north end of the parish, at a place called the *Dyke*, are vestiges of an encampment, about 12 feet high, and 1200 feet in length. Near it is a circular pool of water, between fifty and sixty yards in diameter, and four or five deep: from this cavity the earth for the vallum is thought to have been obtained, as the ground round the encampment is entirely level. About a quarter of a mile further are considerable remains of a fortified station, inclosed by a rampart of pebbles and rough stones, now overgrown with brush-wood and oak trees. This has the name of *Addon Castle*: in some parts are small square inclosures, formed in the same manner as the rampart. At a little distance is a tumulus of stones, called a *Raise*; and in the adjoining parish of Lazonby is another *Raise*, or tumulus, but not so large as the former.

The

The road from Kirk-oswald to Aldston-moor runs for many miles in an easterly direction, over a wild, barren and mountainous district. The ascent up the black and lofty eminence called *Hartside-fell*, is particularly difficult and fatiguing, from the large and projecting crags which obstruct the passage at almost every step. As some reward, however, for the exertions of the traveller, the retrospective view from the summit is of vast extent: the beautiful and extended Vale of Eden, and generally the whole country to the Solway Frith, with the yet more distant hills of Scotland, are all included in the prospect. Descending the opposite side of the fell, the road declines into a spacious, but dreary and barren, valley, where scarcely any thing but heath, and a few scanty patches of coarse herbage, can be seen: hence the tract continues still impeded with rough stones; and though the only pass across the mountains, from the western parts of the county to Aldston, is in such a neglected state, that to travel on it becomes not only unpleasant, but even dangerous. The scenery is as cheerless as the road: the cloud-capt Cross-fell, and the murky summits of its neighbouring ridges, stretch in long lines on the right; a gloomy and heavy-looking range of hill appears on the left; and through the bosom of the valley, in front, rolls the dark current of the Blackburn, a branch of the Tyne, which derives its troubled waters from the surrounding moss-covered and heathy eminences.

ALDSTON-MOOR,

The most eastern town in Cumberland, consists of a number of small houses, chiefly of stone, covered with slate, irregularly built on the declivity of a steep hill near the river Tyne, over which there is an ancient and narrow stone bridge, of one arch. The surrounding country is bleak and desolate; the seasons are generally inclement, and the vegetable produce of the soil very insufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, whose provisions are therefore obtained from the southern parts of Northumberland, and across the mountains, from the south-eastern borders

of this county. These disadvantages are compensated by the richness of the interior of the earth, which, in this secluded district, is impregnated with lead ore, and furnishes employment to many hundred miners: the mines are numerous; and the country, for several miles round, is almost wholly inhabited by persons connected with the business. The profit derived from the different mines is computed at from 16,000l. to 20,000l. annually.

This manor, in the reign of Edward the Second, belonged to the *Viponts:* in the time of Henry the Fifth it was the property of John de Clifford; and in the next reign, of Thomas Whitlow, who granted it to William Stapleton and his wife. Mary, daughter and coheiress of the Stapletons, married Sir William Hilton, of Hilton; and on their issue the estate devolved; though it was first conveyed to a son of Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hartley Castle. In the reign of James the First, Henry Hilton, Esq. disposed of it to Francis Ratcliffe, Baron of Dilston, in Northumberland, whose posterity possessed it till the attainder of James, Earl of Derwentwater, in the year 1715, when it was seized by the Crown. In 1735, Aldston-moor, with the other confiscated estates of this nobleman, was vested in the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, for the support of that magnificent institution; and the mines are let out on working leases for its benefit. The present number of contracts is upwards of 100.

This parish is very extensive; the houses amount to nearly 900, and the inhabitants to between 5000 and 6000. The aspect of the country is naked, and barren of wood; even in the vicinity of farms the trees are but thinly strewed, and the fields and meadows are almost universally inclosed by low stone walls. The cultivated grounds are chiefly appropriated to hay, and pasturing cows, there being scarcely a dozen acres of arable land in the whole parish. On Gilderdale-fell is a cavity of considerable extent, called *Tutman-hole*, into which some adventurous persons have penetrated almost a mile in length, without reaching its extremity. The same fell has also been noticed for a stagnant piece of water, or pool, the top of which is covered several inches thick with a kind of slime, that produces colors like yellow

low ochre and Spanish brown, and is frequently used by the country people instead of paint.

SKIRWITH ABBEY, the residence of John Orfeur Yates, Esq. is a modern-built mansion, situated a few miles west of Cross-fell, near the site of a small religious house, which is supposed to have belonged to the Knights Templars. The grounds are disposed with much taste; and many improvements have been made on the adjacent lands by Mr. Yates, whose attention to agriculture, and the planting of forest trees, has much increased the beauty and productiveness of this part of the county. Several broken urns were found in a bank near the old abbey, when the workmen were laying out the gardens. The interior of the house is neat and convenient. A curious genealogical painting is preserved here, which traces the descent of the Warwick family, from the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, in the time of Athelstan, to the reign of Henry the Third.

EDENHALL is a small village on the western side of the river Eden, built of red freestone, and covered with thin slabs of the same color. The neighbouring scenery is extremely picturesque, particularly along the banks of the river, which is decorated with several hanging groves, and pours its waters through a meandering and rocky channel. In the church are various marble monuments of the *Musgrave* family, whose ancestor came over with William the Conqueror, and probably obtained his name from having been keeper of the *hawks* under that Monarch. In the reign of Henry the Sixth, Thomas Musgrave married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William de Stapleton, Knight; whose progenitors had possessed Edenhall from the first year of Edward the First. By this marriage the Musgraves became owners of the estate; and the Manor-house was made the principal seat of the family till nearly the middle of the last century, when Sir Philip Musgrave removed to Kempton Park, Middlesex. Sir John Chardin Musgrave, the present proprietor, has lately repaired the mansion, and intends making it his occasional residence. An old drinking-glass, enamelled with colors, called the *Luck of Edenhall*, is preserved here with the

greatest care. The letters I. H. S. on the top, point out the sacred use from which it has been perverted; but tradition affirms it to have been seized from a company of fairies, who were sporting near a spring in the garden, called St. Cuthbert's Well; and, after an ineffectual struggle to recover it, *vanished into thin air*, saying,

If that glass either break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Edenhall.

Between one and two miles south-west of Edenhall, in the rocks impending over the river Eamont, are the singular excavations called *Iais Parlis*, or the *Giant's Caves*. The access to these cavities is extremely perilous, as they are situated near the middle of a perpendicular rock, and can only be approached by a narrow passage skirted with shrubs, which winds along the edges of the cliffs. One of the caves is sufficiently capacious to contain a great number of people, and was formerly defended by iron gates, fastened to a column of masonry, which stands near the middle of the entrance; within which, on the right, is a small recess cut in the rock, about two feet above the floor, apparently intended for the couch of a recluse: the roof is formed by the natural rock, which hangs in huge, misshapen masses over the interior of the cavity. The other excavation is only a narrow chamber, hewn in the cliff, as a seat, or shelter from the weather. "The vulgar," says Bishop Gibson, "tell strange stories of one *Iser*, a giant, who lived here in former times, and, like Cacus of old, seized men and cattle, and drew them into his den to devour them." Other writers have called this place the Cave of *Tarquin*, mentioned in the ancient Ballad of Sir Lancelott du Lake, which has been printed in the esteemed collection made by Dr. Percy.

CARLETON HALL, with its demesnes, was the original inheritance of the Carleton family, who settled here soon after the Conquest, and made it their chief place of residence till the year 1707, when issue male failing, it was purchased by John Pattinson, Esq. whose only son dying unmarried, the estates devolved to

to his three sisters; and, on a partition, Carleton Hall was assigned to the eldest. This lady became the wife of Thomas Simpson, Esq. and had two children, a son and a daughter: the latter married the late James Wallace, Esq. his Majesty's Attorney-General; and, on the decease of her brother, became possessed of the estate. The house is a plain, modern structure, situated upon a knoll, in a luxuriant and beautiful vale, inclosed with wooded hills, and intersected by the rivers Eamont and Lowther. In the front is an extensive lawn, bounded by gentle eminences, which increase in height as the ground extends to the east and west, and have their acclivities clothed with hanging woods. Through these, walks have been formed in different directions, and lead to a succession of prospects over the adjacent country, of various beauty and character. Westward, the Vale of Eamont, opening to a considerable distance, discovers the meandering course of the river, the rich woods of Lowther, and the elevated and rugged barriers that surround Ullswater. To the south-east and east are the venerable ruins of Brougham Castle, the Park of Whinfield, and a wide extent of country, closed by the majestic range of mountains which terminate in Cross-fell: northwards, the view is intercepted by a plantation of aged trees, and a wooded eminence. The present improved disposition of the grounds has been made under the direction of Mrs. Wallace, who still continues to reside here; and in all her alterations has conformed, as nearly as possible, to the natural character of the situation.

PENRITH

Is situated at the foot of an eminence, in a pleasant vale, within the district called Inglewood Forest, which extends from hence to Carlisle; and, according to the Chronicle of Llanercost, was so well stocked with game, that Edward the First killed 900 bucks in its woods in one day. It was disforested by Henry the Eighth, and is now a wide, dreary moor, bounded by lofty hills, and spotted with a few stone farm-houses and cottages by the road side.

Penrith

Penrith is a place of considerable antiquity: its name is evidently British, and, as it implies a *Red Summit*, was most probably derived from the eminence immediately above the town, which is of a red color, and very conspicuous at a great distance. Its early history is unknown; but since the conquest, it has experienced a variety of changes, and been successively in the power both of the English and Scottish sovereigns. On the Norman advent it appears to have been held by the Scots, who were driven out by the Conqueror, and did not regain possession till the reign of Henry the Third, when the assignment was made under the celebrated treaty concluded at York.* Margaret, Henry's daughter, in the year 1251, married Alexander the Third, of Scotland, who received confirmation of Penrith and some other lands: these possessions were henceforth called the Queen's *haims*, or demesnes, and remained attached to the Scottish Crown till the defection of Baliol, in the reign of Edward the First, who seized, and granted them to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, in reward for his services at the battle of Falkirk.

The actions of this Prelate were so contrary to the genuine principles of religion, that he obtained the name of the *Fighting Bishop*. His haughtiness kept pace with his success, till, as we are informed by Camden, he became "so insolent through excessive wealth," that he was deprived of Penrith by Parliamentary interposition, having been previously summoned to support his claim at Carlisle, in the year 1307. Richard the Second gave Penrith to John, Duke of Bretagne, and Earl of Richmond; but shortly afterwards re-granted it, with other places, to Ralph de Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, whose heir, Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick, was slain at Barnet in the eleventh of Edward the Fourth. His possessions are, by some authors, supposed to have reverted to the Crown; but Mr. Pennant, with more probability, imagines, that the seigniory of Penrith constituted part of the great estate which Richard the Third, when Duke of Gloucester, became possessed of by his marriage with Anne, the Earl of Warwick's daughter. Penrith continued

to

* See Vol. III. p. 11.

to be a royal demesne till William the Third granted it, with its appurtenances, to Bentinck, Duke of Portland, whose grandson sold all his Cumberland possessions to the Duke of Devonshire in the year 1783.

This town has greatly suffered by the incursions of the Scots; a body of whom, amounting almost to 30,000, under the command of Sir William Douglas, entered Cumberland in the nineteenth of Edward the Third, and ravaged the country with the most merciless severity. Penrith, with several villages, were pillaged and burnt; many of the inhabitants were carried into Scotland, and made slaves; and many others treated with the greatest barbarity. In the thirtieth of the same reign, the town's people, in a petition to the Crown, stated, that their "land and tenements, which they held under a heavy rent, were wasted by the Scots, and their corn often destroyed by the beasts of the forest." This statement occasioned the King to grant them some valuable privileges, which were confirmed to the town by Richard the Second, soon after it had again been plundered by a division of the Scotch army. The booty obtained by the Scots was of immense value, as Penrith had been surprised at the time of a fair: but the expedition proved very fatal to Scotland; for the plague, which then raged here, was contracted by the troops, and carried into that country, where it swept away nearly one-third of the inhabitants. In the years 1597 and 1598, a second visitation of this dreadful disorder occurred at Penrith, by which the parish was nearly depopulated; not fewer than 2260 persons falling victims to its ravages in little more than fifteen months. The fear of infection prevented the continuance of the regular markets; and places without the town (now called *Meal-cross*, *Cross-green*, &c.) were appointed for purchasing the provisions brought by the country people.

Penrith is a very irregular town, but many of the houses are well-built and convenient: the buildings are of red stone, and in general covered with blue slate. The population is computed at about 4000. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and weaving checks and fancy waistcoats. The stations

for

for marketable commodities are singularly disposed; the wheat-market is in one part of the town, rye and potatoes are sold in another, and barley in a third:* cattle, horses, and hogs, have also their distinct places of sale. The principal market-place was disfigured by an ancient town-house of wood, which appeared to have been erected by one of the Earls of Warwick, as their device, the bear and ragged staff, was carved in different parts: but this building was consumed by fire a few years ago, while occupied by a company of players.

The church is a neat, but plain, structure; the body was rebuilt of red stone, in the year 1722, at an expence of 2953l. 16s. 10d. and connected with the ancient tower. The interior is particularly neat and convenient; the side aisles are covered by galleries, which meet at the west end, and are supported by rows of Ionic columns, each column formed of a single stone ten feet four inches in height, and about four feet in circumference: these are of a red color, finely veined; and, being well polished, have the appearance of mahogany. The altar is inclosed in a semicircular recess, well illuminated, and embellished with appropriate paintings by Mr. Reid. The centre aisle is ornamented with two large gilt chandeliers, purchased at the expence of the first Duke of Portland, to reward the spirited exertions of his tenants, the inhabitants of the *Honour* of Penrith, during the rebellion in the year 1745. The pews are of English oak; the windows are spacious.† In the old church were several inscriptions to the memory of the *Huttons*; and also one to the

* The measures used in the markets are different: the bushel by which barley and oats are sold, contains eighty-three quarts; that by which wheat, rye, peas, fruit, and potatoes, are disposed of, only sixty-four. The latter is called the Penrith bushel: three of these, or 192 quarts, is a *load*.

† In a series of prints, published by Harding, to illustrate the plays of Shakespeare, are portraits of *Richard Plantagenet*, Duke of York, and *Cicely Neville*, his Duchess, (the parents of Edward the Fourth, and Richard the Third,) said to have been copied from the south window of this church, from paintings on glass, supposed to be the only originals of the above personages extant.

the celebrated border hero, Richard Coldall, better known by his acquired name, *Dick o' the Cow;* some of his achievements being recorded in the popular ballad under that title.

In the church-yard is that singular monument of antiquity called the *Giant's Grave,* the origin of which has frequently exercised the sagacity of the most eminent antiquaries. It consists of two stone pillars, standing at the opposite ends of the grave, about fifteen feet asunder, eleven feet six inches high, and nearly five feet in circumference at the bottom, where they are mortized into round stones embedded in the earth. The space between them is two feet in breadth, and is inclosed by four thin semicircular stones, two on each side, of unequal lengths, but little more than twenty inches in height. Three of these stones have an ornament of foliage, rudely sculptured, remaining round their upper edges; the fourth is plain, of a different kind, and seems to have been placed in the room of one decayed. The pillars taper upwards; their lower parts are rounded to the height of about seven feet, where they assume a square form, and appear to have terminated in a point; but the tops are broken. On the square parts are some traces of an ornamental fret-work; and the interior side of one pillar has a rude delineation of some animal, like a wolf, or dog. Near the summit of each pillar are vestiges of a raised cross, now almost obliterated.

Bishop Lyttleton, in his remarks on this monument, published in the Archæologia, inclines to the opinion of its being the sepulchre of some British Prince, interred here subsequent to the introduction of Christianity; and tradition, which not unfrequently furnishes a clue to detect truth, ascribes it to the British king *Ewain,* or *Owain Cæsarius,* a warrior of gigantic size, who reigned in this county in the time of Athelstan. Recurring to the early Welsh writers, we find that the latter part of this traditionary tale is false: Ewain was not sovereign in Cumberland during the time of Athelstan, but in that of Ida, whom the Britons assert he slew in battle. That this Ewain was the chieftain actually buried at Penrith, appears in the highest degree probable, from the *Verses of the Graves of the British Warriors,* written

written about the close of the sixth century, which notice his sepulchre in these words:

Bez Ewain ab Urien yn mhedryal bid
Dan weryd Ilan Morvael.

That is, "The grave of *Ewain*, son of Urien, is in the space inclosed by *four-curved ridges*, beneath the soil of the church of Morvael." This is the more remarkable, because it is almost the only sentence in the *Verses of the Graves* that notices any particular as to boundaries round the place of interment of either of the warriors.*

At a little distance from the above monument, with which, however, it does not appear to have any connection, is a single stone, five feet eight inches high, called the *Giant's Thumb*. The lower part is about fourteen inches broad, but upwards, it contracts to ten inches: the head appears to have been circular, and is somewhat damaged; it expands to the diameter of about eighteen inches. This seems to be an ancient cross, whose base is sunk into the earth. Similar remains are observable in various church-yards, in villages, and on the tops of many of the hills in this county.

The inhabitants of this town, previous to the year 1400, were frequently in considerable distress for fresh water; but between that period and 1420, their wants in this respect were relieved by the generosity of Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle, who purchased of the owners of certain mills, as much of the water of the river Peteril as would flow through the *eye of a mill-stone*. "This,"

* The principal ground on which this statement can be contested, is the difficulty of identifying the church of Morvael with that of Penrith; but as we know *Morvael* was a British Saint, it seems probable that Penrith church, when originally built, was dedicated to St. Morvael; though, on the advancement of Christianity, it found a new patron in St. Andrew. The hypothesis in the text derives additional support from an elegy on Ewain, in the Welch language, which mentions him as the Chief of the *splendid Llewins*; words that can only be referred to Castle-Llewin, described in page 140 of this Volume, and constantly asserted by tradition to have been possessed by King *Ewain*.

"This," observes Mr. Clarke, in his Survey of the Lakes, "he conveyed to Penrith at his own expence; and the water still continues to flow in the same quantity, and no more." A chantry was likewise founded here by Bishop Strickland, and endowed with six pounds annually, for the support of a priest, who was to teach church-music, and grammar. The revenues of this establishment were afterwards given by Elizabeth to a very ancient school, which she re-founded, by the title of "the Free-grammar school of Queen Elizabeth in Penrith." It appears to have been originally instituted as early as the year 1340, when John Eskeheved was licensed to teach the *Art of Grammar* therein. Many benefactions have been given to support this establishment; and several other schools for the education of youth have since been founded.

On an eminence of inconsiderable elevation west of the town, are the ruins of a castle, which appears to have been built in the form of a parallellogram, and was fortified with a very deep outward foss, and a walled rampart. The only entrance was on the side next Penrith, where an opening through the works still appears, the communication across the ditch having been secured by a draw-bridge. This fortress was dismantled in the time of the Commonwealth: the principal remains, are the outside walls, and several arched vaults, probably intended for the confinement of prisoners. The time it was originally built is unknown; but scarcely any part indicates a more remote period than the reign of Edward the Fourth. Richard the Third, who resided here while Duke of Gloucester, for the purpose of awing the Lancastrian party, repaired and strengthened the whole fortress, by constructing several additional towers. An arched subterranean passage is reported to lead from the castle to the lower apartment of a house in the town, called Dockwray-hall; a distance of 307 yards.

On the heights to the north of Penrith is a square stone building called the Beacon. The ascent to it is difficult; but the prospects from the summit of the hill are so extensive and beautiful that all remembrance of fatigue is lost in the variety of delightful

delightful views that present themselves to the eye. Cumberland is spread before the sight like an immense map; so that a spectator, even but little acquainted with the country, can readily point out the situations of the more considerable places. Towards the east is seen the majestic Cross-fell; and stretching to the north, the extensive range of mountains which terminate near Brampton. In the vale, the city of Carlisle is distinguished by some faint traces of the cathedral; and far beyond, a dark shade on the skirts of the horizon, intimates the situation of the distant hills of Scotland. On the south is Brougham Castle, the spreading woods of Lowther, and the wide intermediate tract of country bounded by the mountains from Ingleborough in Yorkshire, to Stainmore in Westmoreland. South-west are the mighty steeps of Helvellyn; and at its feet the pellucid Ullswater, extended like an azure mirror. To the west is Graystock Castle; the huge mountain, Saddleback, spreading its long shattered ridge towards Keswick; and the majestic Skiddaw, rising supreme over his neighburing alps.

Dalemain, the spacious yet sweetly secluded mansion of Edward Hassel, Esq. is a modern building of pale red-stone, situated near the foot of a rocky eminence, and surrounded at some distance with elevated grounds, covered with trees. The estate was purchased about the end of the reign of Charles the Second by Sir Edward Hassel, of the co-heiress of the last male heir of the *Luytons*, who had possessed it from the time of Henry the Third.

Dacre Castle, supposed to have been the original mansion of the illustrious family of the Dacres, and certainly their place of residence for many generations, is converted into a commodious farm-house. The moat is filled up, and the outworks are destroyed: the principal parts now standing are four square towers, composed of durable stone, and connected by a centre-building. The windows are narrow and grated; the gloom which overspreads the interior is truly expressive of the dark ages of feudal tyranny in which it is thought to have been erected. The Dacres are said to have obtained their name from *Acre* in the Holy Land, where

Engraved by J. Greig from a drawing by Sir R. Hoare, Bart. for the Beauties of England & Wales.

DACRE CASTLE,
Cumberland

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where one of their ancestors bravely fought in the army of the misguided Christians; but it seems most probable, that it was acquired from their possessions on this spot, as Bede speaks of a monastery here, built near the river *Dacor*; and Malmsbury mentions a congress that was held within its walls, in the time of Athelstan. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, Joha, the heiress of the Dacres, married Sir Richard Fynes, Knight, who, in right of his wife, was declared Lord Dacre of the South. Their descendants continued owners of Dacre Castle and estate till the year 1716, when these possessions were purchased by Sir Christopher Musgrave; but have since been resold to Edward Hassel, Esq. of Dalemain.

Dacre Church is a neat structure, reported to have been built with the ruins of the monastery, of which no other vestiges are remaining. Near the altar is the figure of a knight, carved in red-stone, lying cross-legged, with his hands uplifted, and his sword sheathed by his side: this is supposed to be in memory of one of the first Lords Dacre. In the church-yard are four remarkable monuments, representing bears, about five feet in height, sitting on their haunches, and clasping a rude pillar, or ragged staff, on which two of them rest their heads. On the back of each of the others is a lynx. These are supposed by Bishop Nicholson to refer to some of the achievements of the Dacre family.

WATER-MILLOCK, the residence of Colonel Robinson, is beautifully situated at a small distance north of Ulls-water. The surrounding prospects include as much variety as can be found in almost any situation in the county. The azure water of the lake, the craggy steeps of Helvellyn, and various other rugged eminences of inferior elevation, partly covered with wood, enter into the composition of the landscape on one side; while on the other, the scenery, though less romantic, is more chaste, and comprehends the softer features of cultivation, and rustic simplicity.

GOWBARROW PARK, an extensive demesne, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, is skirted on the south-eastern side by the noble lake of Ulls-water. It contains nearly 1800 acres of

land, and was formerly ornamented with a great quantity of ancient oaks; but these have been mostly cut down, though many immense roots point out the majestic size they had attained. This was one of the tracts proclaimed a forest by William Rufus, and it still abounds with numerous herds of fine deer. On a rising ground, at no great distance from the lake, is a castellated edifice, built by the Duke about twenty years ago, and called *Lyulph's Tower*, from a tradition that a chieftain, named Lyulph, was the owner of these possessions about the time of the Conquest. This is merely intended as an occasional residence for his Grace, who generally resides here a few weeks in the summer season, surrounded by a small band of chosen friends, and living in all the pristine magnificence of British hospitality. Nearly half a mile from the town is a celebrated cascade, called *Airey Force;* the pathway to it is carried through a rocky glen, from whose depths the sun is excluded by the solemn branches which wave above. The water falls from the summit of a cliff clothed with wood, and descends almost eighty feet perpendicularly. The violence of the fall dashes the stream into vapour; and the refraction of the sun's rays is frequently rendered visible by the resplendent colors of the spray, which beams with concentric rainbows. The bason into which the cataract pours itself is very deep, and seems to have been worn into its present form, by the force of the water impetuously dashing from the precipice through a succession of ages. The stream above the fall is abundantly stocked with fish.

HUTTON JOHN was held, in the reign of Edward the Third, of the barony of Graystock, by homage, the payment of twenty shillings cornage, and other services. It was then possessed by a branch of the Hutton family; but in the reign of Elizabeth was conveyed to the Hudlestons, by the marriage of Mary, sister of the last male heir, with Andrew Hudleston, Esq. of Farringdon in Lancashire, whose descendants still enjoy it. Of this family, and, we believe, a native of this village, was the celebrated Catholic father, JOHN HUDLESTON, who became conspicuous

conspicuous from his unshaken loyalty to Charles the Second, and the share he had in his preservation after the fatal battle of Worcester. Nor did his services end here; for he accompanied the Monarch to the continent, and attended him in disguise through all his difficulties. On the Restoration, he was appointed first Chaplain and Confessor to the Queen; and, in gratitude for his fidelity, was exempted by the parliament from the operations of every act made for the suppression of Popery. Previous to the death of Charles, he administered to him the sacraments according to the Romish communion; and on his pronouncing the absolution, the King expressed himself in these remarkable terms: "*You have saved me twice; my body after the battle of Worcester, and now my soul.*" He afterwards published some papers, written by Charles in defence of the Catholic Religion; and was made superintendant of the Chapel of Somerset House by James the Second, who also allowed him a pension, which he received through all the changes of government till his death, in the year 1704, at the great age of 96. Pennant mentions a fine portrait of this eminent priest, which he saw at Mr. Cust's in Carlisle: he was pourtrayed in black, with a large band, long grey hair, and an uplifted crucifix in his hand; "probably," continues our author, "the attitude in which he lulled the soul of the departing profligate Charles the Second." Andrew Hudleston, the elder brother of the confessor, was one of the first persons in Cumberland who declared for the Revolution.

On the inclosure of *Fluskew Common*, in this vicinity, in the year 1773, several stone coffins, urns, and other sepulchral remains, were found; and in April 1784, near the eminence called Fluskew Pike, a singular piece of antiquity was discovered, supposed to have been used as an instrument to close the curtain of a state tent. It is wholly of silver, and consists of a rim, or frame, of an oval form, and somewhat more than seven inches and a half in its longest diameter; and a tongue of the length of twenty-two inches. On the rim are three hollow balls; one with a sliding socket; the others fixed near the different sides of an aperture in the lowest part of the rim, through which the

tongue falls. The under side of each ball has a rude figure of a mullet; the upper sides are crossed, or checkered. The workmanship is very coarse, and seems to have been executed with the hammer only: the whole weight is twenty-five ounces.

Near *Mothertby* is a circle of rude stones, seventeen yards in diameter, within the area of which a large quantity of bones have lately been found; and not far distant are vestiges of an encampment, supposed to have been a summer station of the Romans. This is by some called *Stone Carron*, by others *Redstone Camp*: the adjacent ground is named Stone-Carr, and seems to have been connected with a military-way, which passed between the eastern and western Mell-Fells, to the head of Gowbarrow Park, but is there lost: from its direction, it appears to have continued to Ambleside. In this track are the remains of two or three large cairns, many of the stones of which have been removed; but nothing remarkable discovered. Stone-Carr has long been appropriated to rustic diversions; and wrestling, leaping, racing, and other village sports, are frequently exhibited here for small prizes.

Graystock Castle, the seat and birth-place of the Duke of Norfolk is situated towards the south-east side of the extensive park of Graystock, on an eminence, having a gradual ascent from the north, but declining more precipitously to the south and east. The ancient structure was fortified; and some broken towers, and other remains, are still seen in the present mansion, which was erected principally by the Hon. Charles Howard, the Duke's great-grandfather, about the middle of the seventeenth century; but considerable additions have been made by the present noble owner. A rivulet, which falls into the river Peteril, flows by the castle walls with some rapidity, and has been made to contribute to the beauty of the scenery, by being collected into reservoirs, and caused to descend in artificial cascades. The upper sheet of water is of considerable extent: it is rendered picturesque by small islands, and the contiguity of a hanging wood, which covers the summit and declivities of a lofty eminence, that greatly increases the importance of the views in this

this quarter of the grounds. The plantations are extensive; and near the castle are several ornamental buildings, erected as terminations to the prospects from the road which conducts to the principal entrance. The park contains nearly a 1000 head of deer.

The interior of the castle is elegantly fitted up, and the apartments rendered as convenient as the disposition of the buildings will admit. On the stair-case, in niches, are busts of THOMAS, EARL OF ARUNDEL, and the LADY ALATHEA TALBOT, his wife. The rooms on the first floor are decorated with some fine paintings; the following are some of the most remarkable.

CHARLES HOWARD, the present Duke of Norfolk; and MARIAN, his first lady, daughter to —— Coppinger, Esq. of Cork; whole lengths.

MARY, Queen of Scots, in the dress she wore at the time of her execution: a manuscript in the British Museum, describes this habit as follows: "The said 8th of Febreuary beinge come, and the tyme and place appointed for the execution as aforesaid; the said Quene of Scotts, beinge of stature tall, of boyde corpulent, round shouldered, her face fatt and brod, double chenned, and hasle eyed, hir borrowed heare borne:—hir attyre on hir head, was on this manner; she had a dressing of lawne, edged with a bone lace, a pomander chaine, with an Agnes Dei about hir neck, a crucifix in hir hand, a payer of beads at hir girdle, with a goulden crosse at th' end of it; a vaile of lawne fastened to hir cawle, with a bowed out wyre, and edged round about with a bone lace; hir gowne of black satten prynted, with a trayne, and long sleves to the ground, set with a range of buttons of jett, trimmed with pearl, and short sleves of black satten, cut with a payer of sleves of purple velvett, hole under them; hir kirtle hole of figured satten, black; hir petycote uper bodie, unlaced, of crymson satten; hir petycote scrites, of crymson velvett; hir shooes of Spanish lether, with the rough side outward; a payer of greene silke garters; hir nether stockings worsted co-

loured, water set, clocked with silver, and next hir legg, a payer of Jersey hose, whit."

HENRY, Earl of Arundel, when a boy, with a gold chain thrown over the left shoulder: Vandyck.

ELIZABETH STUART, Henry's Countess, dated 1640.

JOHN, Duke of Norfolk, the faithful adherent of Richard the Third, and partner in his fate at the battle of Bosworth Field. This nobleman was a person of distinguished bravery; he was employed in many important offices by Edward the Fourth; and on his concluding a beneficial treaty with France, was rewarded by that Prince with grants of several manors in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. On the coronation of Richard the Third, he was for that day only constituted High Steward of England, and carried the crown; while his son, the Earl of Surrey, bore the sword of state. The following month he obtained a grant of numerous manors and lordships in different counties, and the same day was invested with the office of Lord Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitain. These honors excited his gratitude, and his fidelity to the Monarch who bestowed them was correspondent, yet his character appears to have continued perfectly fair and blameless. Had it been otherwise, the virulence with which the measures of that short reign has been censured by historians, would never have permitted the Duke's conduct to have continued un-arraigned. He was so firmly feathered on King Richard's wing, says a late author, that he chose rather to abandon his life with his friend, than to save it by falsifying his promise.

THOMAS, Duke of Norfolk, Lord High Treasurer, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. In his right hand is his staff as Earl Marshal; in his left, a white wand: his robe is heavily trimmed with fur.

EDWARD, Duke of Norfolk; Vanderbank; and MARY, his Duchess: both in their robes of state. The portrait of the Duchess is very fine.

PHILIP HOWARD, brother to the above Edward.

LADY

LADY DACRE, in mourning; with a ruff; a cap much peaked in front, and put on side ways; a hood over it.

ERASMUS, inscribed with the following words:

Hannes Holbenne me fecit,
Johannie novie me dedit,
Edwardus Surrey me possidet.

SIR THOMAS MORE, marked with the letters T M, and dated 1573.

WARHAM, Archbishop of Canterbury; Hans Holbein.

A picture of our Saviour, inscribed with this legend; "This present figure is the similitude of our Lord I. H. S. our Saviour, imprinted in Amarald by the Predecessors of the Great Turk, and sent to the Pope, Inhocente the Eighth, at the cost of the Great Turk, for a token for this cause, to redeem his brother that was taken prisoner."

The Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus.

Small picture, embroidered in silk, representing the Crucifixion. This, as appears by an inscription on the back, in the hand-writing of Henry Charles Howard, was executed by Mary, Queen of Scots, and given by her mother, the Duchess of Guise, to a Countess of Arundel.

Some other portraits of illustrious personages of the Howard family are also preserved here, but the characters they represent do not appear to be accurately known.

The barony of Graystock is supposed to have been granted by Ranulph de Meschines, to one *Lyolfe*, or Lyulphe, and confirmed to his son *Pharne*, who assumed the name of Graystock, by Henry the First. In this family it continued till the reign of Henry the Seventh, when Elizabeth, daughter and heiress to Ralph, the last Lord Graystock, married Thomas Lord Dacre of Gilsland, whose descendants retained it till the time of Elizabeth, when Anne, eldest daughter and coheiress of George Lord Dacre, conveyed it to the *Howards*, by her marriage with Philip, Earl of Arundel, eldest son to the Duke of Norfolk.

The little village of GRAYSTOCK is near the east side of the park; the Church is a spacious structure, consisting of a choir, chancel, and two side aisles. It was formerly collegiate; and had a master and six canons appointed, in the year 1382, by Nevill, the Pope's legate, and Archbishop of York. Some of the stalls yet remain; but of six chantries that were founded here prior to the erection of the college, not any thing is visible. The interior is greatly in want of reparation: several windows are filled with painted glass, but so mutilated, or misplaced, that the designs cannot be traced. Near the altar is a grand alabaster tomb, erected for some of the Barons of Graystock. On it are the effigies of two knights; one of a gigantic size, clad in armour, and girt with his sword. The other is also in armour, but of a different kind, and rests his feet upon a lion. The upper part of the tomb is decorated with figures of angels under ornamental canopies, sustaining shields, on which some armorial bearings appear to have been painted.

BLENCOWE HALL is an ancient manor-house, belonging to Henry Prescot Blencowe, Esq. a minor, and has been the seat of this family ever since the reign of Edward the Third. Adam de Blencowe was standard-bearer at the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, to William, Baron of Graystock, who, in reward for his good conduct, made him a grant of his own arms, as Baron of Graystock, to be thenceforth borne on a band, conjoined with the paternal coat. This circumstance explains the reason of the analogy of many arms of ancient families, who were neither related by descent nor alliance.

HUTTON HALL, a few miles north-eastward of Graystock, is the seat of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. It stands on a fine eminence, in a pleasant park, near a branch of the river Peteril, and was much improved during the last century by the late Sir Henry Fletcher, grandfather to the present owner. This manor was anciently held of the King *in capite*, by the service of maintaining the paling or fences of the royal forest of Plumpton, and holding the King's stirrup while he mounted his horse in Carlisle Castle. The *Huttons*, to whom it originally belonged, sold

sold it to the Fletcher family in the year 1605. On *Hutton Common* are the vestiges of a square fortification, called Collinson Castle, each side about 100 yards in length; no tradition, either of its erection, or demolition, is remembered.

About two miles from Hutton Hall, on the grand military road that leads directly to Carlisle, is OLD PENRITH, which has evidently been a Roman station, but under what name antiquaries are by no means agreed. Camden imagined it to be the *Petriana*, where, according to the Notitia, the *ala Petriana* were in garrison, and supported his opinion by referring to the underwritten fragment of an old inscription which he copied here:

. . . . . .
GADVNO*
VLP. TRAI
EM. AL. PET.
MARTIVS
F. RC.

Both Horsley and Warburton, as was observed in the description of Castle-steads, dissent from this evidence; and the former, in one part of his work, avows his opinion, that Old Penrith was the *Voreda* of the Itinerary, the *Berida* of Ravennas, and the *Bremetenracum* of the Notitia; but afterwards abandons this conjecture as untenable, and refers the Bremetenracum to Brampton. Whatever might be the original name of the station, its remains are yet very distinct; and the variety of inscriptions discovered here, prove it to have been of considerable importance.

The fort was situated about 200 yards east of the river Peteril, and commanded the whole vale: its form was an oblong square, 132 yards in length, and 120 broad; the area inclosed was about three acres. The entrances were four: that on the east side appears, from the ruins of foundations, to have been defended by

* This inscription is lost; but was rendered by Horsley, *Gaduno Ulpius Trajanus emeritus alæ Petrianæ Martius faciendum procuravit.* This author supposed *Gadunus* to have been the name of a person deceased, for whom *Ulpius Trajanus Martius, a Pensionary* of the *ala Petriana*, had this funeral monument erected.

by circular turrets; the others present nothing remarkable. Near the north rampart some confused ruins of the *Pretorium* may be seen. The vallum can be easily traced, and also the ditch on three sides. On the west, towards the river, are various remains of buildings scattered over a considerable tract of ground. Among the inscriptions noticed by Camden, as belonging to this station, was the following:

D M.
FL. MARTIO SEN
IN. C CARVETIOR
QVESTORIO
VIXIT AN XXXXV
MARTIOLA FILIA ET
HERES PONEN
. . . CVRAVIT

This is explained by Horsley as follows: *Dis Manibus Flavio Martio senatori in cohorte Carvetiorum quæstorio vixit annos quadraginta quinque Martiola filia et heres ponendum curavit:* but Mr. West thinks that the three lines after D M. should be read, *Flavio Martio senatori in civitate* (or *colonia*, as in Gruter,) *Carvetiorum quæstorio.* Various other inscriptions have been found here since the time of Camden; the most remarkable of which was one on an altar consecrated to the *puissant Mars*, by his British cognomen Bel, engraved in the ninth volume of the Archæologia; and another on a stone broken into three fragments, that had been inscribed to the *Deæ Matres*, and copied to this effect in Horsley's Cumberland, No. 51.

DEABVS MATRIBVS TRAMARINIS
ET N̄ IMP ALEXANDRI AVG ET JVL MAM
MEÆ MATRI AVG N̄ ET CASTRORVM TO
TI . . . DOMVI DIVINÆ Æ
. . . . . LATIO M[a]*

* "Deabus Matribus tramarinis et Numini imperatoris Alexandri Augusti et Juliæ Mammeæ matri Augusti nostri et castrorum totique domui divinæ æternæque vexillatio militum Romanorum." *Horsley.*

When

When clearing away a large cairn south of this station, in the year 1792, the workmen discovered an urn, two feet and a half in diameter, of coarse pottery, which fell to pieces on exposure to the air: within the urn were two small vessels full of black earth. These were preserved, and were lately in the possession of Mr. Sanderson, of Plumpton.

HESKET is an extensive parish, noted for the singular circumstance of the court of Inglewood Forest (in the precincts of which it is wholly included) being held in it annually, on St. Barnabas' day, in the open air. The suitors assemble by the highway side, at a place only marked by an ancient thorn, where the annual dues to the lord of the forest, compositions for improvements, &c. are paid; and a jury for the whole jurisdiction, chosen from among the inhabitants of twenty mesne manors who attend on this spot. Several quarries of gypsum have been opened in this neighbourhood.

SOWERBY, or *Castle-Sowerby*, as it is frequently called, from the remains of an old fortress on a lofty eminence, called Castle-hill, is a manor belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, who obtained it by purchase from the Duke of Portland. The customs of this manor are singular: the *copyhold* lands do not descend to the *heir male*, according to the technical import of the expression, but are inherited by females as coparceners; neither can the wife of a copyholder be divested of her contingent right of dower without her consent. On change of tenant, by descent, the lord of the manor is intitled to what is called a God's penny fine, (silver penny;) but on change by alienation, to a year's rent additional. This appears to be the custom of the whole Forest of Inglewood. The ten principal estates in this parish were formerly called *Red-spears*; from the titles of their owners, obtained from the curious tenure of riding through the town of Penrith on every Whit-Tuesday, brandishing their spears. These *Red-spear Knights* seem to have been regarded as sureties to the Sheriff for the peaceable behaviour of the inhabitants. On the eminence called How-hill is a circular inclosure, about twenty-one yards in diameter, the rampart of which is composed of stones

stones and earth. The Castle-hill is said to have been fortified with a strong *pallisado*, or out-work of wood: in one part is a cavity formed in the rock, nearly eighteen yards in extent, with a narrow entrance, which appears to have been strongly guarded.

About three miles south-west from Castle-Sowerby, is the singular eminence called *Carrock-fell*, the elevation of which, according to Donald, is 520 yards above the surrounding meadows. The eastern end of this mountain, for nearly the length of a mile and a half, and the breadth of a mile, is almost covered with masses of granite of various sizes; some of them not less than 300 tons in weight. On the highest part is an extremely singular monument of ancient manners, which has been described in the History of Cumberland, in nearly the following terms:—

"The summit of this huge fell is of an oval form; round its circumference is a range or inclosure of stones, which seems to be incontestibly the work of men's hands. The stones at the sides of the inclosed area, are about eight yards perpendicular below the ridge of the mountain, but at the ends not more than four. The stones are piled one upon another, in a rude, irregular manner; the mean breadth at the base of the range is about eight yards, and its mean height about four. In some places, however, the height is six feet, in others three only, or even less; this variation is probably owing to a practice, continued from age to age, of rolling some of the stones down the sides of the mountain for amusement, or rather from a desire of witnessing the effect of their increasing velocity. The stones are, in general, from one to two or three, and even four hundred weight; but many of them are considerably smaller. From the few stones that may be found within the area, it would seem that the whole range has been formed by the stones obtained in the inclosed space, which is nearly destitute of vegetation.

"The direction of the ridge, on the top of the fell, in its transverse diameter, is nearly east by west; and in this direction, within the surrounding pile of stones, it measures 252 yards; the conjugate diameter is 122 yards; and the contents of the space

space inclosed is about three acres and a half. The entrances are four, one opposite each point of the compass; those on the west and south sides are four yards in width; that to the east appears to have been originally of the same dimensions, but is now about six yards wide; the width of the northern entrance is eight yards. Besides these, on the north-west quarter there is a large apperture, or passage, twelve yards in width; which, if the nature of the ground is attended to, and the apparent want of stones in this part considered, seems never to have been completed.

"At the distance of sixty-six yards from the east end of this range, on the summit of the hill, stands an insulated pile of stones, appearing at a little distance like the frustrum of a cone. Its base is about eleven yards in diameter, and its perpendicular height, seven yards. On clambering to the top, the interior is found to be funnel-shaped; the upper part, or top of the funnel, being of five yards diameter; but as the hollow gradually slopes downward, the width at the bottom is little more than two feet: the largest stones appear to weigh about one hundred and a half.

"The crowned head of *Old Carrock* is by no means perfectly uniform, the end to the westward being about thirteen yards higher than the middle of oval. On the highest point is a fragment of rock, projecting about three yards above the surface of the ground, having stones heaped up against two of its sides, and at a distance assuming an appearance similar to the one just described, though of twice its magnitude. Both these piles seem to be coeval with the surrounding range; but there are other smaller heaps, that are evidently of modern contrivance, and appear to have been erected, speaking locally, as *ornaments* to the mountain. The name given to this monument by the country-people, is *the Sunken Kirks.*"

HESKET-NEW-MARKET,

So called from a market established there within the course of the last century, and in contradistinction to another Hesket on the

the opposite side of Inglewood Forest, is a small, but neat town, held by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton, Bart. of the Earl of Egremont. The situation is extremely pleasant, on the banks of the river Caldew; the place is not populous; but as the opportunities of obtaining large supplies of water, wood, and fuel, will always facilitate the introduction of manufactures, it seems probable that the town will be much enlarged before the expiration of many years, as all the above articles can be procured here with great ease, and at little expence.

The parish of Caldbeck, long after the Conquest, was either forest, or open wastes, through which the high road to the western coasts was carried from Westmoreland, and the eastern parts of this county. The recesses of the forest were favorable to villainy; the ways were infested by banditti; and the timid passenger was often way-laid, deprived of his property, and mal-treated. Commiserating the sufferings he was unable to prevent, Ranulph Engaine, the chief forester of Inglewood, obtained a licence from the Prior of Carlisle, to build a hospital to relieve the unfortunate travellers, who were either prevented continuing their journey by the lawless conduct of the banditti, or by the inclemency of the weather. Such was the origin of CALDBECK: the hospital was the first building; and soon afterwards the church was founded, which, by a date connected with an obliterated inscription above the window at the east end, appears to have been erected in the year 1112: some portion of the present structure is, however, more modern. As these buildings were completed, the place became inhabited: the part nearest to the church, being on higher ground than the rest, was named *Caldbeck-Upper-Town;* that in the vicinity of the mountains, obtained the appellation of *Caldbeck-under-fell;* to these ancient divisions a third has since been added, and called the *East End.*

The property of the manor was originally in the Lords of Allredale, who continued to enjoy the seigniory through the several descents of the *Lucys*, till Maud, the heiress of that family, conveyed it by marriage to the *Percys*, Earls of Northumberland. Henry, the sixth Earl, transferred Caldbeck to Henry

Henry the Eighth, who soon afterwards sold Caldbeck-Upperton to Thomas Dalston, Esq. and Caldbeck-under-fell to Thomas Lord Wharton, created a Baron for the victory he obtained over the Scots at Solway-moss. The influence possessed by this Nobleman as Warden of the West Marches, was sometimes exerted to the inconvenience of his neighbours; and Mr. Dalston found it necessary to dispose of his portion of Caldbeck to his Lordship, in whose family the whole remained till the time of the profligate Duke Philip, who was obliged to alienate this and his other estates for the payment of his debts. Soon after it was bought by Charles, Duke of Somerset, whose representative, the present Earl of Egremont, is now proprietor.

In the bed of the river Caldew, somewhat more than a quarter of a mile west of Caldbeck, is a singular natural curiosity, called the *Hpwk*, a word seldom used as a substantive, but frequently as a verb; it being the common northern term for *scooping out* or making *a hole*. This is a water-fall in a narrow glen, in which the stream rushes through the narrow arches of a bridge of lime-stone rock, with vast impetuosity, and dashing over irregular masses of other rocks, empties itself into a large bason, where it boils up in foaming eddies. A few feet from this bason is a curious excavation, called the *Fairy Kettle*, about six yards in diameter, and scooped out in nearly the shape of a huge cauldron, with an inside as smooth as if polished by a statuary. Several smaller excavations are near it. Not far distant is a cascade formed between two perpendicular rocks, about eighteen or twenty yards in height; and a little to the right of this, is a cavern, called the *Fairy Kirk*, where the roaring of the cataract, heard without being visible, has a pleasing effect.

"Two-thirds of the parish of Caldbeck is supposed to consist of mountains and moors: these being estimated at not less than 13,000 acres. Even the bleakest and more bare of these wastes, however, is not wholly useless; they afford a good summer pasture to between seven and eight thousand sheep, whose yearly produce of lambs is estimated at two thousand and four. In several of the estates, the flock of sheep is considered as a sort of

heir-

a round barrow, called *Souden*, or *Solden Hill*, about fourteen yards in diameter, having a circle of granite stones on the top. This was opened in the year 1780, and several stone chests were found, about three feet in length, and two feet broad, containing a great variety of human bones, skulls, jaws, &c. in complete preservation. These remains were not the only indications of sepulture discovered in this vicinity, as will appear by the following account, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Hayman Rooke, Esq. and published in the ninth volume of the Archæologia.

"Towards the middle of a field, near Highhead Castle, at the south-west end of Broadfield, the earth has been thrown up in a circular form, with a sloping bank of twelve feet. The diameter of the top, which has a flat and level surface, is sixty-three feet. Here there appeared to have been a *circle* of great stones: the holes from whence they have been taken are very distinguishable; and several people in the neighbourhood assured me, that many large stones have, from time to time, been blasted, and carried away from this place. Towards the centre, and a little out of the circular line, were six large stones, placed two and two; one of these was four feet in height, and five broad; two others were three feet high, and respectively, four feet, and four feet and a half, in breadth. They evidently appeared to have been much higher; and the present tenant told me, that he remembered having seen large pieces broken from their tops.

"Being of opinion that this elevated circle had been a Druid Temple, I could not help thinking that those stones, placed two and two, were put there for some mysterious purpose; either as rock idols, or sepulchral monuments of the Druids. With this idea, I ordered two men to clear away the ground under two of the contiguous stones. Here I perceived that great pains had been taken to fix these firm in the ground, by placing large stones close round their bases, to the depth of three feet and a half. This, I think, favours the supposition of their having been a considerable height above the ground, which would naturally require their being firmly secured

secured in the earth: the smallest of them at present cannot be less than five or six ton weight.

"In removing the earth and stones, I observed, that, as the workmen advanced towards the centre of the circle, the soil varied to a lighter kind of earth, and was free from stones. At length I discovered a small stone chest; the stones of which had been shaped and dressed, and fitted close at the sides without cement. This was filled with light sandy earth; and at the bottom were pieces of a skull, and small bits of bones, which mouldered away on being touched: under the skull was found a lump, almost as big as a man's fist, of concreted metallic particles resembling gold; but whether it is a composition of art, or nature, seems to me doubtful. The stone of which this chest was made is a kind of free-stone, common in that part of Cumberland.

"In digging under a second couple of these stones, they appeared to have been as firmly fixed in the ground as those above mentioned. At about six feet from these, towards the centre, I discovered another chest, a little bigger than the former, the ends equally diverging. In the bottom was part of a skull with the upper jaw, the teeth remarkably even; they were much decayed, and mouldered away on being pressed: near the head was found a piece of a skull, and under the head, a metallic lump of the same composition as the above mentioned, but larger. This chest was covered with a flat stone; and two larger cobble stones were placed on the top, for the purpose, I should suppose, of keeping it close down. The sides of this chest were a dark-colored kind of slate, shaped and dressed. It is remarkable, that none of the sort is to be found nearer than Grisdale-fell, between eighteen and nineteen miles distant.

"Proceeding in like manner from the other two contiguous stones, I found a third chest, filled with light earth, the sides of which were of the common free-stone, and dressed. Pieces of a skull, a few teeth, and some bones, which were very brittle, lay at the bottom: there were likewise some small bits of the above-mentioned composition. This chest was also covered with a flat stone, and two large cobble stones were upon it.

"The placing of these small chests six feet under ground, and in the middle of a Druid Temple, is very singular. It is evident that the bodies could not be interred within so small a space; and therefore, probable, that they were first burnt, and the bones afterwards deposited in the chests. As neither arms, nor any kind of ornaments, were found in these little chests, I think it is not improbable, but that they were the sepulchres of the principal Druids of that district, who alone would be indulged in having their bones deposited within the sacred circle. Amulets, as preservatives against diseases, witchcraft, and other unforeseen accidents, were highly esteemed by the ancient Britons; and after death were deposited in their sepulchres, or placed upon their ashes in the urns, as guardians of the manes: one thus placed I found in a barrow among the Druidical remains at Stanton-moor: hence, I think, we may venture to conclude, that the above described lumps of metallic particles were deposited in the chests as amulets."

These are the chief circumstances in Mr. Rooke's account that concern the vestiges of ancient sepulture; but in the same paper are some curious particulars of a *Rocking-stone* in the vicinity of the circle, which is thus described. "At about 165 yards south from the Druid Temple, is a large stone, twenty-three feet nine inches in circumference, and supposed to be nearly ten ton weight. On examining the bottom, I perceived it had been sloped to a point, from which I imagined it had formerly been a rocking-stone: nor was I deceived in my conjecture, for, on clearing away only part of the stones and rubbish from under it, one man set it in motion with the iron crow he was working with, and it easily moved on its centre. This appeared more extraordinary, as I had been informed by the tenant, that he had, not many years ago, blasted off a great piece from the top, which it was natural to suppose might have destroyed the equilibrium. It is probable that there has been an avenue of erect stones leading to this sacred rock; parts of four now remain on its different sides; and I was told that others have been taken up for the conveniency of ploughing."

Between

Between one and two miles, north of these remains, but still within the limits of Broadfield Common, are three ancient works, about half a mile distant from each other, forming a triangle. These are denominated *Castle-steeds*, *White-stones*, and *Stone raise*. The former is much the largest; it is situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive view towards the west, and consists of a double ditch, and *vallum* to each. Its form is an oblong square, 188 yards by 160. The inward ditch and vallum is on the west side, nearly fifty yards from the outermost: but on the east not more than thirty-five yards. In the centre part are several foundations of walls, formed of rude stones without cement. The entrance begins at some distance from the outward vallum, and continues to the centre of the camp, having on each side a little bank of earth. White stones had only a single ditch and vallum, but part of the south side has been destroyed. Stone-raise is a square plot of ground on the top of a hill, and has been inclosed with a small rampart of earth. Two of the sides are perfect; the length of each is sixty-seven yards: within this is a small inclosure, thirty-four yards by twenty-two, composed of loose stones without mortar, from which several hundred loads have been taken for the repairs of walls, and other structures.

Mr. Rooke, whom we have already quoted, examined this place with great attention, and imagines the whole inclosure to have been set apart for the purpose of sepulture. "The bank of loose stones," he observes, "are the remains of four cairns; their circular shapes are visible, but almost destroyed by the laborers having scattered about the small stones in search of the larger ones. Near to these are two more defaced cairns; and several more, three of them very distinct, appear in other places. In one part is a circular hole, which had no appearance of having been a cairn; nor was there any thing distinguishable, except part of a flat stone, that appeared above the surface. Being willing to examine the shape of this stone, I employed three men to clear away the earth, when I found that its length on the top was five feet ten inches, its width two feet four: near its narrow

end was another stone standing erect, near which lay part of a hand-mill. The great stone was placed on a pavement, and required the efforts of three men to turn it over: when removed, a thin coat of baked earth entirely covered the space on which it lay: on this was found a tooth, small bits of burnt stones, and ashes. The floor was laid on a body of clay three inches thick. The ground beneath it was examined to the depth of a foot and a half, but not any thing appeared but indications of the natural rock."*

Rose Castle, the seat of the Bishops of Carlisle, stands on a gentle rise, overlooked by many superior eminences to the west and north, but more open on the opposite sides. Its situation is extremely pleasant; the river Caldew winds round in a semicircular form, at about half a mile distant; and the grounds between the castle and the stream consist of beautiful meadows. Beyond the river the lofty bank, which winds with it, is well planted, and forms a sweep of hanging wood. It retains little of the castellated form, but the gateway, and two towers in the north part. Above the gate is sculptured a large rose; probably the device of John de Rosse, who was Bishop in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Originally it seems to have possessed considerable magnificence, and consisted of a "complete quadrangle, with a fountain in the middle, five towers, and other lesser turrets; and was encompassed with a mantle wall, which had little turrets in several parts of it." In the twenty-eighth of the reign of Edward the First, it became the residence of that Monarch while employed in his expedition against Scotland; and his writs for assembling a Parliament at Lincoln were dated from this fortress, by the distinction of *Apud le Rose*. In the time of Edward the Second, it was burnt by *Robert Brus*; but in the tenth of Edward the Third, it was again fortified, and castellated

* *Archæologia*, Vol. IX. In this work the subjects of the above extracts are accompanied by engravings and references: but as the former were not particularly necessary, we have omitted them, and substituted proper words in the quotations, yet carefully retaining the sense of the original.

castellated. Bishop Strickland, about the year 1400, rebuilt one of the principal towers; and similar additions were made by various succeeding bishops, till the period of the Civil Wars, when it was completely dismantled, and, with the adjoining woods, offered for sale at the sum of 1500l.

The parts that escaped ruin, were, on the Restoration, repaired, and made habitable, by Dr. Stern, then Bishop of Carlisle; and all his successors, to the present time, have contributed, either more or less, to restore it to some portion of its former beauty. The late Bishop Vernon particularly exerted himself in rendering the apartments commodious, and causing the alterations to assume a correspondent form with the more pleasing parts of the ancient structure: the east or principal front was completely repaired under his direction. Strickland's Tower is supposed to have been the ancient keep of the castle; it contains three ruinous chambers, and a dreary vault, where prisoners are supposed to have been confined; the stair-case leading to it commenced at the end of a narrow passage, on a level with the upper apartments. In one room is a small library for the use of the Bishops. Several of the chambers are both elegant and commodious.

Not far from Rose Castle is a small brook, called *Shawk-beck*, where on the borders are several quarries, which appear to have furnished the stone for the cathedral, castle, and walls of Carlisle; and most probably for some of the public works of the Romans, as the following inscription is cut on the face of a rock of very difficult access which projects over the stream.

LEG. $\overline{II}$. AVG.
MILITES FECE
COH. $\overline{III}$. COH. $\overline{IIII}$.

These Letters were discovered by a workman belonging to the quarries, while standing on the opposite side of the rivulet, and are intermixed with a variety of scrawls and perpendicular strokes, which appear to have been made with a pick. All the stone above the inscription has been cut away within these few years,

and the inscription itself would have been demolished, but for the interference of the Bishop of Carlisle.

DALSTON is a considerable village on the banks of the Caldew, belonging to the see of Carlisle, on which it was bestowed by Henry the Third. Its importance has of late years been much increased by the introduction of various branches of the cotton manufacture, which was first established here about twenty years since, by the late Mr. Hodson of Manchester. At the east end of the village is a cross, raised on several steps: the shaft is sculptured with various coats of arms: on one shield is a triple combination of crosses, probably symbolical of the trinity; on another three kites' heads, which was the arms of Bishop Kyte, who held the see of Carlisle in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The church is a good stone-building without aisles, yet sufficiently capacious for 500 people. At a small distance from the church is a field called the Chapel Flat, supposed to have been the site of a hermitage, occupied in the year 1343 by a recluse named Hugh de Lilford. The situation is extremely romantic, being in a deep vale environed by rocks and hanging woods, and watered by the winding current of the river. "Here," observes Nicholson and Burn, in their History of Cumberland, "was anciently a British temple, or something of that sort; for a good many years ago, a circle of rude stones, (each) about three feet in diameter, was discovered; the whole circle being about thirty yards in circumference. Within the circle, towards the east point, were found four stones, much of the same form as the rest, lying one upon another, supposed to be something of the *kistvaen* kind. Not far from thence was a very regular tumulus, or barrow, about eight yards in diameter at the bottom, and two at the top, and about three yards in height. When opened, two stones were found near the top, about three feet long, and one broad; each having a kind of circle rudely cut on the upper part. Nothing particular was discovered underneath, though the ground was opened more than four feet below the level."

DALSTON-HALL, the ancient seat of the family of *Dalston*, but now the property of John Sowerby, Esq. who purchased the estate in the year 1795 for upwards of 15,000l. is a venerable mansion, apparently of the time of Richard the Third, or Henry the Seventh; but the exact era when it was erected is unknown. Above a window of the upper story is this inscription in Old English Characters, reversed:

John Dalston, Elsabet wiphe, mad ys bylding.

In other fillets of the stones are four shields, with the Dalston arms, and the figures of a rat and cat. In several of the apartments, the vestiges of former grandeur are plainly visible. In a field fronting the house are the traces of an ancient camp; and near it a barrow, planted with firs.

CARDEW is a small manor within the barony of Dalston, that, for some time after the Conquest, was possessed by the *Cardew* family. In the reign of Henry the Fifth, it became the property of the *Dentons*, who retained it till the year 1686, when George Denton, Esq. disposed of it to an ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is the present owner. John Denton, Esq. who held the manor, and resided at Cardew-Hall, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, made some valuable manuscript collections towards a history of this county. He observes, that, John Denton, the first of this name who possessed Cardew, was steward of all Annerdale under the Lord Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, to whom the seigniory of Annerdale was granted by Baliol, King of Scots; and that on the triumph of the Bruce faction, and banishment of the Baliols, he "still kept the principal house till it was fired under him, heated, and undermined till it was ready to fall." In remembrance of this circumstance, his heirs took for their crest, a Castle or Tower, Sable; with Flames issuing from the Top; and Demi-lion Rampant, with a Sword in his right Paw, issuing from the Flames.

THURSBY is a small village, supposed to have derived its appellation from the god *Thor*, to whom the Danes are said to have

have consecrated a temple at a place called Woodings, about half a mile north-west of Thursby Church, which tradition affirms to have been built by David the First, of Scotland. This edifice consists of a nave and chancel; the latter appears the most ancient part of the building. The number of houses are about 40; of inhabitants 240.

CROFTON-PLACE is the seat of Sir John Brisco, Bart. whose general attention to agriculture, and the raising of plantations, has greatly improved the appearance of this part of the county; many acres have been cultivated within the last thirty years, that were formerly only barren heath, or entire morass. The mansion is a commodious building, erected in an open and pleasant situation, within a small park. At a little distance is an artificial mount of a conical form, constructed probably as the *tumulus* of some ancient chieftain, and now planted with trees. The deer park contains about 150 acres; the woodlands, including new plantations, about 100. Several old coins were found on this estate a few years ago: on one of them was the arms of England and France on a shield, with the inscription *E. D. G. Rosa sine Spina;* the reverse, *civitas London:* another was inscribed *Edwardus Rex Dns Hyb;* the reverse, *civitas Lincoln.*

The manor of ORTON, in the time of Henry the Third, was possessed by a family of the same name; but, after passing through several hands, was purchased, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the *Briscoes*, whose lineal descendant, Sir John Brisco, of Crofton, is the present owner. The parish contains about six square miles, rising on all sides with a gradual ascent; it was formerly inclosed with a strong earth-bank and deep ditch, called the Ring-fence, to prevent the depredations of the moss-troopers. The buildings are chiefly of clay, and are commonly erected in two or three days; for as all the inhabitants live on very friendly terms with each other, and in general consider themselves as branches of the same family, the person who wishes to erect a house, or barn, has only to acquaint his neighbours, who assemble on a day appointed; and while some tread and moisten the clay, others prepare the straw, and a third party proceeds

proceeds with the building, which by these means is raised in a very expeditious manner.

The Church stands near the centre of the parish, and village of GREAT ORTON;* the situation of which is so remarkably fine,

* The customs and phraseology of the inhabitants of this village, and its vicinity, are in several respects exceedingly peculiar, but were still more so, before the introduction of what are here termed *South Country Fashions*, or, in other words, the manners of the Metropolis, which, latterly, have made a rapid progress northward. The change which the lapse of twenty or thirty years has occasioned in Cumbrian amusements has been very considerable, and especially, as to the UPSHOT, or *Recreative Merry-Meeting*; once a favorite diversion, though now but rarely planned, and yet more rarely carried into effect. Some of the circumstances attending this scene of rustic festivity are singular, and we shall insert a brief statement of its nature, from the explanatory notes to an unpublished "*Rhyming Narrative*," in the Cumberland dialect, with the perusal of which we have been favored by its ingenious author, Mr. Lonsdale, a native of Orton, who, with singular and happy effect, has combined the phraseology, sentiments, and idioms, of the inhabitants, into a dramatic and descriptive poem.

An *Upshot* is a Merry-Meeting, where the visitors are assembled for the purposes of dancing, and playing at cards; and the expences attending it are defrayed by a collection from the female part of the company, as well as from the males. It is generally projected by a few of the most lively young fellows of some particular neighbourhood, who having provided a sufficient stock of bread and cheese, and ale, and fixed on a commodious place for the reception of their expected guests, make the time of meeting known to the inhabitants of the adjacent villages from a *Throughh*, or flat tomb-stone, in the *Kurk-Garth*, or church-yard, which, in a north-country village, is the *High-Change* of the parish, and the place where general information is circulated. In the poem alluded to above, the *Worton Lads* are represented as having chosen their assembly-room, and going to the church to make their intentions public:

"They went to Kurk off hawn' ye see,
To lwoose nea teyme about it;
An' ther Wull Brough stude on a Throughh,
An' 'midst-o' th' Kurk-Fwoke shoutit!"

The place of dancing is generally the *Up-stairs*, or loft of a farm-house, whose owner readily lends it for the occasion free of expence, together with every other corner, above and below, for the accommodation of the *Drinkers* and *Corders*. The *Up-stairs, Loft*, or *First-floor*, of a Cumberland farm-house, is at the same time

fine, that from a small inclosure a little to the west, called *Parson's Thorn*, fifteen churches may be seen in Cumberland, besides several in Scotland. The view includes a very extensive tract of country; the wide estuary of the Solway Frith, the beautiful village of Gretna, the distant Scotch mountains, the elevated ridge of Cross-fell, Patterdale, and the neighbouring eminences of Westmoreland, the heights of Skiddaw and Carrock, the city of Carlisle, and most of the towns and seats in the northern part of the county, are all comprehended in the surrounding prospects. The entrances to the village were formerly defended by gates fastened with an iron chain, and a double ditch; that to the north is very distinct. Several of the villages in this part of Cumberland exhibit traces of similar defences, which the predatory excursions of the moss-troopers rendered extremely necessary.

The

time the *Attic Story*, with only the bare rafters and thatch for a covering, and divided from the kitchen below by the simple joists covered with oak boards. These are seldom so nicely fitted, as either to obstruct the sight or hearing, and oftentimes so thin, that a night's dancing will effect a complete intercourse with the card party below, in various places. The loft mostly includes the whole length of the house, from one gable to the other. The *Down-stairs* is divided into Kitchen, and *Bower*, or bed-chamber. The tunes by which the feet of the dancers measure time, are mostly peculiar to the country, and named after particular places or local objects. In one ceremony the worst dancers are generally said to be the most dextrous; that is *kissing their partners* at the end of the tune: to omit this would be infallibly regarded as an insult to the woman so neglected, who would immediately consider the defaulter as a "*Snotteran' Snafflan' feckless Fellow, nit worth standin' up tea.*"

While the light-heeled portion of the company are pursuing their diversion in the loft, the card-parties are as busily employed below stairs at *Noddy, Popps an' Pairs, Whupp's Yeace, Shwoart Trump*, and other rustic games, whose names are as little known in the southern part of the kingdom, as those of more fashionable society are in the northern. The parties are usually thus grouped: the old folks play *Whist*, or *Cutch-Honors*, by the fire side; the young fellows, at the long kitchen-table, make up sets at *Bragg*, or *Three Caird Lant*; and the mixt parties of men and women carders, occupy the Bower in a round game at *Ould Yen-an-Thurty, Shwoart Trump*, &c. As the *Upshot* is commonly held in the long evenings when the weather is cold, the players, both male and female, frequently seat themselves in the *Bed* to be comfortable; for the Bower being

at

The learned divine and antiquary WILLIAM NICHOLSON, was born at Orton about the year 1655. At the age of fifteen he was admitted into Queen's College, Oxford, of which foundation he was chosen fellow in 1679; and, after various intermediate preferments, was made Bishop of Carlisle in the year 1702. Previous to this, he published several ingenious works; but of these the *English Historical Library* has been regarded as the most useful. His literary acquirements procured him the esteem and friendship of some of the first circles in the kingdom; but an unfortunate controversy in which he engaged respecting the Bishop's right of visitation under the statute of Henry the Eighth, occasioned him considerable enmity, till the right was confirmed by a new law in the sixth of Queen Anne. On the ninth of February, 1726, he was translated to the Archbishopric of Cashel, in Ireland; but died suddenly, on the fourteenth of the same month, at Londonderry. His manuscript collections towards a history of the diocese of Carlisle, in three volumes folio, he bequeathed to the dean and chapter.

BURGH,

at the further end of the house, with a damp earth floor, and no fire at hand, they cannot be so agreeably situated, with respect to warmth, in any other place. In the poem already mentioned, the circumstance is thus described, in its appropriate dialect.

"But 'weddet fwoke rare laughin' hedd
I' th' bow'r, wa' yen anither,
For five or six gat into th' Bed,
And sat ham-samm togither;
They mixt ther legs a'nonder 'claiths,
As weel as they war yeable,
An' at Popps an' Pairs laik't lang and sair,
Wi' th' Ass-beurd for a teable."

The fastidious feelings of modish life may indignantly rise against this seeming departure from the path of decorum: but it should be remembered, that the customs of these villagers have been sanctioned by the practice of their forefathers; and that simplicity and innocence have no ideas of the impropriety of a conduct which has been continued for centuries. The meeting generally ends in drinking all the *yell*, (ale) and carrying away the *spiddick* (spiggot) as a trophy. The lads and lasses who assemble on these occasions, frequently have to walk ten or a dozen miles; but the spirit with which they pursue the diversion counterbalances the fatigue.

Burgh, or *Burgh-on-Sands*, so called from its situation near the low meadows bordering on Burgh Marsh, was the *Axelodunum* of the Notitia, and the sixteenth station *ad lineam Valli*, where Horsley supposes the *cohors prima Hispanorum* lay in garrison after its removal from Ellenborough. The station was about 200 yards east of the church, on a spot called the *Old Castle*, and the foundations are yet visible; the whole site measuring nearly 130 yards square. Severus's Wall appears to have formed the north rampart, but its remains in this part are very indistinct. Large quantities of stones have been ploughed up here; and Horsley mentions two defaced altars: but since his time, a plain one, with the words DEO BELATVCA, rudely cut, yet very legible, has been found in the vicar's garden: and in the year 1792, when making a drain at a place called *Hawstones*, another was discovered, inscribed to the same Deity, which has been engraved in the second volume of Hutchinson's Cumberland.

After the Conquest, this barony was bestowed by Ranulph de Meschines on his brother-in-law, Robert de Estrivers, whose daughters married Radulph Engaine. From his family it passed to Sir Hugh de Morville, who bestowed the rectory on the Abbey of Holm-Cultrum, as a penitential atonement for the murder of Archbishop Becket. It afterwards became the property of the *Multons*, and from them was transferred to the Lords' Dacre of Gilsland, whose co-heiresses conveyed it by marriage to the Howard family. Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, disposed of it, in the year 1685, to Sir John Lowther, whose descendant, the present Earl of Lonsdale, is now proprietor. The village extends about three quarters of a mile from east to west, and is tolerably populous. It contains a manufactory of tobacco, and another of linen cloth.

"Burgh yn the Sand," says Leland, "standeth a mile off from the hither bank of Eden: it is a village by the which remain the ruins of a great place, now clene desolated, wher King Edward the First died." The spot where this Monarch yielded his last breath is on Burgh Marsh, about a mile from the

the village, and within sight of Scotland, "a country he had devoted to the sword, for bravely vindicating its own independency." All the vestiges of ruin which now remain, are those of a square column, that was erected by Henry, Duke of Norfolk, in the year 1685: its height was twenty-eight feet, six inches; having a cross at the top. The south side was inscribed thus:

MEMORIÆ ÆTERNÆ
EDVARDI I. REGIS ANGLIÆ LONGE
CLARISSIMI: QVI IN BELLI APPARATV
CONTRA SCOTOS OCCVPATVS HIC
IN CASTRIS OBIIT 7. IVLII
AD. 1307.

Drumburgh, the *Gabrosentum* of the Notitia, and seventeenth station *ad lineam Valli*, is at the distance of somewhat more than four miles from Burgh, measuring by the course of the Roman wall, which appears to have run by Bousted-hill and Easton, near the *borders* of the marsh, but not *through* it, as some writers have imagined. To trace its course is, however, difficult, if not impossible, as the operations of building, and of the plough, have occasioned its tract to be so nearly obliterated, that a full acquaintance both with tradition, and the local history of the neighbourhood, can alone ensure success in the research. The station at Drumburgh is perfectly distinct. At the extremity of the marsh, on a rising ground, the site of the ancient fort, is *Drumburgh Castle*, a large building, erected by the *Dacres* about 300 years ago, with the materials of the old castle, and of the wall. The station was about 110 yards square; the ditch very deep: the ramparts are very visible; the area they inclose is now converted into a garden and orchard; the castle itself is a farm-house. It was here, in the opinion of Horsley, that the *cohors secunda Thracum* were stationed in the time of the lower empire.

At a small distance from Drumburgh, on the west, both Severus's Wall and Ditch again become conspicuous, and may be traced the greatest part of the way to Bowness, or *Boulness*,

ness, the *Tunnocellum* of the Notitia, according to Horsley, and eighteenth station *ad lineam Valli*. Camden's opinion was different; he supposed it to be the *Blatum Bulgium* of the Romans; and other antiquaries have thought the same; but Horsley observes, that "this station is not mentioned in the Notitia among the stations *ad lineam Valli*;" and then advances arguments to prove, that *Blatum Bulgium* was actually at Middleby. The distance from Drumburgh to Bowness is three miles and a half. Hadrian's work is supposed to have terminated about one mile east of the latter station: but the wall of Severus only ended at the station itself; and for an extent of 500 or 600 yards in this quarter, still appears rising to the height of about three feet: in two or three places it is six feet high, and eight broad; but has no facing-stones. The latter circumstance is easily accounted for, as both the church and village of Bowness were built with its materials. The fort was on a rocky promontory, on the verge of the Solway Frith; the marks of the vallum and outworks are yet visible. The principal antiquities that have been found here, are a small bronze figure of Mercury, or Victory, and an altar now built up in the wall of a house, about fifteen inches high, with this inscription:

I. O. M.
PRO SALVTE
D.D. N.N. GALLI
ET VOLVSIANI
AVGG. SVLPICIVS
SECVNDIAN
VS TRIB. COH
POSVIT.

The Solway Frith is here fordable at low water, both foot-passengers and carriages passing over with great ease; but when the tide is flowing up, it appears like a vast expanse of sea, and is navigated by vessels of considerable magnitude. Camden mentions a tradition that was current in this part of the country, relating to a battle in the Frith, between the English and Scots, who first engaged each other with their fleets, and on the retreat of the tide, with their cavalry.

HOLM-

HOLM-CULTRAM,

Or Abbey-Holm, situated within a short distance of the estuary of the river Waver, is both a market and a fair town, though, perhaps, one of the smallest in the kingdom, as the number of houses scarcely exceeds twenty. Its original consequence was derived from the abbey of Cistercian monks, founded here about the middle of the twelfth century; but whether by Prince Henry, son of David, King of Scotland, according to the Melros Chronicle; by David himself, as affirmed by Camden; or still earlier, by Henry the First, of England, as the crown rolls imply, is uncertain; though circumstances point out the latter opinion as the most probable. Its benefactors were numerous; and its importance was so much increased by the magnificent grants and privileges with which it was endowed, that its abbots, though not mitred, were frequently summoned to sit in Parliament during the reigns of Edwards the First and Second.

In the incursion of Robert Bruce, the monastery was pillaged and burnt, but was afterwards rebuilt with additional splendor; though very little of the monastic buildings now remain. The parochial chapel was formed out of the ruins; and part of the church, in its original form, is yet standing. The abbey was principally dilapidated in the time of Henry the Eighth; but the church remained in good condition till the year 1600, when the steeple, being of the height of nineteen fathoms, suddenly fell to the ground, and, by its fall, destroyed great part of the chancel. Four years afterwards, its entire ruin was nearly accomplished by an accidental fire, recorded in these words in the parish register: "It so happened, that, upon Wednesday, the eighteenth of April, 1604, one Christopher Harden, carrying a live coal and a candle into the roof of the church, to search for an iron chissel which his brother had left there, and the wind being exceedingly strong and boisterous, it chanced that the coal blew out of his hand into a daw's nest which was within the roof of the church, and forthwith kindled the same, which set the roof on fire, and within less than

three hours, it consumed and burned both the body of the chancel and the whole church, except the south side of the low church, which was saved by means of a stone vault." At this period the name of the incumbent was Edward Mandevil: Hardon was his servant; and a bill was brought into the exchequer against both for burning the church wilfully and maliciously; but proof failing, the charge was dismissed, and Mandevil afterwards rebuilt the chancel at his own expence. The body of the church was repaired by the parishioners, at the command of the Bishop. When the abbey was surrendered in the 26th of Henry the Eighth, its revenues were valued, according to Speed, at 537l. 3s. 7d. Nearly the whole parish, which contains about 1500 inhabitants, and 16,500 acres of land, is comprehended in one lordship, belonging to the *Stephensons*, one of whom, the late Edward Stephenson, Esq. purchased it of William Burton, of South Luffington, Suffolk.

Nearly due west from Holm-Cultram Abbey, in a strong situation, not far distant from the sea coast, are some small remains of WULSTEY-CASTLE, a fortress that was erected by the abbots to secure their treasures, books, and charters, from the sudden depredations of the Scots. "In this castle," says Camden, "tradition reports, that the magic works of *Michael Scot* (or Scotus) were preserved till they were mouldering into dust. He professed a religious life here about the year 1290; and became so deeply versed in mathematics, and other abstruse sciences, that he obtained the character of a magician, and was believed in that credulous age to have performed many miracles." Mr. Gough observes, that "Michael Scot was a Durham man, who applied himself to the abstruse Aristotelian Philosophy, which he pretended to translate from Avicenna, and dedicated to Frederic the Second, Emperor of Germany, whose astrologer he was. Some of his philosophical and astrological works have been printed; and Dempster says, some remained in his time in Scotland, which his countrymen would not dare to open, for fear of the devilish pranks that might be played by them." The site of the castle is surrounded by a broad and deep moat.

The

The coast on this part of Cumberland appears, from various historical records, to have undergone a very great change by the irruptions of the ocean, which destroyed a considerable market-town, called *Skinburness*, near the edge of the bay, where the chief magazines of Edward the First were kept for his Scotch expeditions. To this place the Monarch had granted a charter in the 23d of his reign, which declared it "a free borough; and the men inhabiting there, free burgesses, with all liberties and free customs for ever; so that the said borough be kept by some faithful man chosen by the Abbot and his brethren." The calamities sustained by the borough soon afterwards, occasioned the Abbot to apply to the Crown to have a market and fair at Kirby-Joan; and in the grant for that purpose, the former charter is rehearsed, and this statement made, "that the Abbot had reported, that a great part of the road leading to the borough, and much of the borough itself, by divers invasions and storms were wasted; and that the inlets of the sea were become so deep, that people could not resort there to inhabit the place as before; on which account the Abbot had petitioned, that the village of Kirby-Joan should be created a borough, with the like liberties and privileges as *Skinburness* had before held; and the same was then granted accordingly, with a Thursday market, and a yearly fair." The small place now called Skinburness is chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

WIGTON

Stands in an open situation, on a plain, having a dry, gravelly, and generally productive soil, which is well cultivated, though still capable of great improvement, as the land is mostly spread out in extensive commons. Within the last thirty years, the population has been much increased through the introduction of manufactures, and is now computed to amount to upwards of 1700. The first manufactories established here were for different kinds of coarse linens; but since the year 1785, this business has received a considerable check by the encouragement given to the various branches of the

cotton trade, which flourish in great vigor. In 1790, a manufactory for printing calicoes was established at Spittle, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and seems likely to become an important undertaking, as the goods are in high repute, and the situation extremely convenient for extending the works.

The present church was erected in 1788: its neatness eminently contrasted with the ancient fabric, which was a dark, gloomy structure, built, according to the *Chronicon Cumbriæ*, by Odaard de Logiz, to whom the barony was given by Waldeof, son of Earl Gospatrick. The materials it was constructed with were procured from the Roman station at Old Carlisle, as appears from the stones being marked in a similar manner to those that may yet be obtained there. In removing the foundations of the old steeple, two Roman sepulchral inscriptions were discovered. The streets are tolerably spacious; and many of the buildings are handsome and modern. In the year 1723 an hospital was founded here, under the will of the Reverend John Thomlinson, A. M. for six indigent widows of Protestant beneficed clergymen, episcopally ordained; and incorporated by the name of "The Governess and Sisters of the College of Matrons, or Hospital of Christ, in Wigton." The endowment has been augmented by some small benefactions: the allowance to each widow is about 8l. annually. A free school was also established here about the year 1780; chiefly by the contributions of the inhabitants, aided by the benevolence of Dr. Thomlinson's brother. In this town, observes Mr. Gough, was anciently "an hospital, or free chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard; to which, Mr. Pegge is of opinion, belongs a seal found in Pickering Castle, Yorkshire: it is of wood, not unlike a butter pat, and has the representation of the Deity, with the crucifix, circumscribed SEGILLVM WIGHTON."

About one mile south from Wigton are the ruins of the considerable Roman station, now called OLD CARLISLE, but generally supposed to have been the *Olenacum* of the Notitia, where the *ala Herculea* were in garrison. The vestiges of the ancient buildings are very conspicuous; the foundations of numerous ruined

ruined edifices being scattered over many acres, as well within the vallum, as on every side without, excepting to the westward, where the ground descends precipitously to the brook Wisa. The station itself occupied an elevated site, commanding an extensive view, north, and north-west. Its form is an oblong square, 170 paces in length, and 110 broad, with obtuse angles, defended by a double ditch and vallum, and having an entrance near the middle of each side. The military way, on which it stands, is very broad and distinct, and leads immediately to Carlisle and the Wall. Within the vallum, a Well was discovered a few years ago, about three feet in diameter, and regularly walled with stones.

Various inscriptions, sacrificing instruments, coins, altars, small images, statues on horseback, urns, and many other vestiges of antiquity, have been found at this station. "Certain it is," says Camden, "that the *ala* (wing) which, for its valor, was called *Augusta*, and *Augusta Gordiana*, was here in the time of Gordianus, as appears from the following inscriptions, which I saw in the neighbourhood.

I. O. M.
PRO SALVTE IMPERATORIS
M. ANTONI. GORDIANI. P. F.
INVICTI AVG ET SABINIAE FR
IAE TRANQVILE CONIVGI EIVS TO
TAQVE DOMV DIVIN EORVM A
LA AVG GORDIA OB VIRTVTEM
APELLATA POSVIT CVI PRÆEST
AEMILIVS CRISPINVS PRAEF
EQQ. NATVS IN PRO AFRICA DE
TVSDRO SVB CVR NONNII PHI
LIPPI LEG AVG PROPRETO . . . .
ATTICO ET PRAETEXTATO
COSS. *

* "This votive altar was erected for the happy health of the Emperor Gordian the Third, and his wife Furia Sabina Tranquilla, and their whole Family, by the troops of Horsemen surnamed *Augusta Gordiana*, when Æmilius Crispinus, a native of Africa, governed the same under Nonnius Philippus, Lieutenant General in Britain, in the year of Christ 243, as appeareth by the Consuls therein specified;" *Holland's Camden*. Horsley imagines that the *ala Augusta* assumed the name of *Gordiana*, under the Emperor Gordian, in the year 242; and that afterwards the same *ala* took the appellation *Herculea*, from the Emperor Maximianus Herculius.

I. O. M.
ALA. AVG. OB
. . . RTVT. APPEL. CVI
PRÆEST. TIB. CL. TIB. FL.
IN . . G . N IVSTINVS
PRÆF. FVSCIANO
ET. SILANO. II. COS.

The above inscription is mentioned by Horsley, as being in the west wall of the garden of *Drumburgh*; but he observes, that the first letters of the fifth line are INGM: the whole he read thus, *Jovi Optimo Maximo ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata, cui præest Tiberius Claudius Tiberii filius . . . . Justinus præfectus Fusciano et Silano iterum consulibus.* The former was removed by Sir Robert Cotton to his seat at Conington, but is now at Trinity College: the letters are rude and unevenly cut. Besides the above, Camden noticed several inscribed stones, the originals of which are now lost; particularly one to *Belatucader*; in these words:

DEO
SANCTO BELA
TVCADRO
AVRELIVS
DIATOVA ARÆ
X VOTO POSVIT
LL. MM.

The following inscription, copied from a *Miliary*, or Roman mile-stone, is also referred by Camden to this station: the stone itself is now in the Museum at Rookby-Park.

IMP CÆS
M. IVL.
PHILIPPO
PIO FELI
CI
AVG
ET M. IVL PHI
LIPPO NOBILIS
SIMO. CÆS
TR. P. COS*

Various

* "*Imperatori Cæsari Marco Julio Philippo pia felici Augusto et Marco Julio Philippo nobilissimo Cæsari tribunitia potestate consuli*:" importing, that it was set up

Various antiquities discovered near this station, in the course of the last century, have been described in different volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, particularly in those for the years 1748, 1750, and 1757. To these we can only refer, as the discussion would extend beyond our limits; yet, before we conclude, we must observe, that the relics of ancient customs, inhumed on this spot, do not appear to be yet exhausted. In the year 1791, an urn of red clay, apparently unbaked, and containing human bones, was discovered here: and likewise a square stone, rudely sculptured with a human head: these are in the possession of a gentleman of Wigton.

Clea-Hall, a seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. whose family obtained it by an intermarriage with the female heir of a branch of the Musgraves, stands on a well-cultivated spot, in the midst of an elevated and dreary moor. The northern prospect is extensive; the lower parts of Cumberland, the Solway Frith, and the borders of Scotland, being all comprehended in the view. On *Rosley-Hill*, a few miles to the east, a large fair is held every fortnight, between Whitsuntide and Martinmas; and many thousands of black cattle and horses are annually sold there.

IREBY, or MARKET IREBY,

Is a very ancient, but inconsiderable town, situated near the source of the river Ellen; the general aspect of the surrounding country is naked, but not unpleasant; the soil is fertile. This place, in the opinion of Camden, was the "*Arbeia* of the Romans, where the *Barcarii Tigrienses* were stationed;" but Horsley dissents from his evidence, observing, that no Roman antiquities were ever found here; and that the affinity of names has less force in this instance, as there is another Ireby in Lancashire, on the borders of Westmoreland and Yorkshire. This gentleman, with Mr. Ward, places the *Arbeia* at Moresby, where remains have been dug up, and the site of a station is evident.

up "in honor of the Emperor Philip and his Son, when the former was *Consul* the second time, and the latter the first;" in the year 247.

ASPATRIA is a long, straggling village, standing on the ridge of a hill, and supposed to derive its name from Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar: it now forms part of the estate of the Earl of Egremont. In removing the earth of a barrow which stood on a rising ground, called *Beacon-hill*, about 200 yards north of the village, in the year 1790, a human skeleton was found in a sort of rude chest, or *kistvaen*, formed by two large cobble-stones at each side, and one at each end. The skeleton measured seven feet from the head to the ancle-bone; the feet were decayed, and rotted off; and the other bones soon mouldered on exposure to the air. On the left side, near the shoulder, was a broad sword, five feet in length, the guard of which was elegantly inlaid with silver flowers: on the right side lay a dirk, or dagger, one foot and a half in length; the handle appeared to have been studded with silver. Part of a gold *fibula*, or buckle; an ornament for the end of a belt, a piece of which adhered to it; a broken battle-axe; a bit, shaped like a modern snaffle; and part of a spur, were also discovered here. On the stones that inclosed the west side of the kistvaen were various figures, rudely sculptured, but principally representing circles, having a cross within each in relief. The learned antiquary* from whose account these particulars are extracted, was induced to suppose, from the above emblematical delineations, that the person here deposited was interred soon after the dawning of Christianity; and also to infer, from the rich ornaments contained in his sepulchre, that he was a chieftain of considerable rank.

BRAYTON-HALL, near Aspatria, the principal seat of Sir Gilfrid Lawson, Bart. whose ancestors purchased the estate of the co-heiresses of the Salkelds, has been much improved of late years, and rendered an elegant and commodious residence: the apartments are enriched with a number of fine pictures, whose general excellence reflects considerable credit on the judgment and taste of their respectable owner, by whom they have principally been collected. Adjacent to the house is a small deer-park.

ARKLEBY-

* Hayman Rooke, Esq. His letter was read before the Society of Antiquaries in the same year the discovery was made.

Arkleby-Hall is a small mansion and seat belonging to J. C. Satterthwaite, Esq. but was formerly the property of the *Thompsons*, by one of whom, Gustavus Thompson, Esq. the present structure was erected about the year 1740, upon the site of the ancient manor-house. In one of the walls are three stones, rudely sculptured with figures of animals.

ALLONBY

Is a neat and well-built town, occupying a flat situation on the sea-coast, and much resorted to in the summer season for the purpose of bathing. Its origin is attributed by tradition to *Alan*, the second lord of Allerdale, who being of a melancholy temper, was pleased with its lonely situation, and made it his residence. He afterwards gave it to some of his kindred, who thence obtained the name of *De Alanby*. The co-heiress of this family conveyed it to the *Flimbys*, from whom it was transferred, by a daughter also, to the *Blennerhassets*, who continued owners till about the commencement of last century, when the manor was purchased by William Thomlinson, Esq. of Blencogo, whose family still retain possession. The number of inhabitants is about 350: their support is partly derived from the herring fishery, a trade which appears to have considerably declined on this coast of late years, from a singular circumstance in the natural history of this fish, which is noticed in the following terms in the second volume of Hutchinson's Cumberland. "After remaining in this channel ten years, the wonderful shoals of this fish are said to leave it, to stay away ten years, and then return and stay ten years longer. These revolutions are described to be as regular as those of any of the planets, the flowing of the tides, or the vicissitudes of the seasons. Unaccountable as this circumstance confessedly is, it is confidently affirmed, and by very credible authority, to be a fact, and to have been observed of the herring for three successive periods yet within memory." Allonby is in the parish of Bromfield; but has a small chapel of ease, the building of which was at first opposed by the Quakers, who have a meeting-

a meeting-house in the town, and were formerly the most numerous of its inhabitants, but have much decreased of late years. The chapel was erected in the year 1744. Adjoining to it, is a neat school-house, that was chiefly built by subscription.

On an eminence north of the river Ellen, near Maryport, are the remains of a considerable Roman station, generally called ELLENBOROUGH; though the village of that name is on the opposite side of the river, at some distance. This, in the opinion of Horsley and Warburton, was the *Virosidum* of the Notitia. Camden supposed it to be *Volantium;* and other writers have styled it *Olenacum.* The fort is on a high bank, overhanging the sea, and commanding an extensive prospect of the Scotch coast, to overlook and prevent irruptions from which this station appears to have been chosen. Its area is a square of about 100 yards, with four entrances, and defended by a double ditch and rampart.

The numerous vestiges of antiquity,* and variety of inscriptions, found at this station, are not supposed to be equalled by those discovered at any other in Britain. The principal of these remains is a Roman altar, about five feet high, the finest and most curious ever met with in this island. It is of reddish-colored stone, ornamented with sculptures. On the front is this inscription, as copied by Horsley.

GENIO LOCI
FORTVNÆ RED
ROMÆ ÆTERNÆ
ET FATO BONO
G. CORNELIVS
PEREGRINVS
TRIB COHORT.
EX PROVINC
MAVR CÆSA
DOMVS ET ÆD
DECV R . . . .

Genio

* These are chiefly preserved at NETHER-HALL, the seat of the *Senhouse* family, to whom the manor has belonged for several centuries. It stands in a pleasant situation, near the port, up the river Ellen; it was formerly called Alneburgh-Hall, and Ellenborough-Hall.

Genio Lòci Fortunæ reduci Romæ Æternæ, et Fato Bono; Gaius Cornelius Peregrinus tribunus Cohortus ex Provincia Mauritaniæ Cæsariensis domus et ædem decurionum restituit. Above the inscription, on the capital, are two full faces, supposed to be intended as representations of the sun; between them is, apparently, a bunch of wheat. On the back of the altar are the words VOLANTI VIVAS; beneath them are carved the usual sacrificing instruments, an axe, and a knife. On the left side is the wheel of Fortune, and a leaf, or pine-apple; on the right is a *patera* and *præfericulum*. This altar is at Lord Lonsdale's seat at Whitehaven: several of the words are now defaced. An engraving of the original, from a drawing by Sir Robert Cotton, was first published by Camden, who notices several other inscriptions found at this station. Among them was an altar dedicated to BELATUCADER, since lost; a stone neatly carved, with a *corona* supported by two Victories, and the words;

VICTORIÆ
AVGG
D D
N N

Victoriæ Augustorum Dominorum Nostrorum; erected, as Horsley imagines, in honor of the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian, to whom the title *Domini Nostri* is more frequently given than to any others; and a second altar, with a figure on the right side, supposed to be that of *Hercules*, having in one hand a club, and in the other what Horsley and Pennant suppose to be the Hesperian apples; on the left side *Mars*, with his spear and shield; and on front this inscription:

DIS DEABVSQ
P. POSTVMIVS
ACILIANVS
PRÆF
COH. I. DELM

Besides the *cohors prima Dalmatarum*, mentioned on this altar, both the *cohors prima Hispanorum*, and the *cohors prima Bætasiorum*,

torum, appear to have been quartered at this station, if the different inscriptions found here, on which they are mentioned, are admitted as evidence; though the Notitia only names the *cohors sexta Nerviorum*, as being in garrison at *Virosidum*; and as each of the former cohorts are noticed in the inscriptions discovered at other places, it seems evident, that the Roman companies were not always fixed to a particular spot, but were removed to different stations, as occasion rendered it necessary.

Among the altars met with in this vicinity since the time of Camden, is one erected to the local goddess *Setlocenia*, by *Lucius Abareus*, a Centurion; the inscription is as follows:

DEÆ
SETLO
CENIÆ
L. ABAR
EVS
V. S. L. M.

This altar is preserved at Nether-Hall, together with a sculpture of a female with long flowing hair, and a vessel, or urn, in her hand, supposed by Pennant to represent the goddess *Setlocenia*. In the year 1779, a stone was found within the area of the station, with this inscription, being the only one discovered here that mentions the legions:

VEXIL LEG II AVG
ET XX VV
FECERVNT

Vexillatio Legionis secundæ Augustæ et vicesimæ Valentis Victricis fecerunt. Within the fort, near the *prætorium*, in the year 1795, was also found a square stone, the upper part singularly cut, which Hayman Rooke, Esq. who transmitted a drawing of it to the Society of Antiquaries, supposed to have been the base of a small obelisk, used as a *gnomen* to an horizontal ground-dial. On one of the sides is carved a woman on horseback, without a bridle.

Soon after Mr. Pennant visited Ellenborough, in the year 1772, some further discoveries were made here by the removal of the earth

earth that covered the relics of the station: of these the following account was given in that Gentleman's Tour to Scotland. "The streets and footways have been traced, paved with stones from the shore, or free-stone from the quarries; the last much worn by use. Many foundations of houses, the cement still very strong, and the plaster on several remains of walls of a pink color. Several vaults have been discovered; one with free-stone steps, much used: five hearths open before, inclosed with a circular wall behind: from the remains of fuel, it is evident, that the Romans used both wood and pit-coal. Bones and teeth of various animals, and pieces of the horns of stags, many of the latter sawed, were found here; also shells of oysters, muscles, and snails. Broken earthen-ware, and fragments of glass vessels and mirrors, and two pieces of a painted glass cup, which evinces the antiquity of that art."

In the year 1766, a vault within the fort, twelve feet in length, and ten and a half in breadth, was opened for a second time, and at the bottom a thin piece of beaten gold was found, together with a brass ring, not unlike a curtain ring, and the root of a stag's horn, with a small portion of the skull; the beam, and the brow antler, had been sawed off. On a stone that was also discovered here, were three disproportioned female figures rudely sculptured in niches, supposed to have been intended for the *Deæ Matres*: from this circumstance Mr. Gough observes, that "it is highly probable that this vault was the temple of the *Deæ Matres*, who were here represented as they have been found in other parts of Britain."

The remains of the Roman gate-way at the north entrance of this station were discovered in 1787. The stones were so nicely fitted as to stand close to each other without cement. Soon afterwards the arch which had covered the gate was found entire: but was quickly destroyed through the thoughtlessness of the labourers who carried away the stones to repair walls. In the following year the remains of an elegant Roman bath was discovered; and several pieces of broken sculpture, and inscribed stones.

About

About sixty yards eastward of the fort is a small *tumulus*, or mount of earth, that was opened in the year 1742, and found to consist of layers of different substances. On the top was the sod, or common turf; then a layer of crumbly earth, which was at first brittle, but, on being exposed to the air, acquired a great hardness, and a ferruginous appearance: Next was a bed of strong blue clay, mixed with fern roots, placed on two or three layers of turf, with their grassy sides together; and beneath these were the bones of a heifer and of a colt, with some wood ashes near them.*

MARY-PORT,

Like most of the towns on the western coast of Cumberland, derives its origin and consequence from the coal-trade. Sixty years ago, the beach was occupied only by one house, called *Valencia*, and about half a score miserable huts, that served to shelter a few fishermen. Now the houses amount to between four and five hundred, and the number of inhabitants are upwards of 3000; though both the increase of population, and of buildings, was suspended a few years since, by a temporary failure in the adjoining collieries: new seams, however, have been opened, and the business has again returned to its accustomed channels.

The situation of this town is extremely pleasant; its streets are wide, and the houses are neatly built. It stands on the borders of the river Ellen, which divides it into two parts, and was first called *Mary-Port* in honor of the lady of the late Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. whose family have long been proprietors of the manor. The small hamlet from which the town arose, was named *Ellen*, or *Elene-foot*, from its situation. Wooden piers, with quays, have been erected on each side of the river, for the conveniency of the shipping, which rapidly increases. Between ninety and one hundred vessels are now belonging to the port, some of which are of 250 tons burthen. They are chiefly employed in the exportation of

* Pennant's Tour in Scotland, p. 60.

of coals to Ireland; and in the importing of timber, flax, and iron, from the Baltic. Many of the inhabitants derive subsistence from an extensive cotton manufactory, that was established here a few years ago, and already furnishes employment for upwards of 400 people. "On an eminence called the *Motte-hill*, at the south end of the town, stands an artificial mount, whose base is 160 yards in circumference, protected by a deep ditch almost surrounding it, ceasing only where the steepness of the hill rendered such a defence unnecessary."

BRIDEKIRK, an irregularly constructed village, a few miles south-east of Mary-port, has become celebrated among antiquaries, from the curious and ancient font contained in its humble church. The height of this singular relic is two feet and an inch: it is of a square form, having its sides ornamented by different sculptures. The front, or south side, according to its relative position, is divided into compartments by horizontal fillets, on the lowermost of which is an inscription, in Runic and Saxon characters, thus decyphered by Bishop Nicholson:

Er EKARD han men egrocten, & to dis men red wet Tanar men brogten.

That is, continues the learned Prelate, *Here Ekard was converted; and to this man's example were the Danes brought.* Who Ekard really was is uncertain; but the Bishop, with much probability, supposes him to have been a Danish officer. The carvings above the inscription are festoons of grapes, birds, apparently ravens, and other objects. On the east side, in the upper division, is a monster with two heads, one bent down over its body to the ground; the other erect, with a triple flower on one stem proceeding from its mouth: the compartment beneath represents St. John the Baptist immersing in a font the Saviour, round whose head is a *Nimbus*, or glory; and above, the defaced resemblance of a dove. On the north front is a rude figure of a centaur, defending itself from the attacks of a bird, and some animal: beneath, is the expulsion of our first parents from paradise; Adam seems appealing to the clemency of the ministring Angel, while Eve is clinging to the tree of Life.

Life. The west side displays the cross with ornamental leafage; below it is a kind of shield, supported by two birds, probably ravens.

THOMAS TICKELL, Esq. the poet, and the friend and companion of Addison, was born in this village, in the year 1686. He was a man of amiable disposition, and of lively and animated manners. His edition of Addison's works is much esteemed: it was undertaken by the particular desire of the latter, who, when dying, expressed his wish that Tickell should become his editor. He died at the age of fifty-six.

ISEL-HALL, the ancient family seat of the *Lawsons*, stands in a low, but pleasant vale, near the banks of the river Derwent. The surrounding eminences are clothed with wood, and many of the views along the borders of the river possess considerable beauty. In the house, among other family portraits, is one of SIR WILFRID LAWSON, a person of much note in the time of the Civil Wars.

COCKERMOUTH

DERIVES its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Cocker, which separates it into two parts, and then falls into the Derwent near the western extremity of the town. The streets are spacious, but irregularly built; yet many of the houses are neat, particularly those on the acclivity leading to the castle. The Moot-hall, Market-house, and Shambles, have an ancient, gloomy appearance, and like most of these kind of buildings in the northern towns, prove a considerable obstruction to passengers, from being situated in the midst of one of the principal streets. The number of inhabitants is computed at nearly 3000; many of them are employed in manufacturing hats, coarse woollen cloths, shalloons, checks, and coarse linens. The church was rebuilt of free-stone in the year 1711, with the exception of the ancient tower; it is spacious, but has no aisles.

The

The ruins of the castle occupy the summit of an artificial mount, raised on a precipice above the Derwent, near its confluence with the Cocker. It appears to have been a strong and extensive fortress, of a square form, and guarded with square towers, the compass of the wall measuring almost six hundred yards. The entrance has been strengthened by a draw-bridge, deep ditch, and tower-gateway. The latter still remains, and is defended by massive gates and a portcullis. On the tower are the arms of the *Lucies, Multons, Umphrevilles, Percies,* and *Nevilles:* the prospect from its summit is extensive. Within this entrance is an open area, about thirty-five yards square, which communicates with an interior court, round which the principal buildings have been situated. To the north-west are the remains of a square tower, which appears to have been the most ancient part of the fortress. 'Beneath it is a cell or chamber, thirty feet square, which is entered from the inner area by a descent of twelve steps, and lighted by one small grated window. The vault is formed of groined arches intersecting each other, and supported by an octagonal pillar in the centre, which is perforated, to contain a lead pipe for the conveyance of water into the cell. On each side the gateway, between the outward and inner courts, is a deep dungeon, sufficiently capacious to contain forty or fifty persons: both are vaulted at top, and have only a small opening, for the purpose of lowering down the unhappy wretches whose fate occasioned their confinement in these dire prisons: on the outside of each is a narrow slit, or aperture, having a descending slope, through which provisions were conveyed to the miserable inmates.

This castle was the baronial mansion of the Lords of Allerdale, by *Waldeof,* the first of whom, it is generally affirmed to have been built, within a few years of the time of the Conquest. The original seat of Waldeof was about two miles below Cockermouth, on the opposite side of the Derwent, at *Papcastle,* which he is said to have demolished, for the purpose of using the materials in the construction of this fortress. It was afterwards possessed in succession by the families whose arms appear on the tower at the entrance; but

is now the property of the Earl of Egremont. During the contentions in the reign of Charles the First, it was garrisoned for the King; but being reduced by the Parliament's forces, was dismantled; and, with the exception of the outer gateway, part of the buildings at the east angle, where the Earl's *Audit* courts are held, and two other rooms, has ever since continued in ruins.

Cockermouth was anciently a hamlet to Brigham, but was constituted a distinct parish in the reign of Edward the Third. It first returned members to Parliament in the twenty-third of Edward the First, yet afterwards discontinued the exertion of this privilege for nearly 150 years, not sending a second time till 1640, since which the returns have been regular. The right of election is limited to the inhabitants having burgage tenure, who are about 300 in number. The government of the town is vested in a Bailiff chosen annually, at the Lord's court, by the sixteen burghers who form the Jury of the *Leet*, which assists in the execution of the duties of his office. A Dispensary for the relief of the indigent poor was established here in the year 1793, since which period several thousand persons have been admitted to the benefits of the charity. Several schools for the education of youth have also been instituted by the bequests and subscriptions of the benevolent. The parts of the town on the different sides of the Cocker are connected by a bridge of one arch; and on the north side is an artificial eminence, called *Toot-hill*, resembling the large barrows found in many parts of England. The hills on the opposite side of the Derwent, in this neighbourhood, are of a kind of calcareous stone, almost wholly composed of shells of the *anomiæ* genus.*

Papcastle, an extremely pleasant village on the banks of the Derwent, is supposed to have been the site of the Notitia station *Derventione*, so called from its situation near the above river. The fort was on the southern declivity of a hill, and sufficiently visible

* Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, Vol. II. p. 119.

visible in the time of Dr. Stukeley to be traced round its whole circumference. The west side is bounded by a narrow lane, supposed to have been the *via Militaris*, which communicated at its extremities with Elenborough and Ambleside. Many remains of antiquity have been discovered here; particularly broken walls, pavements, coins of the Emperors, Claudius, Trajan, and Hadrian; and a *patera* of fine red clay, having vestiges of a defaced inscription at the bottom. Mr. Gough imagines that the term Pap-castle, was contracted from *Pipard*, the name of an owner of the manor who married a descendant of *Waldeof's*.

WORKINGTON

Is a considerable town, situated near the southern margin of the Derwent, which discharges itself into the sea at about the distance of a mile. Its present importance has originated from the working of the collieries since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at which period the entire maritime strength of the country consisted of only twelve vessels, and 198 sailors and fishermen;* though the number of the former now belonging to this port alone is more than 160, and many of them from one to 300, and upwards, tons burthen. These are principally engaged in the exportation of coals to Ireland, and some few to the Baltic. The chief articles of importation are timber, bar-iron, and flax. The river is navigable to the town for ships of 400 tons; and on each bank, near the mouth, are piers, where they lie to take in their respective ladings, which, if coals, are conveyed into them from frames occasionally dropping from the rail roads. The harbour is one of the safest on the coast; and many improvements in the situation and construction of the quays have been lately made.

Several of the more ancient streets are narrow and irregular; those of modern erection are better constructed; and many of the

* See Enumeration made by order of the Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral, about the year 1582.

houses are handsome. The public buildings are all of late date. The church is a neat fabric; the altar-piece is the Descent from the Cross. The houses are principally disposed into two clusters: in that called the Upper Town a new square has been erected, in the area of which is the corn market; at a little distance are the butchers shambles. The recreation of the inhabitants is partly provided for by the erection of a neat Assembly-room, and a small Play-house. The maintenance of the afflicted poor is chiefly derived from the funds of the various friendly societies which have been instituted under the patronage of the *Curwen* family, who are the chief proprietors of this manor. The workmen employed by Mr. Curwen, of whatever description, contribute three-pence each, every fortnight, towards the support of those individuals among them who may be deprived of health, either through misfortune or sickness; and to every ten pounds thus collected, Mr. Curwen generously contributes three more for the same purpose.

The coal pits in the vicinity of Workington are about sixteen in number; their depth is from forty to ninety fathoms. The coal lies in bands, or seams, divided from each other by intermediate strata. The thickness of the uppermost seam is generally three feet; of the second, four feet; and of the third, or lowest that has hitherto been worked, from ten to twelve feet. The extraneous matter that separates the former, various; but the covering of the main coal is of the finest white free-stone, generally about twenty yards thick. The quantity of coals shipped per day is about 300 tons; the raising of which employs several steam engines, and about six hundred workmen. The coals consumed by the inhabitants is purchased at the rate of two shillings for four customary bushels. A new seam was discovered in the year 1794, at a place called the Chapel-bank, on the estate of Mr. Curwen, and, from its extent and quality, promises to be of incalculable advantage to the proprietor, who celebrated the opening of the works by a splendid festival, in which the populace were partakers. The principle articles manufactured in this town are sail-cloths and cordage.

Leland,

Leland noticed *Wyrkenton* as being, in his days, a *lytle prety fyssher toun;* and Camden has mentioned it, as famous for its salmon fishery. The latter is still considerable, both on the coast, and for several miles up the Derwent. The salmon, as appears from a statement in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, are sometimes caught on the shallows, or sand-banks, near the mouth of the river, by persons on *horse-back*, locally termed *Salmon-hunters*. The huntsman is armed with a spear of three points, barbed, having a shaft fifteen feet in length, which he holds with both hands; and while the horse is going at a swift trot, or moderate gallop, middle deep in water, he strikes the spear into the body of the salmon, and with a turn of the hand raises the fish to the surface, and runs it the readiest way to dry-land without dismounting. The passage of the salmon is frequently obstructed by nets; but whether thus intercepted, or left in the shallows by the tide, the fish is commonly discovered by the effect that his endeavors to escape has upon the surface of the water. The months for killing salmon at Workington are August, September, and October, and sometimes February.

WORKINGTON HALL, the principal residence of John Christian Curwen, Esq. stands on a fine eminence near the east end of the town, on the banks of the Derwent. It is a spacious quadrangular building; and though it has undergone various alterations within the last fifty years, still displays marks of considerable antiquity. Mr. Gough observes, the walls are so remarkably thick, that, in making some improvements a few years ago, a passage was excavated through one of them lengthways; sufficient thickness being left on each side to answer every purpose of strength. In this mansion the Queen of Scots was hospitably entertained on her landing at Workington, by Sir Henry Curwen, till required by Elizabeth to resign his royal guest, who was removed first to Cockermouth Castle, and afterwards to that at Carlisle. The apartment in which she slept while here, is yet called the Queen's chamber. The park and pleasure grounds are extensive, and, from recent improvements, have been rendered extremely pleasant. The *Curwens* have possessed

considerable property, and great influence, in this county for several centuries. They trace their descent to *John de Taibois*, brother to Fulke, Earl of Anjou, and husband to Elgiva, the daughter of King Ethelred. On the death of Henry Curwen, Esq. the last male heir, his possessions descended to Isabella, his only surviving daughter, who married John Christian, Esq. in 1782. This gentleman assumed the surname and arms of Curwen in the year 1790, by virtue of the King's sign manual.

On the borders of the Derwent, above Workington, are the *Seaton Iron-Works*, erected in 1763, on a very extensive plan, under the inspection of Thomas Spedding, Esq. of Whitehaven. "They consist of two blast furnaces for melting iron-ore; a mill for the slitting and rolling of bar-iron, and a double forge for refining and drawing it; a foundery, with various small furnaces, for casting cannon, and iron-work of all kinds; a mill for boring cannon cylinders; and many other contrivances suitable to the nature of the different branches of the manufacture.

HARRINGTON, a populous and improving village, nearly three miles south of Workington, is situated close to the shore, at the mouth of a small brook, which contributes to form a very convenient port, whence it possesses considerable trade in the exporting of coal, lime, iron-stone, and fire clay; all these articles being obtained in the neighbourhood. Nearly sixty vessels, of one hundred tons burthen each, on the average, are now employed in transporting the above substances from this port, which, less than forty years since, had not one belonging to it. The ancient part of the village consists principally of a few small farms, straggling up the dell; the chief proprietor of the land is Mr. Curwen.

MORESBY, the *Arbeia* of the Notitia, in the opinion of Mr. Horsley, and some other antiquaries, is a small, but pleasantly situated village, about two miles north of Whitehaven. Several inscriptions have been found here, which prove the station to have been Roman; and its remains are still very conspicuous. They occupy the summit of an eminence, which commands a fine view of the sea. The fort was a square of 110 yards, with obtuse

obtuse angles. "The west agger is very conspicuous and lofty; the southern one is on the edge of a high ridge, and distinct, the stones and mortar in many parts breaking through the turf. The east agger is but low, but very observable; and the ditch is also discernible: The northern agger is much defaced." The area is cultivated; and the church stands within the limits of the station. This manor is the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

WHITEHAVEN.

THE effects of trade, industry, and enterprise, have scarcely ever been so strikingly exemplified, as in the rise, progress, and increasing importance, of this rich and flourishing town. From an obscure hamlet to the village of St. Bees, it has become, in the course of little more than a century and a half, of considerably greater magnitude than many cities; and, both in extent of buildings, and in population, by far exceeds the capital of this county. Its rapid advancement to prosperity will be easily conceived, when it is stated, that in the year 1566, it consisted only of six fishermen's cabins, and a small bark; in 1633, of nine or ten thatched cottages: in 1693, its buildings were sufficiently numerous for 2272 inhabitants; in twenty-two years afterwards, for 4000: in the year 1785, its population amounted to 16,400;* but since this period there has been some considerable variation; yet as the numbers returned under the late act do not appear to be correct, we forbear to state them. The increase of shipping has been equally progressive: in 1685, the whole number of vessels belonging to the port was forty-six, exclusive of boats; in 1772, they amounted to 197; in 1790, to 216; and have since increased to about 230: the quantity of tonnage is nearly 74,000 tons.

The honor of raising this town to its present high importance, must be given to the *Lowther* family, by one of whom, Sir John Lowther, Knight, the lands of the dissolved monastery of St. Bees, were purchased for his second son, Sir Christopher, about

* Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, Vol. II. p. 49.

the commencement of the reign of Charles the First. At this period the use of coals first became general;* and it seems that Sir Christopher conceived the idea of making his possessions productive, by opening some collieries; but no considerable progress was made till after the Restoration, when Sir John Lowther, who had succeeded to the estates, formed a place for working the mines on a very extensive scale; and that all opposition to his intended series of operations might be prevented, he procured a grant of all the ungranted lands within the district. This was in the year 1666. Two years afterwards he obtained a further accession of property, by the gift of the whole sea coast for two miles northward, between high and low water mark. Sir John now directed his attention to the port, which was neither large nor convenient, and, by his judicious schemes, laid the foundation of the present haven. It has since been greatly improved; particularly during the last reign, when an act was obtained to perfect, and keep it in repair, by a tonnage on shipping.

This haven is protected by several piers or moles of stone-work; three of them project in parallel lines from the land; a fourth, bending in the form of a crescent, has a watch-house and battery, and at its extremity a light-house. At low water the port is dry, and the shipping within the moles lie as in dry docks. The coal *staith*, or magazine, adjoins the harbour on the west side of the town: *here*, on an under floor, sufficiently extensive to contain about 3000 waggon loads, the coals are deposited when there are no ships ready to receive them. The method of delivering the coals into the vessels is singular: the greatest part of the road from the pits is on a gentle descent, along which rail-ways are laid, which communicate with covered galleries terminating in large flues, or *hurries*, placed sloping over the quay. When the waggons are loaded, they run by their own weight on the rail-way, from the pit to the staith, where the waggon bottoms striking out, the coals fall into the *hurries*, whence they are discharged into the holds of the ships, rattling down

* England's Grievance discovered in Relation to the Coal Trade.

down with a noise like thunder. Each waggon is guided from the pits by one man; and where the descent is so steep that the motion becomes too rapid, he retards it by pressing down one of the wheels with a piece of wood, called the *convoy*, which is fixed to the waggon for that purpose. When the waggons are emptied, they are carried round by a turn frame, and drawn back to the pits by a single horse, along another road. Eight or ten vessels, from an hundred to one hundred and twenty tons burthen each, are commonly loaden at one tide, and on extraordinary occasions, twelve: the expence of loading is ten shillings per vessel. Most of the coal exported from this haven is conveyed to Ireland: the quantity raised annually, on the average of twenty years, is about 90,000 chaldrons.

When the bands of coal near Whitehaven were first began to be worked, a level was driven from the bottom of the valley which reaches from this town to St. Bees, till it intersected the seam, now called by the workmen the *Bannock-band*, where it drained a very considerable bed, or field of coal, which has been drawn out by pits from twenty to fifty yards deep. Another level was then driven more towards the south than the former; and by continuing it to the westward, the seam called the *Main Band* was intersected, and a large bed of coal effectually drained. The coals at this period were drawn out of the pits by men with windlasses, and were carried to the ships in *packs*, each measuring about three Winchester bushels, upon the backs of galloways, or small horses. A subsequent attempt to obtain coal was made lower down the valley, at a place now called *Gins*, from the machines worked by horses, and employed here to raise both coals and water. Near these gins a few houses were erected, and have since been increased by additional buildings to a considerable village. This mode of raising the water by horses, having been found greatly to diminish the profits of the colliery, the late Sir James Lowther erected a steam-engine, the materials of which he is said to have purchased in London, where it had been used for raising water for the service of the city. As the number and depth of the pits increased, the difficulty,

culty of freeing them from water augmented; and another and more powerful engine was erected. By these two engines several considerable bands of coals were drained, from which the markets were wholly supplied for some years. Afterwards a pit was sunk about half a mile from the *Staith*, and called the *Parker-pit*, and from this the first railed waggon-way was laid in this county.

The next working for coals was made at *Saltom*, about one mile south-west of the town; this was a very expensive undertaking: a steam-engine, with a forty-inch cylinder, was erected; and within a few years afterwards, a second of the same dimensions: the united powers of these machines discharged the water from a number of new pits, and the collieries became very flourishing. The description given of the latter, in Nicholson and Burn's History of Cumberland, apply to this period: as it relates some curious particulars of the internal economy of the works, we shall here insert a condensed extract from that publication.

"These *Coal Mines* are, perhaps, the most extraordinary of any in the known world. The principal entrance for men and horses, is by an opening at the bottom of a hill, through a long passage hewn in the rock; which, by a steep descent, leads down to the lowest vein of coal. The greatest part of this descent is through spacious galleries, which continually intersect each other; all the coal being cut away, except large pillars, which, in deep parts of the mine, are three yards high, and twelve square at the base. The mines are sunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and are extended under the sea to places where, above them, the water is of sufficient depth for ships of large burthen. These are the deepest coal mines that have hitherto been wrought; and perhaps the miners have not in any other part of the globe penetrated to so great a depth below the surface of the sea; the very deep mines in Hungary, Peru, and elsewhere, being situated in mountainous countries, where the surface of the earth is elevated to a great height above the level of the ocean.

"There are here three strata of coal, which lie at a considerable distance, one above another; the communication between each

each is preserved by pits. The vein of coal is not always regularly continued in the same inclined place, but is sometimes interrupted by hard rock; and in those places, the earth seems to have sunk downwards from the surface, while the part adjoining hath retained its ancient situation. These breaks the miners call *dykes;* and when they meet with one of them, they first observe whether the direction of the strata is higher or lower than in the part where they have been working. If, to employ their own terms, it is *cast down*, they sink a pit to it with little trouble; but should it, on the contrary, be *cast up* to any considerable height, they are frequently obliged to carry a long level through the rock, with much expence and difficulty, till they again arrive at the vein of coal.

"In these deep and extensive works, the greatest care is requisite to keep them continually ventilated with perpetual currents of fresh air, to expel the damps and other noxious exhalations, and supply the miners with a sufficiency of that vital fluid. In the deserted works, large quantities of these damps are frequently collected, and often remain for a long time without doing any mischief; but when, by some accident, they are set on fire, they produce dreadful and destructive explosions, and burst out of the pits with great impetuosity, like the fiery eruptions from burning mountains.

"The coal in these mines hath several times been set on fire by the fulminating damp, and continued burning many months, until large streams of water were conducted into the mines, and suffered to fill those parts where the coal was on fire. Several collieries have been entirely destroyed by such fires: of this there are instances near Newcastle, and in other parts of England, and in the shire of Fife in Scotland; in some of which places the fire has continued burning for ages.

"To prevent, as much as possible, the collieries from being filled with these pernicious damps, it has been found necessary to search for those crevices in the coal whence they issue: and then confine them within a narrow space, from which they are afterwards conducted through long tubes into the open air, where

where being set on fire, they consume in perpetual flames, as they continually arise out of the earth. The late Mr. Spedding,* who was the great engineer of these works, having observed that the fulminating damp could only be kindled by flame, and was not liable to be set on fire by red hot iron, nor by the sparks produced by the collision of flint and steel, invented a machine, in which, while a steel wheel is turned round with a very rapid motion, flints are applied to it, and by the abundance of fiery sparks emitted, the miners are enabled to carry on their work in places where the flame of a lamp or candle would occasion dreadful explosions. Without some invention of this sort, the working of these mines would long ago have been impracticable, so greatly are they annoyed with these inflammable damps. Fewer mines, however, have been ruined by fire, than by inundations; and here that noble piece of mechanism, the steam-engine, displays its beneficial effects. When the four engines belonging to this colliery are all at work, they discharge 1228 gallons of water every minute, at thirteen strokes; and after the same rate 1,768,320 gallons every twenty-four hours." The two engines at Saltom being nearly worn out, were removed about twenty years since, and one only, but of greater power than both the others, erected in their stead. This has two boilers, of fifteen feet diameter each, a seventy-inch cylinder, and a working barrel eleven inches and a half. The quantity of water raised by it is 9225 hogsheads every twenty-four hours.

The subterranean passages by which men and horses descend to the coal works, are locally termed *Bear-mouths:* where these have not been made, no horses can be employed under ground, and the workmen are let down the shaft by the windlass. In the *Howgill* colliery, south-west of the town, the *King-pit* is 160 fathoms deep, and has five valuable seams of coal, besides several that are smaller, and of little consequence: this colliery abounds

* This gentleman lost his life about forty years since, by the explosion of one of those damps, whose destructive effects he had so sedulously attempted to prevent. The steel wheel and flints have been since proved not to be effectual preservatives.

abounds with *dykes*. In those places where the coal is drawn from under the sea, which it is in various parts, to the extent of eight or nine hundred yards, the pillars left to support the roof are about eighteen yards square. Here nearly one third only of the coal is removed, the rest being left to sustain the incumbent weight. Those works which are at the greatest depth below the level of the sea, produce the largest quantity of *fire damps*; in the works above the level, the damps are but trifling. It is observed, that the best coals are invariably the lightest: the seams are always found at equal distances from each other; and all dip to the west about one yard in ten.*

The situation of Whitehaven is remarkable: it occupies the northern extremity of a narrow *vale*, which extends to the village of St. Bees, about five miles distant; and, from the general appearance of the soil, and the discovery of an anchor at a considerable depth in the ground, about half-way up the vale, seems to have been formerly covered by the sea. Indeed, the hilly ground between this vale and the ocean is in ancient deeds called Preston *Isle*; and the opinion that it was an arm of the sea, is corroborated by the inclination of the ground, which, though apparently level, has actually a descent each way: this is evinced by the small rivulet, Poe, or Poe-beck, which on one side running northward, flows in a very easy current from about the middle of the valley, to the sea at Whitehaven; and on the other, directing its course southward from nearly the same spot, falls

* There is a tradition, that mines are frequented by a dwarf species of *gnomes*, or *elves*, who wander through the drifts and chambers of the works, as little old men, dressed like miners, and *seem* perpetually employed in blasting the ore, flinging it into the vessels that convey it to the surface, turning the windlass, &c. yet never do any thing. Mr. Pennant observes, in his description of these collieries, that the immense caverns that lay between the pillars, exhibited such a gloomy appearance, that he could not help enquiring after the imaginary inhabitant, the creation of the labourer's fancy,

The swart Fairy of the mine:

and was seriously answered by a black fellow at his elbow, that he *really* had never met with any; but that his grandfather had found the little implements and tools belonging to this diminutive race of subterranean spirits.

falls into the ocean at St. Bees, in a stream equally gentle. The probability is, that the vale has been formed by the effect of the tides, which flowing into it at both ends, have deposited a sediment at the point of meeting; and that this deposition gradually, yet perpetually increasing, has at length filled up the inlet as it now appears.

The Poe, on the Whitehaven side, empties itself into the creek which forms the harbour, between two promontories; one called *Tom Hurd Rock*; the other, *Jack-a-Dandy Hill*. The color of the former, a greyish white, has by some writers been supposed to have given name to the town; but tradition, with at least an equal degree of plausibility, affirms, that its appellation was derived from a fisherman named *White*, who was the first person that frequented the bay, and who, to shelter himself from the weather, built a cottage, which still remains in that part now called the Old Town. As a confirmation that this circumstance gave name to Whitehaven, it should be remarked, that many old people in the neighbourhood commonly denominate it *Whitton*, or White's Town.

The creek on which Whitehaven is built is so deeply seated, that the adjacent lands overlook it on every side. The approach from the north is singular, as the heights are so much above the town, that only the slated roofs of the houses can be seen, till the traveller is nearly at the entrance, which on this point is by a fine portico of red free-stone, with a rich entablature, ornamented with the arms of the Lowther family. From the south, the prospect is more open; the eye commands the whole town and haven: the *castle* also, the elegant mansion of the Earl of Lonsdale, is on this side comprehended in the view, and forms a very noble and prominent feature. The town itself is one of the most handsome in all the northern counties; the streets being regular and spacious, and crossing each other at right angles. Many of the buildings are very neat, and the tradesmen's shops exhibit a degree of elegance seldom seen in the north.

Whitehaven contains three chapels, respectively dedicated to St. Nicholas, St. James, and the Holy Trinity. These are plain

and

and convenient structures, but in their outward appearance have few pretensions to beauty. They were all erected with the subscriptions of the inhabitants, augmented by the benevolence of the Lowther family. St. Nicholas' Chapel stands nearly in the centre of the town: it was finished and consecrated in the year 1603: the whole charge of its buildings amounted to 1066l. 16s. 2¼d. In this sum are several items for *ale* and *tobacco*, which articles appear to have been given to the seamen of different vessels, who, during their stay in the port, occasionally lent their assistance to forward the work. The altar-piece is a painting of the Last Supper: over it is an excellent organ, built by Snetzler, and erected here in the year 1756. The interior of this chapel is neat and pleasing. Trinity Chapel was erected in 1715; St. James's in the year 1752. The latter is elegantly fitted up: the roof and gallery are supported by ranges of pillars, beautifully proportioned. Besides the established chapels, here are three meeting-houses for Methodists, two for Presbyterians, and one for each of the following sects; Anabaptists, Catholics, Glassites, and Sandinanians.

In the year 1743 a large and commodious Poor-house was erected; and about twenty years since, the distresses of the indigent were still further attended to by the establishment of a Dispensary, which is supported by subscription, and has been the means of relieving several thousand persons. The principal manufactories are those for cordage and sail-cloths: the latter was only established in the year 1786, but already furnishes employment to several hundred workmen; though much of the business is executed by machinery of great variety and powers. Among other marks of the growing opulence of the town, may be mentioned a handsome Theatre, erected by subscription in the year 1769, on the plan of the Bath theatre.

The coast from Whitehaven southward to St. Bees, is bounded by bold rocks rising abruptly from the sea, and making a fine sweep into the ocean. Nearly equidistant from these places is the lofty promontory called *St. Bees Head*, which forms a very conspicuous land-mark; and having a light-house near its summit,

mit, is of great use to mariners. The view from this eminence is scarcely equalled, for extent and beauty, by any in the kingdom. The whole shore, with most of its creeks, bays, and harbours, the Isle of Man, and a vast range of the Scotch coast, are distinctly seen. The rocks teem with various kinds of sea fowl; and samphire grows here in abundance.

ST. BEES is an ancient village, deriving its origin from a religious house, founded here, about the year 650, by *Bega*, a woman of much sanctity from Ireland. On the death of Bega, a church was erected in honor of her virtues; but both these establishments having been destroyed by the Danes, William, son of Ranulph de Meschines, replaced them by a new foundation for Benedictine monks, and made it a cell to the Abbey of St. Mary at York: temp. Henry the First. The church erected at this period had the form of a cross, and great part of it yet remains. The east end is unroofed, and in ruins; but the nave is fitted up as the parish church; and the cross aisle is used as a place of sepulture. The ancient chancel is lighted by narrow lancet windows, ornamented with double mouldings, and pilasters, with rich capitals. At the east end, are niches of a singular form, with pointed arches, supported on well-proportioned pillars, having capitals adorned with fine carving. The whole edifice is of red free-stone. In this village a free school was founded, with a bequest made by Archbishop GRINDALL, in the year 1587, under a charter from Queen Elizabeth. The endowments were afterwards augmented by James the First; and have since been increased by various benefactors. Several very eminent scholars have received their rudiments of education at this seminary. The neighbouring village of Hensingham was the birth-place of the above prelate, of whose life we have already given a sketch in the account of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.* He is reported, on good authority, to have been the person who introduced the use of the *tamarisk* into England, after his return from his voluntary exile, to avoid persecution in the reign of Queen Mary.

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* See Vol. II. p. 39.

The manor of St. Bees was granted after the Dissolution to Sir Thomas Chaloner, by Edward the Sixth, in the last year of his reign. It next became the property of a family named *Wyberg*, from whom, under a fore-closed mortgage, it passed to an ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale about the year 1663.

EGREMONT

Is pleasantly situated about two miles from the sea, on the northern side of the vale watered by the river Eden. Its origin appears connected with that of the castle, which was erected here, near the commencement of the twelfth century, by William, brother to Ranulph de Meschines, who bestowed on the former the whole barony of Copeland, which included all the country between the Sea, and the rivers Duddon and Derwent. The houses are chiefly disposed into one long and spacious street; many of them have a piazza in front, and wear the appearance of considerable antiquity. The castle seems to have been of great strength, but not very extensive; its ruins occupy the summit of an eminence on the west side of the town. The approach and principal entrance was from the south, where a draw-bridge secured the passage over a deep moat that surrounded the fortress, and was originally walled on both sides, having a rampart of earth outward. The gateway is vaulted with semi-circular arches, and defended by a strong tower, which appears to be the most ancient part of the fabric. The outward wall has inclosed an area of a square form, but is now wholly decayed, and has only a postern on the east side remaining. Westward from the area, is an ascent to three narrow gates, standing in a line, and close together; these appear to have communicated with the outworks, and have each been defended by a portcullis. Beyond the gates is a lofty artificial mount, whereon stood an ancient circular tower, the western side of which was levelled only a few years ago: the height of the mount is seventy-eight feet perpendicular above the moat. The construction of some of the walls is singular; they are built with large thin stones, placed in

inclining positions; the courses lay different ways, and the whole has been run together with lime and pebbles.

Egremont was an ancient borough, and possessed the privilege of returning Members to Parliament; but was disfranchised on petition of the burghers, who thought the expence of representation exceeded its benefits. The inhabitants were invested with many privileges under charters granted by the immediate successors of William de Meschines, and were also enjoined the performance of many of the servile duties that distinguished the ages of feudal tyranny. The charter granted by Richard Lucy, who possessed the barony about the reign of King John, is still extant, and displays singular vestiges of the abject state of vassalage in which the people then lived. The burgesses were obliged to find armed men for the defence of the castle forty days at their own charge. They were bound to aids for the redemption of the Lord and his heir from captivity; for the knighthood of one of his sons; and the marriage of one of his daughters. They were to find him twelve men for his military array; to hold watch and ward; and were restrained from entering the forest of Ennerdale with bow and arrow. Every burgess that kept a plough was compelled to till the Lord's ground one day in the year, and likewise to find a man to mow and reap in autumn. If a woman belonging to the borough was seduced, the fine to be paid to the Lord by the male offender, was three shillings: but if a burgess seduced the daughter of a rustic, who was not a burgess, he was excused the penalty, unless it could be proved that he had promised her marriage. The wife of a burgess, guilty of using contumelious language to a neighbour, forfeited four-pence.

The government of this town is vested in a jury, and a chief magistrate, called a Sergeant, who is elected annually. The whole manor is the property of the Earl of Egremont. The number of houses is 326: that of the inhabitants 1515; of these 720 are males, and 795 females. On a common adjoining Egremont are several *tumuli*, particularly a remarkable one of loose stones, forty yards in circumference. At a little distance

is a circle of ten large stones, inclosing an area of about twenty paces in diameter.

HALE HALL, the seat of Miles Ponsonby, Esq. whose family have possessed the manor for several generations, stands in a rather high and exposed situation, near the extensive moor-lands which skirt the assemblage of mountains that involve the Cumberland lakes. It is, however, a commodious mansion, and well situated for a sporting seat.

On the manor of Beckermont, in this neighbourhood, is a romantic hill, called *Wotobank*, the traditionary etymology of which furnished Mrs. Cowley with the subject for her ingenious poem of EDWINA. The tale relates, that "a Lord of Beckermont, with his lady, and servants, were one time hunting the wolf: during the chace, the lady was missing; and, after a long and painful search, her body was found lying on this hill, or bank, slain by a wolf, who was in the very act of ravenously tearing it to pieces. The sorrow of the husband, in the first transports of his grief, was expressed by the words "WOE TO THIS BANK!"

Woe to Thee, Bank! th' attendants echoed round,
And pitying shepherds caught the grief-fraught sound:
Thus to this hour, through ev'ry changing age,
Through ev'ry year's still ever-varying stage,
The name remains, and *Woe-to-bank* is seen
From ev'ry mountain bleak, and valley green.
Dim Skiddaw views it from its monstrous height,
And eagles mark it in their dizzy flight.

Not rocks, and *cataracts*, and *alps*, alone,
Point out the spot, and make its sorrows known;
For faithful lads ne'er pass, nor tender maid,
But the soft rite of tears is duly paid:
Each can the story to the trav'ller tell,
And on the sad disaster, pitying, dwell.

EDWINA.

On the northern banks of the river Calder, in the deeply-secluded vale through which its waters flow from the bleak

mountains of Cald-fell, are situated the beautiful ruins of CALDER ABBEY. This was a foundation for Cistercian monks, began by Ranulph de Meschines, second Earl of Chester and Cumberland, in the year 1134, but not completed till the time of Thomas de Multon, who added to the number of monks, and increased their possessions. At the Dissolution, the revenues amounted, according to Speed, to 64l. 3s. 9d. In the thirteenth of Henry the Eighth, the Abbey lands were granted by letters patent, to Thomas Leigh, L. L. D. and his heirs, to hold *in capite*. Sir Ferdinand Leigh, grandson to the latter, sold the Abbey to Sir Richard Fletcher, who gave it as a marriage portion with his daughter, to John Patrickson, Esq. of whose son it was purchased by Mr. John Tiffin of Cockermouth, and by him was given to his grandson, John Senhouse, Esq. The situation of the ruins is extremely beautiful, the sides of the vale being clothed with hanging woods, and its area spread into level meads, animated by the bubbling current of the river. The chief remains is the square tower of the church, supported by pointed arches, sustained on four finely clustered columns, of excellent workmanship, about twenty-four feet in height, having capitals ornamented with a roll, from whence the arches spring. The church was but small, the width of the chancel being only twenty-five feet, and that of the transept no more than twenty-two. The roof was supported on semicircular arches, with clustered pillars, and a facia which may yet be seen above the remaining arches. The capitals of the columns are variously ornamented in the Saxon style. Against the walls are fragments of various sepulchral figures, which, from the remains of sculpture, and devices on shields, seem to have belonged to the tombs of eminent persons. Near the ruins is the elegant mansion of their present owner, J. T. Senhouse, Esq. who carefully attends to their preservation. The remains of the monastery adjoin the church; and some broken arches, and other vestiges of the cloisters, are yet visible.

PONSONBY HALL, the seat of George Edward Stanley, Esq. was erected about twenty years since, near the banks of the Calder,

Engraved by Angus from a Drawing by Grose

for the Beauties of England and Wales

CALDER ABBEY,
Cumberland.

London Published by Vernor Hood & Sharpe Poultry Jan.1808

Calder, on a rising ground, which commands some very extensive and beautiful prospects, particularly over the sea: the Isle of Man, and the mountains of Wales, are easily to be seen in fine weather. The apartments are elegantly fitted up, and contain some excellent portraits, both of the ancient and modern masters. Among other remnants of antiquity preserved here, is a curious carved bedstead, supposed to have been made in 1345. This was brought from the ancient residence of the *Stanleys*, at Dalegarth-hall. On the head, and round the cornices, are the arms of this family, quartered with those of the *Awsthwaites* of this county, whose heiress, Constance, married Nicholas Stanleigh, Esq. about the year above-mentioned. From the excellence of the workmanship, this is supposed to be one of the greatest curiosities of the kind in England.

The chief part of Ponsonby parish belongs to Mr. Stanley, through whose skill in agriculture, and the liberal encouragement he has given to his tenants, many hundred acres of land have been brought into cultivation, that were formerly covered with furze and broom. The soil seems well adapted to the growth of wood; and many plantations of forest trees have been made within the last eighteen years: these thrive exceedingly, and add greatly to the beauty of the surrounding country. On Ponsonby-fell are the vestiges of an ancient encampment.

Irton Hall, the mansion of the ancient family of the *Irtons*, who have resided on this manor for several centuries, is situated on an eminence near the banks of the river Irt, which rises among the mountains round Wast-dale, and falls into the Sea a little above Ravenglass. Camden speaks of the shell-fish of this river producing pearls, after they have been impregnated by the dew, of which, he observes, they are extremely fond! These pearls, however they originated, were obtained from muscles, by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who sought for them at low water, and afterwards sold them to the jewellers. About the year 1695, a patent was granted to some gentlemen, for pearl fishing in this river; but how the undertaking prospered is uncertain. The pearl muscles never appear to have been very plentiful here; though Nicholson and Burn ob-

serve, that Mr. Thomas Patrickson, of How, in this county, is said to have obtained as many from divers poor people, whom he employed to gather them, as he afterwards sold in London for 800l. Of late years none have been met with.

RAVENGLASS,

A VERY small, but ancient sea-port town, is built on the borders of a creek, near the confluence of the rivers Esk, Mite, and Irt; yet, notwithstanding this advantage of situation, it possesses but little trade, the neighbouring country furnishing but few articles for exportation. The oysters on the coast are extremely fine, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in attending to their beds. This manor was originally part of the barony of Egremont, but was granted by Richard Lucy, (who obtained the privilege of a market and fair for Ravenglass, from King John,) to the *Penningtons*, from whom the present owner, Lord Muncaster, is a lineal descendant. The fair is still held by the Earl of Egremont, or his representative for this purpose, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. James: the ceremonies attending its proclamation and continuance are singular. On the first day, the Earl, or his proxy, attends, accompanied by the sergeant of the borough of Egremont, with the insignia, called the Bow of Egremont, by the foresters, with their bows and arrows, and by all the tenants of the forest of Copeland, who hold their estates by the special service of attending the Earl or his representative during Ravenglass fair. On the third day at noon the Earl's officers, and tenants of the forest, depart after proclamation; and Lord Muncaster and his tenants take formal re-possession of the place, when the day is concluded by horse-racing, and various rustic diversions.

Near Ravenglass, on the northern bank of the Esk, is MUNCASTER HOUSE, the principal residence of Lord Muncaster. This respectable nobleman pays great attention to agricultural improvement, and has made a variety of experiments to discover and to introduce the best methods of cultivation into this

this part of the country. By his exertions, the bleak hills in the neighbourhood have been covered with forest trees, various breeds of cattle introduced, and many improving alterations made in the management of the adjacent farms. The system of *Irrigation* has also been practised on his Lordship's estates with considerable advantage: in the park is about 100 head of deer. The children of the inhabitants of this manor, observe an ancient custom of going from house to house, singing a ditty, which craves the bounty "*they were wont to have in old King Edward's days.*" Whence the custom arose is not known; but the donation is two-pence, or a pye, at each house. Many parts of the annual salutation is conceived in unchaste language, more fit for the orgies of heathenism than the utterance of youth.

Between one and two miles east from Muncaster House, on the opposite side of the Esk, are ruins of considerable magnitude, called the *City of Barnscar*, of which no historical documents appear to exist. Tradition ascribes it to the Danes, who are said to have gathered for its inhabitants the men of Drig, and the women of Beckermont; of this tale, the popular saying, *Let us go together like lads of Drig and lasses of Beckermont*, is given in confirmation. "This place is about 300 yards long, from east to west; and 100 broad, from north to south: it is walled round, save at the east end, near three feet in height. There appears to have been a long street, with several cross ones; the remains of house-steads within the walls are not very numerous; but on the outside they are innumerable, especially at the south side, and west end. The circumference of the city and suburbs, is nearly three computed miles; the figure is an oblong square. There is an ancient road through the city, leading from Ulpha to Ravenglass. About the year 1730, a considerable quantity of silver coin was discovered in the ruins of one of the houses, concealed in a cavity formed in a beam."*

* Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, Vol. I. p. 578.

BOOTLE

Is an exceedingly small market-town, pleasantly situated among fertile meadows and cultivated lands. The church is an ancient structure, yet contains nothing remarkable, but an octagonal font, formed of black marble, and having on each face two shields, raised from the plane, and inscribed with a Latin sentence in old English and Saxon characters. The inscription contains the words of baptism, *In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.* On a common called Esk-Meals, adjoining a small inlet of the sea, west of this town, are vestiges of an encampment, where Roman coins and altars have frequently been found: several of the former are said to be in the possession of Lord Muncaster.

About one mile from Bootle begins the ascent of the mountain *Black-comb*, which standing near the sea, and having the level counties of Lancashire and Cheshire on its south-east side, may, in a clear day, be plainly distinguished from Talk-on-the-Hill, in Staffordshire, nearly 100 miles distant. Several mountains of North Wales, the Isle of Man, and fourteen counties of England and Scotland, can be seen from the summit of this mountain; which in one part displays a capacious cavity, that seems to have been the crater of a volcano, though it now gives origin to a small rivulet, which springs from the centre of the cavity. The fragments on the margin are vitrified matter, with some few crystallizations.

In the country immediately surrounding Black-comb, extending between the Sea and Duddon river, are various *Druidical Circles*, and other remains of antiquity, the most remarkable of which we shall here describe. At Annaside, near the sea, is a circular arrangement of twelve stones, about twenty yards in diameter. Near Gutterby, in a field belonging to Mr. Pearson, is the monument called *Kirk-stones*. This is more extensive than the former, and consists of thirty stones, forming parts of *two* circles, one within the other: two sides of the interior range are perfect. At the distance

distance of about 300 yards, is a cairn nearly fifteen yards in diameter, with large stones surrounding the base. The *Standing-stones*, about three miles further south, consisted of eight massive columns, forming a circle of twenty-five yards in diameter; but some have been lately broken, and taken away. In the grounds at Millum are the remains of another imperfect circle of rude stones. About a mile east from Black-comb, in the level part of a wet meadow, surrounded by mountains of a dreary aspect, is the Druidical temple called *Sunken-kirk*. This is a circle of very large stones, and has been thus described in Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden. "At the entrance are four large stones, two placed on each side, at the distance of six feet; the largest on the left-hand side, is five feet, six inches in height, and ten feet in circumference. Through this you enter into a circular area, twenty-nine yards by thirty. The entrance is nearly south-east: on the north, or right-hand side, is a huge stone of a conical form, in height near nine feet. Opposite the entrance is another large stone, which has once been erect, but is now fallen within the area; its length is eight feet. To the left-hand, to the south-west, is one in height seven feet; in circumference, eleven feet, nine inches. The altar probably stood in the middle, as there are some stones still to be seen, though sunk deep in the earth. The circle is nearly complete, except on the western side, where some stones are wanting: the larger stones are about thirty-one or thirty-two in number. The outward part of the circle, upon the sloping ground, is surrounded with a buttress, or rude pavement of smaller stones, raised about half a yard from the surface of the earth. The situation and aspect of the Druidical temple near Keswick, is in every respect similar to this, except the rectangular recess formed by ten large stones, which is peculiar to that at Keswick; but upon the whole, I think the preference will be given to this, as the stones in general appear much larger, and the circle more entire." Nearly a mile from Sunken-kirk, is another circle of stones, but smaller, and only twenty-two in number. These are situated on a rising ground, which seems to have been levelled for the purpose!

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an opening towards the south-west admits a view of the Duddon sands.

The parish of MILLUM comprehends the whole southern part of the peninsula formed by the sea, and the channel of the river Duddon. The low lands are exposed to a considerable torrent of air, which rushes up the gulph from the Irish Channel, and in dry weather covers the ground with driving sands, that greatly impede the process of vegetation. The country is in general naked and barren of wood; though, according to the Denton manuscripts, it was formerly verdant with huge oaks, and other timber. This extensive manor was bestowed, by William de Meschines, on —— de Boyvill,* in the reign of Henry the First. It

* The *Boyvills* are said to have been nearly related to the Lords of Egremont; and the circumstances through which Millum was transferred to them, are thus stated by Denton, who acknowledges, however, that his narrative has no other authority than tradition. "The Baron of Egremont being taken prisoner beyond the seas by the Infidels, could not be redeemed without a great ransom; and being for England, entered his brother or kinsman for his surety, promising, with all possible speed, to send him money to set him free; but, upon his return to Egremont, he changed his mind, and most unnaturally and unthankfully suffered his brother to lie in prison, in great distress and extremity, until his hair was grown to an unusual length, like to a woman's hair. The Pagans being out of hopes of the ransom, in great rage most cruelly hanged up their pledge, binding the long hair of his head to a beam in the prison; and tied his hands so behind him, that he could not reach the top where the knot was fastened, to loose himself. During his imprisonment the Paynim's daughter became enamoured of him, and sought all good means for his deliverance, but could not enlarge him: she understanding of this last cruelty, entered his prison, and taking her knife to cut the hair, being hastened, she cut the skin of his head, so that with the weight of his body, he rent away the rest, and fell down to the earth half dead; but she presently took him up, causing surgeons to attend him secretly, till he recovered his former health, beauty, and strength, and so entreated her father for him, that he set him at liberty. Then desirous to revenge his brother's ingratitude, he got leave to depart to his country, and took home with him the *Hatterell* of his hair, rent off as aforesaid, and a bugle-horn, which he commonly used to carry about him. When he was in England, where he shortly arrived, coming toward Egremont Castle, about noontide of the day, when his brother was at dinner, he blew his bugle-horn, which says the tradition, the Baron presently acknowledged, and thereby conjectured his

It was afterwards conveyed by a female heir to the *Huddlestons*, by the last of whom, a female also, it was transferred to her husband, Sir Hedworth Williamson, who sold it, about the year 1774, for upwards of 20,000l. to the late Earl of Lonsdale.

MILLUM CASTLE, the ancient mansion of the Lords of Millum, has been long neglected, and is now in ruins; though the most perfect part is tenanted by a farmer, who rents the surrounding lands. It stands about half a mile from the banks of the river Duddon, and was formerly connected with a spacious park, well stocked with deer and timber. The principal works were a large square tower with embrasures, and turrets at the angles: round the whole was a curtain-wall and deep moat. The estate called Ulpha Park, which extends from the Duddon river towards Devock lake, was originally inclosed by the *Huddlestons*, as a place of security for deer. Millum was formerly a market-town, but has for many years lost the advantage of that privilege.

Many popular superstitions are current, and many singular customs are observed, in this sequestered district. The bees are said to sing on the midnight preceding the day of the Nativity, and the laboring ox to kneel at the same hour. The inhabitants are friendly and hospitable; yet, from the little intercourse which they have with cultivated society, their manners are uncouth, and their language made up of antiquated words and phrases.

On the western side of the mountain *Hard-knot*, about 120 yards to the left of the road leading towards Kendal, in Westmoreland, are the remains of an ancient fortification, which Camden mentions as having, in his time, been lately discovered. It

his brother's return: then sending his friends and servants to learn his brother's mind to him, and how he had escaped, they brought back the report of all the miserable torment which he had endured; which so astonished the Baron, (half dead before with the shameful remembrance of his disloyalty and breach of promise,) that he abandoned all company, and would not look on his brother till his just wrath was pacified by diligent entreaty of the friends. And to be sure of his brother's future kindness, he gave the *Lordship of Millum* to him, and his heirs for ever. Whereupon the first Lords of Millum gave for their arms the *Horn and the Hatterell*."

It has evidently been intended to defend the pass over the mountains, and is known among the country people by the name of Hard-knot Castle. Its form is as nearly square as the irregularity of the ground would admit; the sides being respectively 352, 348, 347, and 323 feet in extent. It has four entrances, the gateways of which have apparently been arched with free-stone; but wherever the latter has been found, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood have removed it for other uses. Within the area the foundations of different buildings have been discovered, with many fragments of brick, seemingly Roman. The gateway to the east leads to a piece of ground of about two acres, at the distance of 150 yards, which has been cleared of the stones that encumbered it, and appears to have been used as a military parade. On the north side of this plot is an artificial bank of stones, now slightly covered with turf, having a regular slope from the summit; near which, on the highest ground, are the remains of a round tower: from this, the road is continued along the edge of the hill to the pass, where it connects with the highest part of the road to Kendal.

The village of PORTENSCALES, near Keswick, is noticed in the second volume of Hutchinson's Cumberland,* as the place of residence

* In the same Volume, the following statement of a remarkable natural phenomenon, observed in this neighbourhood, is related on the authority of an anonymous correspondent; whose account, however, appears to be drawn up with considerable caution, and is warranted authentic. "In some part of the interval between the years 1745 and 1750, was seen by some boys, &c. in their return from school, about five or six o'clock in the evening, at Portenscales, near Keswick, the extraordinary phenomenon of several *parhelia*, or mock suns. There must have been six at least in their count with the *real* sun; but there might have been seven, including the *sun* in that number; for less than six could not have been made to answer the circular form or figure, they assumed, which is well remembered: the sun in the middle as supposed, for the *parhelia* could not easily be distinguished from the sun itself, in point of *brightness*, or otherwise than by the time of the day. The *parhelia* were not accompanied by any *coronæ*, or luminous circles, so far as I can at present well recollect; neither, certainly, had they any luminous cones at all, in any direction whatsoever. The several *parhelia* were all clearly and distinctly seen,

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residence of a remarkable female character, named *Mary Wilson*, who, in 1794, was then in her eighty-fourth year; but whether she has since deceased, we have had no opportunity of ascertaining The following interesting particulars of her manner of living is there given: "She has been twenty-three years a widow: her husband left her a cow, which she sold for five pounds, but lost two pounds eighteen shillings of it by a bad debt; the remaining two guineas she has locked up in her box, with a firm determination to save it to defray her funeral expences. House rent is fifteen shillings a-year, and coals cost her five shillings more. Her whole earnings is two and sixpence a month, which she receives for carding and spinning eight pounds of wool. She goes to Keswick regularly every four weeks, with eight pounds of yarn on her back, and returns with eight pounds of wool: this she has done for many years past. Her time is thus employed, or in gathering fuel; viz. fern, whins, &c. She has nothing to support nature but this scanty earning. Her dress is not expensive; her market-going hat has served her thirty years, and her petticoat sixty-five: her pewter dishes are bright as when new; her house neat and clean. She hears, sees, and walks as well as most persons of fifty; is always chearful, and never was heard to utter a complaint. She has frequently been advised to live comfortably on the little she had, and then to apply to the parish-officers for relief. Her answer has always been "Nay, nay, I'll not be troublesome so long as I can work." She has never till last year received any charity; when some humane people left her about four shillings. How little is absolutely necessary to support nature!"

KESWICK

at the same time, above the horizon, at a considerable, and apparently equal, distance from the sun in the centre, and equidistant from each other to all appearance. We stood gazing at this display of the mimic sport of nature for some time; it might be for several minutes, to speak within compass; till the *parhelia* began to fade, and presently after vanished, leaving the real sun without a competitor, the unrivalled monarch of the skies. Some packs of clouds, and black as those we usually call thunder clouds, were towards the north. The edge of these must have been nearly over our heads, as the scenery was accompanied by the gentlest fall of a few glistening drops of rain; but these were quickly over, the air being warm, still, and calm."

KESWICK

Is a small town, situated near the lower end of Derwentwater, on the eastern side of the extensive and beautiful vale of Keswick. The buildings are of stone; and, as appears by the returns made under the late population act, the houses, with very few exceptions, are each inhabited by only one family: the number of families being 296, and of tenanted houses 290: the entire population is 629 males, and 721 females. The market is held weekly, and is particularly famous for its delicious mutton, and variety of fresh-water fish from the neighbouring lakes. A cotton factory has lately been established here; coarse woollen goods, carpets, blankets, kerseys, and some linens, are also manufactured in this town, and its vicinity. Keswick, from its central situation, is much frequented by strangers making the tour of the lakes; and the number in one season, the summer of 1793, amounted to no less than 1540. In this town two museums, collected by private persons, are open for the amusement of visitants: they contain specimens of almost every variety of the mineralogical substances of Cumberland, many kinds of fossils, plants, antiques, and other rarities.

Between one and two miles to the south of Keswick, on the summit of an eminence called *Castle-Rigg*, is a remarkable Druidical arrangement of rude stones, some standing upright, some fallen down, and others leaning obliquely. Most of the stones are of granite; the whole number is fifty: of these forty are disposed in somewhat of an oval form, thirty paces by thirty-two in diameter; the remaining ten compose a recess, or oblong square, within the area on the east side, in conjunction with the stones of the oval: this is seven paces in length, and three in width. One of the stones is more than seven feet high; others are five feet and a half; but the greater number are much smaller. The ensuing remarks by Mrs. Radcliff, on this ancient monument, and the surrounding scenery, are so peculiarly apposite, that we cannot forbear to insert them.

"Whether

" Whether our judgment was influenced by the authority of a Druid's choice, or that the place itself commanded the opinion, we thought this situation the most severely grand of any hitherto passed. There is, perhaps, not a single object in the scene that interrupts the solemn tone of feeling, impressed by its general character of profound solitude, greatness, and awful wildness. Castle Rigg is the central point of three vallies, that dart immediately under it from the eye, and whose mountains form part of an amphitheatre, which is completed by those of Derwent-water* on the west, and by the precipices of Skiddaw and Saddleback,

* The following characteristic, and, we believe, *just*, delineation, of the manners, and circumstances, of one class of the inhabitants of this mountainous district, is extracted from the second volume of Mr. Warner's Northern Tour. " In the midst of these secluded scenes, formed by the involutions of the mountains, uncorrupted by the society of the world, lives one of the most independent, most moral, and most respectable characters existing; the *Estatesman*, as he is called in the language of the country. His property usually amounts from 80l. to 200l. a year: his mansion forms the central point of his possessions, where he passes an undisturbed, inoffensive life, surrounded by his own paternal meads and native hills. Occupied in cultivating the former, and browsing the latter with his large flocks of 3000 or 4000 sheep, he has no temptation to emigrate from home; and knowing but few of those artificial wants which spring from luxury, he has no inclination to lessen or alienate his property in idle expenditure; but transmits to his descendants, without diminution or increase, the demesne which had been left to himself by his own frugal and contented forefathers. Hence it happens, that more frequent instances occur in the deep vales of Cumberland, of property being enjoyed for a long series of generations by the same family, than in any other part of England. Their sheep running wild upon the mountains, and never taken into the farm-yard, are exposed to perpetual accidents and loss, arising from the inclemency of the weather, and the horrors of snow storms; and in some instances twelve or fifteen hundred head have been destroyed in a year. This circumstance prevents them from getting rich; but, on the other hand, as the flocks are kept without the least expence to the proprietors, their losses never induce poverty upon them; so that happily oscillating between their loss and gain, they are preserved in the independent state, that *golden mean*, which the wise Augur so earnestly and rationably petitioned of his God that he might enjoy. Removed by their situation and circumstances from the ever-shifting scene of fashionable life, their manners continue primitive, unabraded by the collision of general intercourse;

Saddleback, close on the north. The hue which pervades all these mountains, is that of dark heath, or rock; they are thrown into every form and direction that fancy could suggest, and are at that distance which allows all their grandeur to prevail. Such seclusion and sublimity were, indeed, well suited to the deep and wild mysteries of the Druids. Here, at midnight, every Druid, summoned by that terrible horn, never awakened but upon high occasions, descending from his mountain or secret cave, might assemble without intrusion from one sacrilegious footstep, and celebrate a midnight festival,"

——— by rites of such strange potency,
As, done in open day, would dim the sun,
Tho' enthron'd in noon-tide brightness.

CARACTACUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE effect of adventitious circumstances on human conduct is strikingly illustrated by the peculiar customs observed in Cumberland, and by the great difference in the manners of those of its inhabitants whom local situation has confined to particular districts. The variation in the latter respect is, indeed, so considerable, that the Cumbrians may be divided into four classes, each distinguished by a peculiar and independent character. In this division, the first class will comprehend the descendants of those fierce borderers, who for centuries were in the habit of gratifying every lawless inclination, by deeds of rapine and plunder; and whose unyielding spirits were hardly ameliorated till the period of the Union with Scotland. The present generation, though more completely civilized, still retains that fearless resolution,

intercourse; their hospitality is unbounded and sincere, their sentiments simple, and their language scriptural "Go," said an estatesman to a friend of mine, whom he had entertained for some days in his house, "go to the vale on the other side of yon mountain, to the house of such an estatesman, and tell him you came from me. I know him not; but he will receive you kindly, for *our sheep mingle upon the mountains!*"

lution, and sort of savage courage, in dangerous enterprises, which distinguished their hardy ancestors. They bear the greatest fatigue with patience, live contented on homely fare; and are still so zealous of independence, that an officer of justice does not attempt to secure a violator of any of the penal laws, in the presence of his countrymen, without feeling some apprehensions of danger. Robberies or murders are not often committed; and, in general, the individuals of this class are religiously exact in avoiding those actions which they conceive to be criminal; but, from that loose kind of morality incumbent on vague principles, smuggling, and over-reaching in buying and selling, are seldom included among the proscribed practices. Many of them are dealers * in horses and cattle, and are said to neglect no opportunity of deceiving in the way of their vocation. The residence of this class of Cumbrians is in the vicinity of Scotland: their general behaviour is rude and coarse, but their hospitality to strangers free-spirited and liberal.

The individuals who compose the second class, occupy a more genial soil in the open, cultivated part of the county, which, from being intersected by the principal roads, has admitted of more intercourse with the rest of the kingdom; and the inhabitants, in consequence, have acquired habits more refined, but less hospitable. Here the manners are not particularly variable from those of many other parts of England.

The third class includes the happy people, who inhabit the peaceful dales shut up among the mountains, where labor and health go hand in hand, and luxury and discord have had little opportunity of extending their baneful influence. The behaviour

* These are provincially termed *Bworder Cowppers*, and are a numerous unpolished race. Their manners, to employ their own phrase, are more "*ramshackle*" than those of other Cumbrians. They are the life and soul, as well as the plague and disturbance, of every company they join with; being continual talkers, hard drinkers, and quarrelsome companions. One of these horse-dealers attempted to recommend himself to a travelling Scotchman, by claiming kindred; affirming, that he was a Border Scot. "*Gude faith, I dinna doubt it,*" quoth the shrewd Caledonian; "*the coarsest part o' the claith's ay at the selvidge.*"

of this class is modest, unaffected, and humble; and their civility to the traveller, who visits their delightful retreats, is the pure emanation of nature and honesty, being neither accompanied by the expectation of profit, nor attended by that prying species of curiosity, which render proffered services unacceptable. Their chief occupation is tending their bleating flocks upon the hills; and such is the confidence reposed in individual integrity, that in some vales of the southern district, the exchange of strayed sheep is only regularly made once in each year. This is on St. Martin's day, when every farmer, who has any in his possession, attends at the place appointed, and delivers them to the respective owners, without expence. The meeting concludes with a feast on roast geese and ale. Among these villagers, honesty is the only qualification requisite to entitle its possessor to the best company: and so accustomed are they to consider mankind as equal, that the *Lword* of a Manor will cordially associate with even the meanest workman who has preserved his character.*

The fourth class is composed of the miners of Aldston-moor, who labor hard about four days in the week, and drink and make holiday during the other three. These men, seeing only bleak mountains above ground, and not any thing except rocks and ores in the bowels of the earth, obtain but few ideas, and are generally rude and churlish. In each of the above classes, it must be observed, the peculiarities of the middling and lower orders only are attempted to be described; because, in high life, the advantages of a liberal education, and of travelling, generally remove every local peculiarity, and artifical habits are substituted in place of natural manners.†

Among

* The honorary titles arising from the different degrees of allowed consequence or property in Cumberland, appear singular when compared with their usual acceptations in society. The mistress of the house is a *Dame*; every owner of a little landed property is a '*Statesman*; his eldest son is the *Laird*; and where there is no son, the eldest daughter is born to the title of *Leady*. Thus we may see a '*Statesman* driving the plough, a *Lord* attending the market with vegetables, and a *Lady* laboring at the churn!

† *Housman's Topographical Description, &c.* To this valuable work we are indebted for the principal materials of this article.

Among the *Customs* observed in this county, but not absolutely peculiar to it, are the *hirings* for farmers' servants, half-yearly, at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. Those who offer their services stand in a body in the market-place; and to distinguish themselves, hold a bit of straw, or green branch, in their mouths. When the market is over, the girls begin to file off, and gently pace the streets, with a view of gaining admirers; while the young men, with similar designs, follow them; and having *eyed the lasses*, each picks up a sweetheart, whom they conduct to a dancing-room, and treat with punch and cake. Here they spend their afternoon, and part of their half-year's wages, in drinking and dancing; unless, as it frequently happens, a girl becomes the subject of contention, when the harmony of the meeting is interrupted, and the candidates for her affection settle the dispute by blows, without further ceremony. Whoever obtains the victory, secures the maid for the present; but she is sometimes *finally* won by the vanquished pugilist. When the diversions of the day are concluded, the servants generally return to their homes, where they pass about a week before they enter on their respective services.

At *fairs*, as well as *hirings*, it is customary for all the young people in the neighbourhood to assemble and dance at the inns and alehouses. The females continue walking backwards and forwards in the streets, till an admirer solicits the favour of their company to a dancing-room, there to take a dance, a glass, and a cake: this request is of course complied with; and after half an hour's dancing, they return to the street, where each party seeks a new adventure. This seemingly indecorous practice, particularly on the part of the fair sex, has been so long sanctioned by custom, that no ideas of impropriety attend it; and its effects are only similar to the regulations of a ball-room among the higher classes. In their dances, which are jigs and reels, exertion and agility are more regarded than ease and grace. But little order is observed in these rustic assemblies: disputes frequently arise, and are generally terminated by blows. During these combats, the weaker portion of the company, with the minstrels, get upon the benches,

or cluster in corners, while the rest support the combatants: even the lasses will often assist in the battle, and fight like amazons, in support of their relations or lovers. When the fray is over, the bruised pugilists retire to wash, and the tattered nymphs to readjust their garments. Fresh company arrives, the fiddles strike up, the dancing proceeds as before, and the skirmish, which commences without previous malice, is rarely again remembered. In these dancing parties the attachments of the country people are generally formed: the method by which the *courtship* is pursued is somewhat singular.

After the youth has obtained permission of his mistress to visit her at her own home, he appropriates his *Saturday* evenings to that purpose, that his next day's work may not be incommoded. When the family are retired to rest, the fire darkened, and the candle extinguished, he cautiously enters the house, and is received by his expectant lass with affectionate cordiality. In this obscurity the lovers pass several hours, conversing on the common topics of the village, or the more animating subject of mutual affection, till the increasing cold of a winter's night, or the light of a summer's morning, announces the time of parting. With these proceedings, the parents, or masters of the lovers, are perfectly acquainted, but generally connive at them, having little idea of depriving others of the same indulgence, which themselves and their forefathers enjoyed with impunity. This dark method of courtship is sometimes attended with the effects that might naturally be expected, when opportunity, and the ardor of youth, overpower the suggestions of discretion and reason. The frail fair one is then indebted to a premature marriage, for the concealment of her shame: or should her perjured paramour refuse the acceptance of her hand, the ruin of the poor girl is completed by the destruction of her character. Let it be remembered, however, to the honor of the Cumbrian peasantry, that illicit amours are not always, nor even generally, the consequence of Cumbrian courtship: yet the number of illegitimate children may, with greater probability, be attributed to this custom than to any other.

other. Many instances occur, where more *prudent*, if not more rational, modes of courtship are adopted; but the above is the plan on which they are usually conducted.

When the affections of the parties are sufficiently engaged to lead them to marriage, and it is understood that the girl's parents have no objection to the match, the young man ventures to show himself to the family; and the wedding day being fixed, the friends and neighbours of both the bride and bridegroom are invited to the ceremony. If the church is at a distance, the *weddingers* mostly ride; and the bridegroom and his party commence the amusements of the day, by approaching the bride's residence in a full gallop. Having alighted, the whole company breakfast together, and afterwards mount their horses; when men and women gallop over hill and dale to the church, eagerly contending who shall arrive there first. The neighbouring alehouse to the *kirk* receives the joyful guests, who refresh their spirits with a hearty glass before the performance of the ceremony. After the indissoluble knot is tied, they again adjourn to the inn, inviting the parson to partake of their cheer; and having spent an hour in drinking punch without intermission, once more mount their nags, and, half mad with liquor, furiously scamper headlong towards the bride's house; while all the villagers, who have been upon the watch, are collected on the neighbouring hills to see the race. If the entire company reach their place of destination without accident, it is regarded as a fortunate omen: but it frequently happens that some of the party get a tumble, and that a desperate female alights upon her head and shoulders. The good performances of their horses, and the courage and dexterity displayed by the riders, in this day's adventure, furnish sufficient matter for conversation during dinner; which being finished, the music strikes up, and dancing beguiles the hours, till the time arrives of performing the ceremony of putting the wedded couple to bed: this is accompanied with appropriate songs, in which the *decencies* of speech are not always remembered.

The *Bidden-wedding*, as it is provincially termed, was very common about twenty or thirty years ago, but is now becoming obsolete. When this custom is observed, the bridegroom, with a few of his friends, ride about the villages for several miles round, *bidding*, or inviting, the neighbours to the wedding, on the appointed day; which is likewise advertised in the county newspapers, with a general invitation for visitants. In the advertisement various rural sports are enumerated to be exhibited on the occasion, for suitable prizes. These invitations generally bring together a great concourse of people, who, after enjoying the amusements of the day, make a contribution for the new-married couple, which not unfrequently amounts to a considerable sum.

Respect for the dead is carried to a degree bordering on superstition, and the comforts of the living are often sacrificed by the expences of a funeral. When a person is at the point of death, the neighbours are called in during the expiring moments, and remain to assist the family in laying out the body, which is placed on a bed, hung round and covered with the best linen the house affords. Between the time of death and of the interment, the neighbours watch the corpse alternately; the old people during the day, and till bed-time, and the young people afterwards till morning; bread, and cheese, and ale, with pipes and tobacco, being provided for those who attend. The friends of the deceased, as well as the neighbours for several miles round, are generally invited to the funeral; and the festive cheer just mentioned, with the addition of drams, is partaken of by the visitants. After the burial, a select number of the company is again invited to supper.

Feasting, and rural amusements, take place at various seasons, but particularly at Christmas, when the greatest hospitality prevails among the villagers, and every family is provided with goose, and minced pies, and ale. This festival is ushered in with eating and dancing, which continues to be the chief occupations till after the twelfth day; and were formerly pursued with such unabated zeal, that even the servants were excused working

during the greatest portion of the intermediate time. On *Fasting's-Even*, or Shrove Tuesday, the habit of indulging the appetite is gratified to its utmost extent, the traditions* of the country being, on this occasion, in full accordance with the natural desire of feeding heartily on good cheer.

The diversions of the young men are chiefly of the athletic kind; though the savage amusement of cock-fighting has taken deep root in this county, and once a-year occasions an assemblage of rude gamblers at almost every village alehouse. The boys, among other amusements, divert themselves with sports which exhibit traces of the warlike feats of their forefathers. The game called *Beggarly Scot*, in particular, bears a striking resemblance to the marauding practices of the ancient border inhabitants. To pursue this diversion, the boys form two parties, which respectively represent the Scots and the English: they then fix upon two holds, at the distance of sixty, or one hundred yards; and having marked a boundary line between them, each party deposits their coats, waistcoats, and hats, at the proper hold. The sport now begins, the object on both sides being to plunder the enemy in the most dexterous manner, without becoming prisoners; because, if they are caught on their adversaries' ground, they are carried to a supposed place of confinement, where they can no longer assist their party in making prizes of the clothes. Sometimes the prisoners are mutually permitted to pillage for the conquerors. Dancing, and a game at cards, are th favorite amusements of both sexes.

* Among the local spirits of this county whose existence is believed by the vulgar, is one named *Hob Thross*, whom the old gossips report to have been frequently seen in the shape of a "*Body aw ower rough*," lying by the fireside at midnight; though, like Milton's *Lubber Fiend*, "ere glimpse of morn," he would execute more work than could be done by a man in ten days. The Cumberland traditions affirm, that those persons who, on *Fasting's-Even*, do not eat heartily, are crammed with barley chaff by Hob Thross, during the ensuing night: and so careful are the villager to set the goblin at defiance, that scarcely a single hind retires to rest without previously partaking of a hot supper.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE ISLE OF MAN is situated in a centrical position, between Great Britain and Ireland, nearly opposite to the western coast of Cumberland. The ancients were acquainted with it under various names. Cæsar distinguishes it by that of *Mona;* Ptolemy calls it *Monæda,* or the more remote Mona, to distinguish it from Anglesea, the Mona of Tacitus. Pliny stiles it *Monabia;* Orosius, *Mevania;* and Nennius, *Eubonia* and *Manaw.* The appellation given to it by the Britons, was *Menaw;* the natives call it *Manning.* The name of *Man* is derived by Bishop Wilson from the Saxon MANG; this island being literally *among* the neighbouring kingdoms.

The original inhabitants of Mona most probably migrated from Britain; and their primitive form of government appears to have been that of the Druids, who retained their authority in this island, even after the destruction of their brethren in Anglesea. The institutions of the Druidical system were preserved till the close of the fourth century, when the light of Christianity penetrated the gloom of their umbrageous oaks; and, by inducing new opinions and manners, gave rise to regulations more consonant to the principles of belief which then obtained. The change, however, according to the Manks' traditions, did not immediately deprive the Druids of their legislative authority, but they and their descendants continued for some time to be both the rulers and teachers of the people: and, during this period, the Isle of Man, according to Boetius, and other writers, was the fountain of all pure learning, and the acknowledged residence of the Muses. The sanctuary was at length prophaned; and, after several temporary invasions, the island was subjugated by the northern barbarians, and a long period ensued in which its history is involved in darkness and fable.

In the tenth century, ORRY, a Prince of the Danish race, subdued the Orcades and Hebrides, and established an independent throne in Mona. He assumed the government by violence; but

but his reign was undisturbed by domestic commotion; and to his policy the inhabitants are indebted for the origin of their constitutional representatives, the *House of Keys*. After a long reign, Orry was succeeded by his son GUTTRED, a Prince who devoted his attention to the welfare of his subjects. He erected the noble relic of Danish architecture, Castle-Rushen; and in that durable monument of his regal grandeur lies obscurely buried. REGINALD, the third Monarch of the Isle, sacrificed the dignity of his character to lust and intemperance. His vices accelerated his ruin; for, having seduced a lady whose brothers were soldiers of fortune, they revenged her dishonor by assassinating her seducer. On this event, OLAVE assumed the crown without the approbation of the King of Denmark, who claimed the supremacy, and treacherously invited the new sovereign to his court, with much apparent friendship; but, on his arrival, had him arraigned, and executed as a traitor. Olave was succeeded by OLAIN, his brother, who governed equitably till his death. ALLEN, the next sovereign, was poisoned by his governor, after a short life spent in the transaction of every species of wickedness. MACON, his successor, for refusing to pay homage to the English Crown, was deprived of his diadem by Edgar; which, however, was afterwards restored to him with additional power; and he was created Admiral of a numerous fleet, with which he annually circumnavigated the British Isles, to guard them from the ravages of the pirates of Scandinavia. How long he reigned is uncertain; but about the middle of the eleventh century, we find GODRED, son of Syrric, on the throne. The barbarity, injustice, and cowardice of this Prince, rendered him abhorrent to his subjects; and Godred Crovan, a Norwegian hero, who had assisted Harold Harfager, King of Norway, in invading England, and, after his defeat, taken refuge in the Isle of Man, formed the daring project of dethroning its Monarch, and withdrew to his native country to procure assistance. During his absence Godred died, and FINGAL, his son, succeeded to the royal dignity. His youth, mildness, and generosity, promised the

the natives many blessings; but the Norwegian chief returning with a numerous fleet, after being twice repulsed, effected by stratagem what he was unable to accomplish by violence; and in a third battle, deceiving the Manks by an ambuscade, slew their King, with the principal of his officers; the residue of the inhabitants yielded to the mercy of the Conqueror. On the day succeeding the victory, which occurred in the same year that the Conquest of England was effected by William, GODRED CROVAN assembled his army, and submitted to their choice, either to divide the Isle among themselves, and continue to reside on it; or to plunder the inhabitants, and return to their own country. Many of the soldiers preferred the latter; and enriching themselves by rapine, departed with the spoils which ferocity had won: but others determined to remain with their Chief, who distributed among them the south department of the Isle; and afterwards granted its northern division to the natives, on the express condition, that none of them should ever claim any part of it as their inheritance.

The suspicions of tyrants are ever alert; and as they know that peace is favorable to reflection, and *that* to liberty, they are always careful to embroil their subjects in foreign wars, that they may reign in security. Godred, observing that a spirit of discontent was beginning to prevail against his oppressive government, formed an army with the most young and vigorous of his subjects, and invaded Ireland, whence he returned loaden with the spoils of conquest. He then carried the flames of war into Scotland, in revenge for the Western Scots' having checked him in his former career of victory, and subdued the Hebrides: but soon afterwards died in one of the islands which had so lately submitted to him, A. D. 1082. Godred had three sons, and was succeeded by LAGMAN, the eldest, whose second brother, Harold, promoted a rebellion against him, which continued several years; when Harold was taken, deprived of sight, and otherwise mutilated. Lagman, affected with remorse at his own fraternal barbarity, resigned his crown for the cross, and undertook a pilgrimage

mage to the Holy Land, in expiation of his crime. He died at Jerusalem in the year 1089.

When the nobility of the Isle received the intelligence of his death, they sent to Murchard O'Brian, King of Ireland, soliciting him to appoint some person of royal descent, as Regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Olave, youngest son to Godred Crovan. In compliance with their request, this Monarch appointed *Donald Tade*, who governed with such barbarity and extortion, that he was expelled by the indignant natives within three years. The Chiefs of Man being anxious to seat a person of mature abilities on the throne, elected one *Mac Manus*, or *Mac Marus*, whose merit fully sanctioned their choice: yet, from the ambitious jealousy of Earl Outher, a conspiracy was formed against him; and in the combat which it occasioned, both the Prince and the Conspirator, with many of their partizans, were slain. The kingdom, weakened by these dissensions, became an easy prey to MAGNUS, King of Norway; who, influenced by an absurd superstition, resigned his own crown, and spread havoc and desolation through the neighbouring countries. Having subdued the Orcades, and all the isles to that of Man, he here established his seat; and, to strengthen his authority, erected several forts. After reigning six years, he attempted the reduction of Ireland; but having unwarily left his ship, was surrounded by the natives; and, after fighting with astonishing valor, was slain, with most of his followers, A. D. 1102.

On his death, the nobility of the Isle sent a solemn and splendid embassy to OLAVE, their hereditary Prince, who then resided at the court of Henry the First, and to youth and beauty, united a graceful demeanor, and an intelligent and generous mind. Olave accepted the invitation of the islanders, and ascended the throne. Being esteemed by the neighbouring sovereigns, and beloved by his subjects, he reigned in peace for many years; exerting his abilities to reform the laws, and humanize the manners of his people. His repose and happiness were at length disturbed by the intrigues of his three nephews, the sons of Harold, who had been educated in Ireland; and while Olave was on a journey to Norway,

had

had returned to Man with a considerable army. They claimed the possession of half his kingdom; and the peaceful sovereign, being more anxious for the welfare of his subjects, than the maintenance of regal dignity, consented to listen to terms of accommodation, and the two armies encamped within a short distance of each other. The king, and his chiefs, unapprehensive of any treachery, assembled with his nephews, and their partizans, between the lines of their respective adherents; when Reginald, one of the Princes, pretending to salute the King, suddenly raised up his battle-axe, and with one blow struck off his head, A. D. 1142. This inhuman act was followed by a general slaughter of the nobility, and the subjugation of the Isle: but the atrocious crimes of the brothers were not long unpunished. GODRED, the son of Olave, returning the next year from the Norwegian Court, where he had been left by his father, was, by the spontaneous consent of the inhabitants, nominated to the throne: and the sons of Harold being delivered to his vengeance, two of them were deprived of their eyes; and the third, the assassin of the King, was publicly executed.

At the time when the diadem was bestowed on Godred, he was in the bloom of youth, and manly intelligence; majestic in his stature, magnanimous in his sentiments, and heroic in his actions. These graces, uniting with a remembrance of his father's virtues, obtained him the adoration of his own subjects, and the esteem of the inhabitants of the surrounding countries. So great was the celebrity of his heroism and virtues, that the natives of Dublin, and the chief nobility of the province of Leinster, elected him for their Sovereign. This singular honour involved him in various contests. Murchard, King of Ireland, opposed his accession; but his troops being routed, Godred seated himself on the throne to which he had been called by the suffrages of the people. His absence, however, from his hereditary subjects, occasioned considerable discontent; and on his return to Man, he banished several of the disaffected nobles. Thorsinus, a subtle and ferocious chief fled to Summerled,

Thane

Thane of Argyle, who had married a natural sister of Godred's, but, through the persuasions of Thorsinus, was induced to invade the Western Isles, then under the sovereignty of his brother-in-law. These he soon reduced, and prepared a fleet of eighty sail to attack the Isle of Man. Godred, in the mean time, equipped an equal force, and sailed to meet the invader; when, after a dreadful battle, the combatants agreed to a peace; by the conditions of which, Godred retained Man, but ceded the other islands to Summerled, A. D. 1156.

In the year 1158, Summerled broke the treaty, and invaded Man with a fleet of fifty-three sail. Godred sought refuge in Norway, and the former effected a complete reduction of the Isle, whose inhabitants he oppressed with unfeeling rapacity. The ambition of Summerled increasing with success, he projected the conquest of Scotland; but, in attempting to land, was vanquished by a small body of the inhabitants, and, with his son, and many of his followers, was deservedly slain. Godred was afterwards recalled; yet, previous to his arrival, the kingdom of the Isles was invaded by his illegitimate brother, Reginald; whose forces were opposed with great bravery by the Manks people, but he at last succeeded, through the treachery of one of their generals. His power, however, was but of short duration: on the fourth day after the battle, Godred, with a numerous army, arrived from Norway, and having vanquished Reginald, was received by his subjects with the most flattering expressions of affection. The residue of his reign was passed in consulting the best methods of establishing their welfare; and on his death, which occurred in the year 1187, he was justly revered and lamented.

The tranquillity which the Manks enjoyed under the government of Godred, was terminated, on his decease, by the contentions of his sons. REGINALD, the elder, being illegitimate, OLAVE was chosen King; but as the former was of a maturer age, and of a bold and subtle genius, he quickly triumphed over his younger brother, and banished him to the Isle of Lewis; among the barren solitudes of which, the Prince and his faithful adherents

adherents, were almost famished. The school of adversity is proverbially celebrated for strengthening the mind, and Olave acknowledged its expanding influence. Instead of weakly yielding to increasing hardships, he was desirous of combating them; and, with this intent, returned to Man, and boldly remonstrated with Reginald on his injustice. "You know well," said the gallant youth, "that the kingdom of the Isles was mine by right of inheritance; but since God hath made you king, I neither will envy your happiness, nor grudge to see the crown upon your head: I only beg of you so much land in these Islands as may honorably maintain me." Reginald, concealing his resentment at the spirited truths which his brother uttered, averred, that his reply should be guided by the advice of his council; but on the next day, Olave was arrested by his orders, and delivered as a captive to William, King of Scotland, who retained him seven years in chains; but, on his death, gave orders that all his prisoners should be liberated. On recovering his liberty, Olave again returned to Man; and being supported by several of the nobility of the Isles, after considerable contention, succeeded in obtaining a share of the sovereignty. Reginald retained the government of Man, and part of the Western Isles; the remainder was ceded to his brother; who, however, was not permitted to enjoy them in peace; for the pride of the usurper being wounded by this division of his empire, he again attempted to wrest the sceptre from the grasp of Olave; but finding himself unable to accomplish this act of injustice, he sailed for Scotland, to request the assistance of the Lord of Galloway.

Emboldened by the absence of Reginald, and weary with his barbarity and oppressive conduct, the Manks invited Olave to seat himself on the vacant throne, and, on his return to Man, he was welcomed with reiterated acclamations of heart-felt joy. Reginald, thus exiled by the voice of the nation, visited the court of England, and, to recover his authority, proffered homage to King John, and submission to the Papal See. Relying on their protection, and aided by the forces of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and Thomas, Earl of Athol, he conducted a ferocious army to desolate a country from which

which his crimes had expelled him. At this period Olave was visiting the more remote isles, accompanied by the flower of his nobility and soldiery: the remainder could make no effectual resistance to the forces of Reginald, and the Isle of Man was thus exposed to the inhumanity of a tyrant glowing with revenge, and the ferocity of a barbarous army, to whom brutality was pastime, and rapine their only enjoyment. The south part of the Isle was completely ruined; the men were murdered, and the women violated: but on the approach of Olave, who returned with the utmost speed to prevent the utter devastation of his kingdom, the invaders fled, and the dispersed inhabitants once more assembled under the protection of their Sovereign.

In the ensuing winter, Reginald, taking advantage of the darkness, returned with a few vessels, and at midnight burnt all the shipping belonging to Olave and the nobility of the Isles, which was then lying at anchor under Peel Castle. He afterwards sailed to Derby haven, and pretending to seek a reconciliation with his brother, seduced many of the natives from their allegiance, by his bold deportment and artful insinuations. Notwithstanding this defection, the northern division of the Isle were determined to conquer or die, with Olave; and the civil war thus commenced, was terminated only by a dreadful battle, fought near the Tynwald Mount, when Reginald fell, with many of his misguided followers. After this event, Olave reigned several years in tranquillity; and till his death, in the year 1237, had full possession of the affection of his subjects.

Olave was succeeded by his son HAROLD, a youth whose personal and mental accomplishments procured him many friends; and, among others, Henry the Third, by whom he was invited to England, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by that Monarch. Soon afterwards he received an invitation from Haco, King of Norway, and in his court was entertained with considerable splendor. To increase his happiness, the hand of the beautiful daughter of the Norwegian sovereign was bestowed upon him: but, in returning to the Isle of Man with his Princess, and a numerous

numerous suite of nobility, perished by shipwreck on the coast of Redland, A. D. 1249.

REGINALD, the brother and successor of Harold, enjoyed his authority but a single month, when he became a victim to the revenge of the knight Ivar, whose private happiness he had violated.* On his death, the vacant throne was for two or three years

* The circumstances that occasioned the death of Reginald are thus related in the Mank's traditions. "Ivar, a young and gallant knight, was enamoured of the beauteous Matilda. He loved, and was most ardently beloved; and though the birth and fortune of his mistress were inferior to his own, the generosity of his mind disdained such distinctions. The consent of the King was alone wanting to consummate their happiness; and to obtain this, Ivar, in obedience to the custom of the Island, presented his bride to Reginald. The latter was gay and amorous; and the beauty of Matilda, heightened by the feelings of modesty which tinged her cheek with blushes, so interested his passions, that he immediately accused Ivar of pretended crimes; and having banished him his presence, detained the virgin by violence. Grief and indignation alternately swelled her bosom, till, from the excess of anguish, she sunk into a state of insensibility. On recovering, her virtue was insulted by the caresses of the tyrant; but she broke from his arms in disdain, and only replied to his menaces by the smiles of contempt. Flattering himself that severity would subdue her chastity, he imprisoned her in the most solitary apartment of Rushen Castle; where, for some time, she passed the tedious night and day in tears; far more solicitous for the happiness of Ivar, than affected by her own misfortunes. In the mean time, Ivar, failing in an attempt to revenge his injuries, assumed the monastic habit, and retired into Rushen Abbey; where he dedicated his life to piety, but his heart was still devoted to Matilda: for her he sighed, for her he wept; and, to indulge his sorrows without restraint, would frequently withdraw into the gloomiest solitudes. In one of these solitary rambles he discovered a grotto, which had been long unfrequented: and the gloom and silence of this retirement corresponding with the anguish of his mind, he wandered onward, without reflecting whither the subterraneous path might conduct him. His imagination was pourtraying the graces of Matilda, while his heart was bleeding for her sufferings. From this reverie of woe he was awakened by the shrieks of a female. He rushed forward, and heard a voice nearly exhausted, exclaim, "Mother of God, save Matilda!" while through a chink in the barrier, which now separated them, he saw the virgin with dishevelled hair, and throbbing bosom, falling nearly a sacrifice to the lust and violence of Reginald. Animated by rage and affection, Ivar instantly forced a passage through the barrier, rushed upon the tyrant, and seizing his sword, which lay carelessly on

years contested by different adventures; but at length MAGNUS, Reginald's brother, was raised to it by the general voice of the people, and in the year 1254, it was fully confirmed in his possession by Hacco, King of Norway. Magnus was the last Sovereign of the Norwegian line in Mona: he died in 1265.

The period had now arrived, when the Isle of Man was to submit to a new succession of Princes. The strength of Norway was exhausted by her foreign conquests; and, yielding to the more powerful arms of Denmark, she was no longer able to protect the distant regions that had hitherto acknowledged her supremacy. Alexander the Third, the active and politic King of Scotland, recovered possession of the Hebrides, which had been wrested from his ancestors by the Norwegian arms; and Mona soon afterwards (A. D. 1270) acknowledged the superiority of his prowess.

After the intire reduction of the Isle, Alexander vested its government in Thanes, or Lieutenants, against whose tyranny the natives struggled for several years; and, at length, impelled by their distresses, determined either to exterminate the Scots, or perish in the attempt. From this resolution they were restrained by the influence of their Bishop, who, shuddering at such a general effusion of blood, proposed to decide the future fate of the country by a combat of select warriors. To this both parties eagerly assented; the Scots, elated by their former successes, and the

on the table plunged it into the wretch's bosom Reginald groaned forth his last breath; and the lovers escaping through the subterraneous communication to the sea-side, fortunately met with a boat, which conveyed them to Ireland, where they passed the remainder of their days in the raptures of a generous love heightened by mutual admiration and gratitude." Such is the substance of the tradition, which receives a certain degree of confirmation from the vestiges that yet remain, of an underground passage leading from the Abbey to the Castle. According to some of the Manks' records, Reginald was slain, not in the Castle of Rushen, but in a neighbouring meadow: yet this variation of the scene of his death does not materially affect the credit of the narration, as all the Manks' traditions impute the fate of Reginald, not so much to Ivar's ambition, as to his revenge for private injuries.

Manks, fired with that enthusiasm which the love of liberty ever inspires. Thirty heroes were selected from each nation; a vale was appointed for the lists; and on the opposite mountains were ranged the two nations, anxious spectators of the valour of the combatants. The engagement commenced about three hours before noon, and, with various success, continued till sunset, when the last of the Manks' warriors fell. Astonishing feats of heroism were displayed on each side; and though the Scots obtained the victory, their Thane was pressed to death by the multitude, and twenty-five of their combatants were slain.

The natives, thus frustrated in every hope of preserving their independence, reluctantly bowed their necks to the yoke of the Scottish Monarch. The prudence and generosity of *Maurice Okerfair*, and the mild government of his successor, mitigated for a few years the calamities arising from their dependent state; but at length their spirits were broken by the rod of oppression, and their virtue expiring with the flame of freedom, they became degenerate, and hardly deserving of the privileges of humanity.

For many years from this period, the historians of Man furnish no account of further struggles made by the natives to regain their independence; for though the Isle became the scene of various contests, they almost wholly originated in the disputes between the English and Scottish Crowns; during the continuance of which the sovereignty of Man was disputed by both nations, but was at length finally wrested from Scotland by the arms of her more potent enemy. This was accomplished in the reign of Edward the Third, by Sir William Montacute, afterwards created Earl of Salisbury, whom the Manks' traditions affirm to have married the grand-daughter of Godred Crovan, and in her right to have claimed the Isle as his proper inheritance; but Camden observes, that he was descended from its Kings. The English Monarch supplied him with an army and navy to pursue his claim; and, after he had expelled the Scots, caused him to be crowned King of Man, in the year 1344. Montacute retained his regal dignity but a short period, being compelled, by pecuniary exi-

gencies

gencies, to mortgage his kingdom to the subtle and avaricious Beck, Bishop of Durham, who soon afterwards procured a grant of the whole Isle, for life, from the weak and unfortunate Richard the Second. On the death of this ambitious prelate, Montacute recovered possession, and in 1393 sold Man, with its Crown, to William Le Scrope, for a considerable sum. Scrope was Chamberlain to the King, and had obtained over him such unlimited power, and prostituted it to such base ends, that he became an object of the peoples' hatred; and on the landing of the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry the Fourth, in England, was beheaded without legal process, on the alledged charge of mis-governing the King and kingdom. On Henry's accession to the throne, he granted the Isle of Man to Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and his heirs, on condition that they should, on the coronation of the English Monarchs, bear on their left shoulder the naked sword with which Henry was girt when he entered England.

The power and influence of Percy had chiefly contributed to Henry's success, and his services merited the utmost gratitude of the King; but whether the latter was tenacious of heaping rewards on a powerful subject, or that the honours which Percy obtained were inferior to his ambition, it is certain that he attempted to shake the throne, whose foundations he had zealously laboured to make secure. The vigilance and policy of the Monarch frustrated his purposes; and, by an act of attainder, his possessions were declared forfeited: but all his estates were afterwards restored, with the exception of the Isle of Man, which Henry, in the sixth year of his reign, bestowed on Sir John Stanley, for life; and soon afterwards, by a new and more ample grant, entailed it on his successors, "to be held of the Crown of England by *liege homage*, and the service of rendering to the English Monarchs a cast of falcons on their coronation." Though Sir John Stanley, by this liberality of Henry, obtained a plenitude of regal power, it does not appear that he ever visited the Isle till the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1413.

In the reign of SIR JOHN STANLEY, the son and successor of the former, the laws of Man were first publicly promulgated, and committed to writing. Hitherto they had been concealed in the bosoms of the *Deemsters*, or Judges, who possessed the supreme juridical authority. By their advice, the sovereign convened the entire body of the people at the *Tynwald*, where he himself attended, invested in all the insignia of royalty. "On the summit of the Mount was placed a chair of state, canopied with crimson velvet, and richly embroidered with gold. In this chair he was enthroned, his face fronting the east, and a sword in his hand, pointed towards heaven. His Deemsters sate before him, and on the highest circle his Barons and beneficed men. On the middle circle were seated the twenty-four Keys, then styled, "the worthiest men in the land;" and on the lowest circle, the Knights, Esquires, and Yeomen; while the common people stood without the circle of the hill, with three clerks in their surplices. The hill was guarded by the *Coroners* and *Moars*,* armed with their swords and axes; and a proclamation was issued by the Coroner of Glanfaba, denouncing those who should in the time of Tynwald murmur in the King's presence. Accordingly the people waited, with an awful silence, the future fate of their nation, in the promulgation of those laws which had for so many ages been industriously concealed from them. The venerable Deemsters then rising, with an audible voice, alternately published to this assembly several laws; which, though more an assertion of the King's prerogative than the rights of his subjects, were received by the people with reiterated acclamations.†

This convention met in the year 1417, and shortly afterwards the Sovereign quitted the Isle; but the disaffection which prevailed in his absence induced him to return within three years, and summon a second, and afterwards a third, convention of the people. The laws

* The Coroners and Moars are civil officers, who attend the business of the courts, return juries, levy and collect fines, &c.

† Robertson's Review of the Manks' History.

laws which were then formed, by a bolder assertion and extension of prerogative, seemed solely intended to awe the natives into greater subjection. Among other intolerant acts, it was decreed, that the election of the twenty-four Keys, or representatives of the nation, was wholly dependent on the "*will and pleasure*" of the King. This was regarded as so great a violation of the ancient constitution, that the inhabitants openly expressed their discontent; and an approaching tumult being apprehended, Henry Byron, who governed the Isle in the absence of its regal proprietor, thought it prudent to summon another convention. The assembly was held at the Tynwald, in the year 1440: on this memorable occasion, thirty-six freeholders, who had been previously elected by the people, were presented by the nation to the Governor; and from this number he selected twenty-four, as National Representatives: being four from every Sheading, or Hundred of the Island. This restoration of the House of Keys to their ancient independence, was soon afterwards confirmed by Sir John Stanley, who was then in England. His consent was also obtained to some of the laws made for the reformation of abuses; and, in general, the regulations framed, or rather promulgated, for the administration of the laws, and the prevention of crimes, during his sovereignty, are those by which the natives have been governed to the present period.

Sir John Stanley died about the year 1441, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, whom Henry the Sixth created Baron Stanley. His successor, also named Thomas, was created Earl of Derby by Henry the Seventh. On his decease, in 1504, all his estates and hereditary honors descended to his grandson, Thomas, who was the fifth and last *King of Man* of this line. He resigned his regal titles to secure himself from the jealousy of the tyrant Henry the Eighth; though, as Lords of the Isle, both himself and his successors still enjoyed all the power and dignity of Sovereigns. Nothing particular occurred relating to Man during the lives of Edward, Henry, and Ferdinand, to whom it successively descended, from the second Earl Thomas: but, after the death of Ferdinand, who was poisoned by a

domestic in 1594, his daughters contested the right of inheritance with William, his younger brother; and, during the protracted litigations which ensued, the government of the Isle was committed, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Gerard. The controversy was at length terminated by a decision conformable to the tenor of the common law of England, in favor of the heirs general; and William agreed to satisfy the demands of the sisters by a pecuniary compensation. Having accomplished this, he obtained from James the First a new grant of the Isle of Man, expressed in equally liberal terms with that which had been conferred on his ancestors by Henry the Fourth. The new grant he had the policy to have confirmed to him and his heirs, by act of Parliament. On the death of his lady, William resigned his possessions to his son James, who so nobly distinguished himself by his enthusiastic ardour in support of the cause of the misguided Charles the First. This nobleman was, in the year 1643, commanded by his Sovereign to retire to the Isle of Man, that he might prepare for its defence, and by his presence check the spirit of resistance which the people began to manifest against the rigor of their Lieutenants, and the oppressions of the Clergy. The discontents of the nation were, however, so violent, that the Earl judged it prudent to convene the twenty-four Keys, and sixty-eight Parochial Representatives; and from each body he selected twelve men, whom he appointed to investigate and present all such grievances as had been committed against the laws of the land and the public weal. In this assembly, several abuses (chiefly clerical) were presented, and immediately abolished: and by these and other judicious acts, the discontents of the people were greatly allayed.

On the restoration of tranquillity, the Earl hastened from the Isle, to assist his heroic Countess, who was then bravely defending Latham-House against a detachment of the Parliament's forces, under the command of General Fairfax. Having succeeded in relieving his lady, she returned with him to Man; where, some years afterwards, General Ireton proposed to him the re-possession of his estates in England, on condition of his surrendering

surrendering the Isle to the Parliament. The Earl treated the proposal with extreme contempt, and made a reply which has been often emblazoned in the pages of the historian.

"I received your letter with indignation, and with scorn I return you this answer: That I cannot but wonder whence you should gather any hopes from me, that I should (like you) prove treacherous to my Sovereign: since you cannot be insensible of my former actings in his late Majesty's service, from which principle of loyalty I am no way departed.

"I scorn your proffers; I disdain your favors; I abhor your treasons; and am so far from delivering this Island to your advantage, that I will keep it to the utmost of my power to your destruction.

"Take this final answer, and forbear any further solicitations; for if you trouble me with any more messages upon this occasion, I will burn the paper, and hang the bearer.

"This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the undoubted practice, of him, who accounts it his chiefest glory to be

His Majesty's most loyal and
Castle-Town, obedient subject,
12*th July*, 1649. DERBY."

This answer was certainly the cause of the Earl's fatal end; for being taken prisoner after the battle of Worcester, though under promise of quarter, he was condemned to die by a court-martial, and executed at Bolton, in Lancashire, in the year 1651. His Countess was then in the Isle of Man; and on being informed of the decapitation of her husband, she retired into Castle-Rushen, where she determined to defend herself to the last extremity. The fulfilment of this heroic resolve she was, however, prevented, by the less noble, but more prudent, conduct of Captain Christian, in whom she chiefly confided. Being a native of the Isle, he was attached to its welfare; and to save his countrymen from the miseries of war, surrendered to the Colonels Birch and Duckenfield; on whose arri-

val with ten armed vessels, the whole country submitted to the government of the Commonwealth.* The Countess was detained a prisoner till the Restoration, which she survived four years, but was unable to obtain from the voluptuous Sovereign the compensations due to her family, for the immense losses it had sustained in supporting the royal cause.

After this reduction of the Isle, in the year 1652, it was granted by the Parliament to Lord Fairfax, as a reward for "his gallant and generous exertions in behalf of the liberties of the people;" but, on the accession of Charles the Second, it was restored, with all its regalities and privileges, to the Stanleys. Charles, the son of the Earl beheaded at Bolton, was the first Lord of Man after the Restoration: he died in 1672, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William; on whose decease, in 1702, the honors and estates of the family devolved on James, his younger brother. The politic generosity of this nobleman induced him to consent to an act of Tynwald, in the following year: by this act the precarious tenures on which the Manks people held their estates were abrogated, and their possessions ascertained, and confirmed to their descendants. It is generally styled the Act of Settlement.

On the death of James, without issue, in the year 1735, his possessions became the inheritance of James, second Duke of Athol, who was grandson to Mary Sophia, the youngest daughter of the brave Earl who suffered in the Civil War. The clandestine trade of the Isle of Man, and its injurious effects on the revenues of Britain, had engaged the attention of the British Legislature so early as the year 1726, when an act was passed, authorizing the Earl of Derby to resign his royalties for a pecuniary compensation. This had not yet been done; and during the life-time of his Grace of Athol, the fraudulent commerce so greatly increased, that an immediate interposition of the superior government became necessary. Cambrics, silks, tobacco, tea, wines,

* The Isle of Man is distinguished by Hume as the last place in Europe tributary to the English, which yielded to the arms of the Republic.

wines, spirituous liquors, and innumerable other articles, were imported from the continent: and as the duties paid to the Lord were exceedingly trifling, the Isle became the general store-house for the goods which higher customs interdicted from being *openly* carried into the surrounding kingdoms. Merchants from various countries flourished in every town: and the expression of the traveller, that the whole Isle was become a *horde of smugglers*, was hardly too strong to characterise the number of its inhabitants who were engaged in the different branches of its illicit traffic. The insular revenue of the Duke was considerably augmented by the clandestine commerce of his people; and being deficient in the requisite magnanimity to attempt its abolition, he evaded the proposals that were made to him for revesting the royalty of the Isle in the British Crown: he died in the year 1764. John, his nephew and successor, was more compliant; for, partly intimidated, and partly allured by the offer of 70,000l. he resigned for ever the regal dignity of Mona, on the 7th of March, 1765. An annuity, as an additional compensation, has since been granted by the British Parliament, for the lives of himself and Duchess. The manerial rights of the Athol family were but little affected by this sale of the regalities of the Isle, which are now under the same establishment as the other parts of the English dominions. The contraband trade has been nearly suppressed; and though the change of owners had at first a considerable influence on the conduct both of landed proprietors, and possessors of moveable property, yet, when the alarm subsided, the consequences of the sale were better appreciated; and the natives now consider it as having been generally beneficial.

The feeble dawn of constitutional right which appeared in the tenth century, when King Orry first appointed the twenty-four *Keys*, to assist him in his deliberations for the public weal, was several ages in advancing to a brilliant lustre; nor was it till the accession of the House of Stanley, that the flame perceptibly expanded. It was then that the prerogatives of the Kings of Man were defined and published; and though, in many instances,

stances, they were found to encroach upon individual liberty, yet, being *known*, they were less dangerous. The privileges of the people became better understood; and their exertions procured the acknowledgment of their right of being represented in the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, in the year 1430, as we have already seen, a *House of Keys* was elected by the people, and "the legislative proceedings of its members were declared independent of the Crown, and only amenable to their constituents." Their degree of authority, however, seems never to have been clearly defined; for, though it has been generally admitted, that no laws were valid without their approval, yet, from a late investigation, we learn that "the laws enacted in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, appear to have been prescribed by such different powers, or combinations of power, that, as precedents for the exercise of legislative authority, they can have little weight."*

The constitutional officers, in whom the administration of the laws of Man is now vested, are the Governor, his Council, the two Deemsters, and the House of Keys. These four estates, when assembled, are called the *Tynwald Court*. Previous to the purchase of the Isle by the British Government, they possessed the entire legislative authority; and have still the power of making *ordinances*, which have the effect of laws, without waiting for the Royal assent. These ordinances, however, must agree in their general tenor with the ancient customs which constitute what may be termed the Manks' common law. Once a year a Grand Court is held at the Tynwald Mount, where all new acts are publicly read, and thenceforth become binding on the people. It is doubtful whether they have the authority of laws till thus promulgated. The concurrence of the four estates is requisite in the formation of new laws. The twenty-four Keys were anciently stiled *Taxiaxe*; from *taisee*, a pledge, or hostage; and *aisee*, a trespass. They are chosen from the principal Commoners of the Isle, but their election is no longer dependent on the people; and both their

* See Reports of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament in 1792, for enquiring into the Claims for Compensation made by the Duke of Athol.

their natural and legislative existence is now coeval, unless they resign, are expelled by the voice of their brethren, or accept an office that includes the right of sitting in the Council. Since the year 1450, they have assumed the privilege of electing themselves; and on the occurrence of a vacancy, the House presents two names to the Governor, who makes his choice; when the favored candidate takes the oaths and seat. The possession of freehold property is a necessary qualification.

The two Deemsters are judges both in common and criminal causes; and as the Isle, in a civil relation, is divided into the districts *northern* and *southern*, they have each a distinct Court answering to those divisions, where they preside, and give judgment, without the intervention of a Jury, according to the traditional and unwritten laws of the land, here termed *breast laws*. These Courts are held once a week, or oftener, if necessary. The oath taken by the Deemsters, on entering into office, is conceived in the following singular terms: "By this book, and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above, and in the earth beneath, in *six days and seven nights*; I, *A. B.* do swear, that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this Isle justly, betwixt our Sovereign Lord the King, and his Subjects within this Isle, and betwixt party and party, as indifferently as the *herring's back-bone doth lie in the midst of the fish.*" The Deemsters were always officers of great dignity; and their influence over the people resembled, in some degree, the civil authority of the ancient Druids; whose institutions, in all probability, were the original foundations on which the authority of the Deemsters was grounded.

The process of ensuring appearance in any of the Courts, was formerly by a summons sent from a Magistrate with "*the initials of his name inscribed on a bit of slate, or stone.*" This was shown to the party, with the time of appearance, &c. and if not obeyed, the defaulter was fined, or imprisoned, till he gave bond to appear, or pay costs. The summons is now written on paper. In the Criminal

Criminal Courts, the usage observed by the Saxons before the Conquest is still retained, of the Bishop, or his deputy, sitting with the Governor, till sentence is to be pronounced; when, instead of the usual enquiry of Guilty, or Not Guilty, the Deemsters ask, "*Vod fir-charree soie?*" which signifies, "May the man of the chancel, or he that ministers at the altar, continue to sit?" If the question is answered in the affirmative, the Bishop, or his substitute, continues sitting; but if sentence of death is to be pronounced, he rises, and leaves the Court.*

"The

* Among the laws and customs peculiar to the Isle are the following, which merit attention, from their singularity:—

"If any man take a woman by constraint, or force her against her will—if she be a *wife*, he must suffer the law for her; if she be a maid, or single woman, the Deemster shall give her a rope, a sword, and a ring, and she shall have her choice, either to hang with the rope, cut off his head with the sword, or marry him with the ring." In any prosecution under this law, the criminal is first tried by a jury impannelled by the ecclesiastical judges, and if found guilty, is then delivered to the temporal courts, where he again undergoes a trial."

"Any person beating another violently, beside punishment, and charges of cure, shall be fined ten shillings; but if the person so beat, used upbraiding or provoking language, so as to cause such beating, he shall be fined thirteen shillings and four-pence, and be imprisoned."

"If a young man get a young woman, or maid, with child, and, within two years after the birth of such child, marry her, that child, though born before marriage, shall possess his father's estate, according to the custom of the Island, as amply as if that child had been born in wedlock. If a woman bring forth a dead child, the child shall not be buried in the church-yard, except the mother swears that she has received the sacrament since the quickening of the child."

Wives have the power of disposing by will of half of all the effects, moveable or immoveable, during the life-time of the husband, and independent of his pleasure; except in the six northern parishes, where the wife, if she has had any children, can only bequeath one-third part of the live stock. This privilege the southern females are said to have obtained from assisting their husbands in a battle, and enabling them to gain the victory.

"If any man die, the widow to have one-half of all his goods, and half the tenement in which she lives during her widowhood, if his first wife; and one quarter, if his second or third wife; but if she marry, or miscarry, she loses her widow-right. The eldest daughter inherits if there be no son, though there be other children."

"The Isle of Man was converted to the Christian faith by St. Patrick, about the year 440, at which time the bishopric was erected. St. German, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated, was the first Bishop, who, with his successors, had this Island only for their diocese, till the Norwegians conquered the Western Isles, and this soon after the beginning of the twelfth century. From that time, the *Insulæ Sodorenses* being thirty-two, so called from the bishopric of Sodor, erected in one of them, were united to Man, and the See thence styled *Sodor and Man*, or *Man and the Isles*, having the Archbishop of Drontheim for their Metropolitan. This continued till the Isle was annexed to the Crown of England, when Man had its own Bishops again, who styled themselves sometimes Bishops of Man, sometimes *Sodor and Man*, and sometimes *Sodor de Man;* giving the name of Sodor to the little island within musket-shot of the main land, called by the Norwegians, the Holm, and by the inhabitants, the Peel; in which stands the Cathedral.* The *Spiritual Courts* are Consistory Courts, held alternately by the Bishop and Archdeacon, or their deputies; and possess more extensive powers than the English Spiritual Courts.

The extent of the Isle of Man, from the south-east to the north-west, is about thirty miles; its breadth is about ten in the widest part; and its circumference between seventy and eighty. A high ridge of mountains runs nearly through its whole length, and occupies a considerable portion of the centre. This mountainous tract gives rise to many springs and rivulets, near which the houses are built; and likewise affords pasturage for sheep, and supplies the inhabitants with heath and peat, for fuel. The two extremities of the Isle consist of good arable and pasture land. The soil on the north side is chiefly a sandy loam, with a bottom of clay, or marl. In this district is a large tract of land, called the *Curragh*, which extends across the Isle from Ballaugh to Ramsea, and was formerly bog, but is now drained, and produces excellent grass crops. In some parts of this tract is a remarkable layer of peat, which extends several miles under a stratum of gravel, clay, or earth: the

* Gough's Additions to the Britannia.

the thickness of the layer of peat is from two to three feet; that of the gravel, &c. from two to four feet. In other parts the peat has been removed to a depth varying from six to ten feet, and a surface found beneath that will bear the plough. The peat is fine: immense trunks of oak and fir trees have been discovered in it; some lying deep, and from thirty to forty feet long, and two feet and a half in diameter. All the trees lie in a particular direction, as if they had been overwhelmed by a torrent. The soil at the south end is various: the greater part is loam; stiff clays prevail in other parts; and in some places a light sand.

The climate of this Isle is somewhat milder than in the neighbouring parts of Great Britain and Ireland, particularly in winter, the frost and snow being slight, and of short continuance; but the harvests are late, and the grain is sometimes checked in its growth, from the want of sufficient warmth in summer to bring it to maturity. Rain, and gales of wind, are frequent; yet, as the latter dispel the noxious vapours that would otherwise hang about the mountains, they contribute to longevity; and epidemical diseases are seldom heard of. In exposed situations, the air is sharp; and the cold easterly winds in spring considerably retard the progress of vegetation.

The whole landed property of Man is divided into six manors: of these, two belong to the Duke of Athol. Other divisions of land prevail here, termed *quarter-lands*, which seem analogous with hides, both in point of size, and variety of dimensions; but extend generally to about one hundred acres. Quarter-lands are considered as property of the highest nature; and, though subject to a small rent, paid to the Lord of the Island, are absolute estates of inheritance; nor can they be disposed of by will, nor made liable to the payment of debts. Many estates are tithe-free, paying an annual modus in compensation; the amount of which can never be altered. Leases are now granted for a certain period; but, prior to the year 1777, dropped at the death either of the inheritor, or lessor. The value of land varies from ten shillings to forty per acre; and, on the uplands, from five shillings to twelve.

The

The right of pasture on the commons belongs to the people. The inclosures are from four to ten acres in size: the fences are mostly insecure banks of earth; but in some places, where the materials can be had cheap, dry stone walls are adopted. The roads are wide, and kept in good order by parochial labour, (including three days labour annually, from every house in the town, generally compounded for at about 750l.) by a proportion of the revenue from vintner's licences, about 180l. and by a dog tax, which produces 70l. yearly. These are almost the only taxes in the Island.

Barley is chiefly sown in this Isle, the soil and climate being thought to agree better with its growth, than with that of other corn: of the two kinds cultivated, one is used for malt, the other for bread. Wheat is subject to smut: potatoes are grown in large quantities: and latterly, the cultivation of turnips has been attended with much success. The growth and manufacture of flax is very general, almost every farmer and cottager growing a small quantity, both for home use and for exportation. Hemp is sown in gardens, and on rich inclosures, but very rarely in the open fields. The native sheep are small and hardy; when fatted, they weigh from five to eight pounds a quarter: the meat is delicious. This is still the mountain breed; but in the lower grounds a larger kind prevails. A peculiar species is bred, called the *Laughton*, of a dark buff color; the wool is fine, and much used by the inhabitants for making stockings. Many hundred head of cattle are fattened annually for exportation, and several fairs are held for selling them. From the dairy farms, about 1000 crocks of butter, each weighing thirty pounds, are annually sent to England. Pigs are bred in abundance; and in the mountains a small breed of wild swine, called *Purrs*, is met with, the flesh of which is exceedingly good. Poultry is very plenty: ducks and turkies are very cheap, and are sent in quantities to England. But little wood is found on any part of the Isle; though, from the number and size of the trunks of trees discovered in the peat moss, it seems evident that formerly there was great plenty.

Some

Some manufactories of coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are carried on in different parts of the Isle: the latter is well made, from one to two shillings per yard, and is sent to England to the amount of 5000l. worth, annually. But the principal trade of Man arises from the herring-fishery, which generally commences about the middle of July, and for a month or six weeks continues off Peel, Port-Iron, and Castle-Town. Towards the end of August, the herrings collect round the north point of Douglas Bay, where, with increasing success, the fishery continues till the middle of September, when the fishermen are usually intimidated, and the fish dispersed, by the equinoctial gales.

When the season arrives, the appearance of the fish is indicated by the quantity of gulls that hover around them: at this period the gull is esteemed sacred, and a fine of five pounds incurred by the wilful destruction of a single bird. The Manks' fleet is composed of nearly 500 boats; and is conducted to the herring-ground by an admiral and vice-admiral, who are elected for the season, and have a small allowance from Government. The boats seldom exceed eight tons, and cost, including the nets, &c. about eighty guineas. The boats sail with the evening, and return with the morning, tide. The produce of each night is divided into nine shares; two belong to the proprietors of the boats, one to the owners of the nets, and the residue to the six fishermen. Two of these are generally seamen; but the others come from the interior parts of the country, at the commencement of the fishery. On leaving the harbour, the fishermen, with uncovered heads, invoke the assistance of Providence; and so careful are they to deserve its blessings, that the fleet never sails either on Saturday or Sunday evenings, lest the Sabbath should be violated. This conduct, more the offspring of fear than of gratitude, arises from a tradition, that on a Sunday evening of the seventeenth century, a tremendous gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning, arose when the boats were fishing, and destroyed great part of the fleet, while several of the boats, which had fled for refuge to a neighbouring cove, were crushed to pieces by the fall of an impending precipice.

During

During the fishery, the price of the herrings varies from three shillings to one per hundred. The process of curing them is chiefly consigned to women, as in the pilchard trade of Cornwall. The herrings are carried by girls from nine to thirteen years of age, in baskets, from the boats to the curing-houses, where women thoroughly rub them with salt, and they are left to purify till the next morning, when they are barrelled with a layer of salt between each layer of fish. These are termed *white herrings*; each barrel contains 600; and costs the curer, on the average, nearly twelve shillings; but when sold in England, generally produces twenty-five. Those fish designed for *red herrings*, are at first regularly piled up, with a layer of salt between each row of fish: in this state they remain several days to purify, and are afterwards washed; when drained sufficiently, they are strung by the mouths on small rods, and hung up in lofty houses, erected for the purpose, about sixty feet in length and forty broad. The length is divided into several spaces; and here the herring-rods are hung as close as possible, reaching from the roof to within eight feet of the floor. The appearance of the herrings, from their regularity and lustre, when newly hung up, is very pleasing. Beneath them are kindled several fires of the dried roots of oak, which are kept continually smoking for four or five weeks, when the herrings, being sufficiently reddened, are packed in barrels, and generally transported to the different ports of the Mediterranean. A salmon-fishery is likewise carried on in the Isle, which previous to the late war, exported from 2000 to 3000 barrels annually to Italy, of the average weight of 150 pounds. The salmon before exportation are split, and wet salted; and after the barrels are packed, a sufficient quantity of pickle is poured in, to keep them moist.

The cottages of the lower classes of the Manks are built with the *sods of earth*, and the roofs are thatched with straw, which is bound down with straw-ropes, drawn over like a net, and fastened to pegs in the wall: the thatch soon becomes of a murky hue, and must be frequently renewed. The food of the com-

mon people is fish and potatoes, with a small portion of fresh meat occasionally; their bread is made of barley and oatmeal, formed into very thin round cakes, like pan-cakes. During the summer months, as the men are chiefly engaged in the fisheries, the women are obliged to attend to the getting in of the harvest, &c. Most of the women are expert reapers, and the threshing in many upland farms is wholly performed by them. Indolence is a predominant feature of the Manks' character; but the females are generally active and lively: they wear neither stockings nor shoes, except on particular occasions: the men wear shoes, or sandals made of unfanned leather, and called *kerranes*. Like the Swiss and Highlanders, the Manks are warmly attached to their vales and native mountains; but the liberal arts they have hitherto but little cultivated. A taste for literature is, however, spreading; and as the English language becomes better known, it will undoubted give birth to sentiments still more congenial to the cultivation of science.

The Manks' language is the *Erse*, or a dialect of that used in the Highlands of Scotland, intermixed with many Welch, Saxon, and Danish words: most of the radixes are Welch. The New Testament, and several scriptural publications, have been translated into the Manks' tongue; copies of them, to the amount of some thousands, have been distributed among the inhabitants, by the Society associated for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The solitude of the country is exceedingly favourable to melancholy; and it is probably from this cause that superstitious opinions are so extremely prevalent among the inhabitants. Collins, in his exquisite poety, describes Mona as the Isle where "*a thousand ghost shapes are seen*;" and many a romantic hill is still, in the ideas of the credulous natives, the theatre of the nocturnal revels of imaginary beings:

> "What time, all in the Moon's pale beam,
> Dancing by mountain, wood, or stream,
> To magic melody, the FAYS
> In green, and gold, and diamonds, blaze."

These

These "*airy nothings,*" to whom the morbid fancy has given a "*local habitation, and a name,*" are divided by such of the inhabitants as are "*skilled in visionary lore,*" into the playful and benignant spirits; and those who are sullen and vindictive. The former haunt the margin of the brooks and water-falls, half concealed among the bushes; or dance on the tops of the neighbouring mountains: they are described as gay, and beautiful; in appearance like women, but more shy, and never admitting more than a transient glance at their charms. The latter live apart from the others, and are neither beautiful in their persons, nor gorgeous in their array. Their habitations are the hideous precipices and caverns on the sea-shore; and when they "*visit the glimpses of the moon,*" they are enveloped in clouds or mountain-fogs. To these the Manks-man imputes his sufferings, when, in a dark stormy night, his vessel is dashed to pieces on the neighbouring rocks; and the vengeful spirits of the tempest have, at those times, been often heard to yell, as in barbarous triumph.

"Besides the fairy superstition, many of the Manks, like the natives of the "*Hebrid Isles,*" believe in the second-sight, and in warnings and fore-knowledge of their own deaths. Sometimes, amid the awful silence of midnight, many have heard themselves repeatedly summoned, by name, to depart; and several, in their lonely rambles, have met with a visionary funeral, which, unseen by any other person, followed the man destined to die, wherever he turned, till the apparition of the nearest relation then present seemed to touch him, when the whole instantaneously vanished; and the devoted wretch immediately felt a cold tremor over all his frame, and his heart afflicted with the sickness of death."*

* *Robertson's Tour through the Isle of Man, p. 78.* The vulgar are not the only persons who have believed in supernatural appearances. Even the celebrated Joseph Addison, notwithstanding the philosophy of his illumined mind, paid some deference to the probability of popular superstitions; and, in a letter sent to him by Governor Sacheverell, who published an "Account of the Isle of Man" in the year 1702, is the following passage: "As to the light

The population of Man has greatly increased during the course of the last century, and is still rapidly augmenting. The increase has been partly occasioned by the numbers who, attracted by the comparative cheapness of provision, and the freedom from heavy taxes enjoyed by the inhabitants, have deserted the contiguous kingdoms, and fixed their residence in this Isle. When the people were numbered in the year 1726, they scarcely amounted to 14,000: within thirty years afterwards they were computed at 20,000: in 1792, they had increased to 27,913: and at the present period they are estimated at upwards of 30,000. The whole isle is divided into seventeen parishes: the towns are all situated on the sea-coast. The value of coin in Man and England differs considerably, twenty shillings English being equal to 1l. 3s. 4d. Manks' currency.

In almost every parish of this Isle is a parochial library, and a small school, which have been found of much service in softening the manners of the people. These excellent institutions were originally began by Bishop Wilson, and Dr. Bray: since their deaths, they have been continued by subscriptions and bequests. The charges for supporting the poor, and various expences attending church service, are defrayed by monies collected from the congregations who assemble in the different parishes. Handsome copper-pans are provided in each church for receiving the collections, which are generally made once or twice a month. In remote parishes, service is mostly performed in the Manks' language:

light being generally seen at people's deaths, I have some assurances so probable, that I know not how to disbelieve them; particularly an ancient man, who has been long clerk of a parish, has affirmed to me, that he almost constantly sees them upon the death of any of his own parish: And one Captain Leathes, who was Chief Magistrate of Belfast, assured me, that he was once shipwrecked on this island, and lost great part of his crew,: that when he came on shore, the natives told him he had lost thirteen of his men, for they saw so many lights going towards the church; which was the just number lost. Whether these fancies," continues the governor, "proceed from ignorance, superstition, or from any traditionary or hereditable magic, or whether Nature has adapted the organs of some persons for discerning of spirits, *I cannot possibly determine.*"

language; in some it is read in English every four weeks; in others, the languages are used alternately. The form of the churches is somewhat peculiar: they are in general very long, and extremely narrow.

CASTLE-TOWN,

THOUGH considerably inferior to Douglas, in wealth and mercantile importance, demands priority in description, from being the residence of the principal officers of the government of Man, and the seat of the Manks' Parliament. The houses are situated on the opposite sides of a small creek, that opens into a rocky and dangerous bay; the difficulty of entering which injures, in a certain degree, the commerce of the town. The streets are spacious and regular, and the houses mostly neat and uniform. In the centre of the town is CASTLE-RUSHEN, a solid and magnificent structure of freestone, erected on a rock, and considered as the chief fortress in the Island. According to the Manks' traditions, it was built in the year 960, by the Danish Prince, Guttred, who lies obscurely buried within its walls. The figure of the castle is irregular, and by some writers said to bear a great resemblance to Elsineur, in Denmark. The stone glacis which surrounds it is supposed to have been built by Cardinal Wolsey. The stone-work of the keep, and several interior portions of the building, are nearly as entire as when first erected; but the other parts have been repaired, as the castle has been several times besieged. In the keep is a deep dungeon for prisoners, who must have been lowered into it by ropes, as there are no steps to descend by, nor the least opening for the admittance of light, excepting through the chinks of its grated covering. Round the whole fortress is a moat, which is crossed by a drawbridge. This fabric was the ancient mansion of the Kings of Man, who resided in it, in all the warlike pomp of feudal magnificence and barbarism. Its gloomy brow, crested with towers and battlements, rears itself above the adjacent country, in all

the majesty of sullen grandeur.* In this town is a neat and elegant chapel, which was erected between the years 1698 and 1701, and paid for out of the ecclesiastical revenues. The first stone was laid, and the chapel consecrated, by the good Bishop Wilson. Here is also a free-school, instituted by Bishop Barrow, to supply the church, about 1666. The school-house was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, as early as the year 1230. The Courts of Chancery and common Law are held in this town.

Longness Point is the extremity of a peninsula which forms the south-eastern boundary of Derby Haven. To this the little Isle

* Various traditionary and superstitious tales are related of this Castle, and as firmly believed by a portion of the natives, as the most well authenticated facts of history. One tale, interesting from its singularity, we shall repeat from Waldron, who subjoins, that, "ridiculous as the narration may appear, whoever seems to disbelieve it, is looked on as a person of weak faith." Since his time, however, the sentiments of many of the Manks have become more liberal; and a man may now smile at the absurd relation, without being accused of unsound principles.

"The Castle (says the natives) was at first inhabited by fairies, and afterwards by giants, who continued in possession of it till the days of Merlin, who, by the force of magic, dislodged the greatest part of them, and bound the rest in spells, which, they believe, will be indissoluble to the end of the world. In proof of this, they tell you a very odd story: they say there are a great number of fine apartments under-ground, exceeding in magnificence any of the upper rooms: Several men, of more than ordinary courage, have, in former times, ventured down to explore the secrets of this subterranean dwelling-place, but none of them ever returned to give an account of what they saw: it was, therefore, judged convenient that all the passages to it should be carefully shut, that no more might suffer by their temerity. But about fifty or fifty-five years since, a person, who had an uncommon boldness and resolution, never left soliciting permission of those who had the power to grant it, to visit those dark abodes: in fine he obtained his request, went down, and returned by the help of a clue of packthread which he took with him, and brought this amazing discovery:

"That, after having passed through a great number of vaults, he came into a long, narrow place, which, the further he penetrated, he perceived he went more and more on a descent: till having travelled, as near as he could guess, for the space of a mile, he began to see a little gleam of light, which, though it seemed

Isle of St. Michael is joined by a high breast-work, of about 100 yards in length. The Isle contains the ruins of a circular fort, erected by one of the Earls of Derby, with a view of defending the entrance to the harbour. Near the tower are the vestiges of a ruined chapel.

BALA-SALA is a neat and considerable village, about two miles from Castle-Town, on the road to Douglas. The village itself contains nothing remarkable; but at a little distance are the venerable ruins of RUSHEN-ABBEY, which was founded in the year 1099, by the Prince Mac-marus, whose wisdom and virtue occasioned him to

seemed to come from a vast distance, yet was the most delightful sight he had ever beheld in his life. Having at length come to the end of that lane of darkness, he perceived a very large and magnificent house, illuminated with a great many candles, whence proceeded the light just now mentioned. Having, before he began this expedition, well fortified himself with brandy, he had courage enough to knock at the door, which a servant, at the third knock, opened, and asked him what he wanted? "I would go so far as I can," replied our adventurer; "be so kind, therefore, as to direct me how to accomplish my design, for I see no passage but that dark cavern through which I came." The servant told him he must go through that house, and accordingly led him through a long entry, and out of the back door. He then walked a considerable way, and at last beheld another house, more magnificent than the first; and the windows being all open, discovered innumerable lamps burning in every room. Here he designed also to knock; but he had the curiosity to step on a little bank, which commanded a low parlour, and looking in, he beheld a vast table in the middle of the room, of black marble, and on it extended, at full length, a man, or rather monster; for, by his account, he could not be less than fourteen feet long, and ten or eleven round the body. This prodigious fabric lay as if sleeping, with his head on a book, and a sword by him, of a size answerable to the hand which it is supposed made use of it. This sight was more terrifying to our traveller than all the dark and dreary mansions he had passed through; he resolved, therefore, not to attempt entrance into a place inhabited by persons of that unequal stature, and made the best of his way back to the other house; where the same servant re-conducted, and informed him, that if he had knocked at the second door, he would have seen company enough, but never could have returned; on which he desired to know what place it was, and by whom possessed; but the other replied, that these things were not to be revealed. He then took his leave, and by the same dark passage got into the vaults, and soon after once more ascended to the light of the sun."

be raised to the throne by the general consent of the people. This establishment consisted of an Abbot and twelve Monks of the Cistercian order. Their primitive hospitality procured them the honorable appellation of "Almoners of the Poor;" though the charities they bestowed, as well as their own necessaries, were then procured by manual labor. At length, on the increase of their revenues by the gifts of the pious, their original industry was exchanged for monastic indolence, and the simplicity of their mode of living fled before the demon of luxury. Their apartments were rendered more sumptuous, their habit more commodious, and their table more expensive. The authority of the Abbot was also increased; he became a Baron of the Isle, and was invested with power to hold temporal Courts in his own name. In the year 1316, the Monastery was plundered by Richard de Mandeville, who, with a numerous train of Irish, landed at Rannesway on Ascension-day, defeated the Manks, and ravaged their country; but, after a month's stay, reimbarked with his adherents for Ireland. Many of the Kings of the Isles were interred in this Abbey: part of the site is occupied by a handsome house belonging to the Deemster Moore, who owns the estate, and has converted the offices of the Monastery into outhouses. The bridge at Bala-sala is situated in a romantic spot, and considered by the inhabitants as of great antiquity. It is usually called the Abbey Bridge: one of the arches is nearly semicircular, the other is somewhat pointed; but both are irregular. The passage over the bridge is extremely narrow.

Near Douglas is the residence of Major Taubman, an elegant modern building, called THE NUNNERY, from its vicinity to the venerable remains of an ancient Priory, which is reported to have been founded in the sixth century, by Saint Bridget, when she came to receive the veil from the hands of St. Maughold. This institution, from the pious celebrity of its foundress, was soon tenanted by female votaries; some of whom were compelled to assume the sacred garb by parental severity; and others allured to sacrifice their beauty and youth at the shrine of superstition, from mistaken ideas of religious duty. The Prioress

was

DOUGLASS.
Isle of Man.

anciently a Baroness of the Isle, and held Courts in her own ... Nunnery is elegantly fitted up; the gardens are spacious, disposed with great taste. The views of the adjacent country ... mansion are extremely beautiful.

DOUGLAS,

According to its ancient orthography, *Dufglass*, is now the ... extensive and populous town in the Isle, and enjoys a greater ... of its commerce than any other; though hardly a century ... was little more than a group of clay-built cottages. This ... situated near the southern part of the Bay, from which it ... a triangular form, and commands a fine view of the neigh... country, as well as a most extensive prospect of the sea, and ... parts of Cumberland and Lancashire. The streets are ex... irregular, many of the best houses being environed with ... cottages. This, by a late writer, is ascribed to the ... which certain individuals, acquired, by the clandestine ... that was formerly carried on in the Island; and which ... the fortunate adventurer to demolish his paternal hut, that ... more suitable to his greatness might be erected on its ... his less favored neighbour was obliged to content him... a residence barely adequate to exclude the severities of the ... The spirit of architectural elegance, however, seems to ... visited Douglas; for the houses which skirt the fine river that ... harbour, have an air of superior beauty, and, with the ..., and adjacent scenery, compose, at high water, a pleasing ...ape. The residence of the Duke of Athol, near the town, is ...ous and stately building. It was erected at a considerable ..., by a merchant, a short time previous to the sale of the ...; but, soon after that transaction, was sold to the Duke for ... general consternation that prevailed having occasioned a ... that all property was insecure.

... advance of Douglas to importance may be estimated by ... convivial societies, assemblies, race-course, and theatre: the

the latter was erected a few years ago by Captain Tenison, with the benevolent design of contributing to the relief of the poor; but, from the penury of dramatic genius in this Island, the admirers of Melpomene were found to be too few to second effectually his charitable intentions. Card-parties are very frequent; and Douglas has been said to contain some "awful monuments of excessive gaming." During the herring fishery, Douglas is a scene of general festivity: "this season is a jubilee to the fishermen, and their wives and daughters come in groups from the interior parts of the country to heighten it. The Manksman shakes off his wonted sloth and melancholy, and assumes an air of gaiety and mirth. The day is passed in banqueting, and flowing cups go round: gladness smiles in every eye; the song echoes from every corner; and, not unfrequently, dances conclude the festivity of the night."

In Douglas is a Free-school, and a small Chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew; and on an eminence, west of the town, is St. George's Chapel, a spacious and elegant modern building, with galleries, and an handsome organ. This was proposed to be erected by subscription, and the funds were lodged in the hands of the Rev. George Mason, Bishop of the Diocese; but the Prelate dying insolvent, the persons employed in its construction have never been paid. The population is computed at nearly 3000: the laboring classes derive part of their subsistence from an extensive linen manufactory, some tan-yards, snuff and tobacco factories, breweries, &c. The number of houses is about 900. Douglas is in the parish of Kirk-Bradden: the parochial church is beautifully situated amidst a group of aged trees, two miles from the town.

The Bay of Douglas is in the form of a crescent, about three miles in extent from Clay-head to Douglas-promontory. The neighbouring high-lands render it an asylum from the tempests of the north-west and south; but to the storms of the east it is much exposed: both points present a dangerous and rocky shore. The Bay is visited by abundance of fish, particularly cod and salmon: the latter are small, but their delicacy and

flavour are extremely fine. *Gobbock*, or dog-fish, are also very plenty, and are frequently eaten by the lower classes. At low water, the Bay is entirely dry, and is considered as the best dry harbour in St. George's Channel: its depth is sufficient for vessels of 500 tons. A very handsome new pier,* and light-house, have been lately erected, at an expence of upwards of 20,000l. granted by Government: the first stone was laid by the Duke of Athol, in the year 1793. The walks round the pier and bay are exceedingly pleasant.

* Great part of the ancient pier, with the light-house, was destroyed in a violent storm in the year 1786; and the damage was further augmented in September, 1787, when the inhabitants of Douglas witnessed a scene of distress and horror that has rarely been equalled. The tempest and its destructive effects have been thus described by a modern author.

"The preceding day was delightfully serene; the sky pure and unclouded; and the sun shone forth in all its strength and beauty. In the morning about four hundred of the boats appeared in the bay and harbour, deeply laden with herrings, to the amount of 5000l. Gladness smiled in every eye, and the song of mirth gave new energy to labor. The earlier part of the day was passed in unlading the boats, and the remainder devoted to festivity. The herring-ground was then off Clay-head and Laxey, about three leagues from Douglas. In the evening, when the boats again sailed thither, there was no indication of a change in the weather; but at midnight a brisk equinoctial gale arose, and the fishermen, impelled by their usual timidity, fled to the harbour of Douglas for refuge. On the ruins of the light-house was fixed a slender post, from which hung a small lantern: this wretched substitute was thrown down by one of the first boats, in its eagerness to gain the harbour. The consequences were dreadful. In a few minutes all was horror and confusion. The darkness of the night, the raging of the sea, the vessels dashing against the rocks, the cries of the fishermen perishing in the waves, and the shrieks of the women on shore, impressed such a sensation of horror, as none but a spectator can possibly conceive! When the morning came, it presented an awful spectacle: the beach and rocks covered with wrecks, and a group of dead bodies floating in the harbour. In some boats whole families perished. The shore was crowded with women: some, in all the frantic agony of grief, alternately weeping over the corses of father, brother, and husband; and others sinking in the embrace of those, whom, a moment before, they imagined were buried in the waves. The bustle of trade ceased; its eagerness yielded to the feelings of nature; an awful gloom sat on every countenance; and every bosom either bled with its own anguish, or sympathized with the sufferings of others."

Robertson's Tour.

pleasant. Near the mouth of the harbour are the ruins of an old round tower, now used as a temporary prison for criminals.

LAXEY is a group of cottages, seated in the bosom of a deep glen, near the bottom of a retired creek, formed by the river Laxey, which flows from the foot of Snaffield, the highest mountain in the Isle, and is crossed by a bridge of four arches, at the extremity of the village. The creek opens into an extensive bay, which abounds with every kind of flat-fish; and might, at a small expence, be made a very commodious harbour for vessels of considerable burthen; but at present it is not sufficiently sheltered from the east winds. An oyster bank, in eighteen feet water, about one mile and a half from the shore, and two miles broad, extends from Laxey Bay to within two or three miles of Maughold Head. Considerable quantities of coarse linen are bleached in this parish. On an elevated site by the road side, near the village, is a small circular range of stones, some few standing erect, and others leaning towards the centre, which apparently has formed a *Kist-vaen*, but is now mutilated: this monument bears the name of the *Cloven Stones*. Some lead mines near Laxey are reported to yield ore richly impregnated with silver. The mountain *Snaffield* is about three miles north-west of this village: its height, as taken by the barometer, is 380 yards. From the towering summit of this stupendous pyramid the prospect is extensive and sublime. Immediately beneath are the lesser mountains of Mona, with all its romantic hills and vales, beautifully interspersed with rivers, villages, and towns: more distant is the *multitudinous ocean*, covered with many a white sail, and, when glowing with the tints of the evening sun, presenting a picture of enchanting beauty. The view is terminated only by the majestic heights of the neighbouring kingdoms; the mountains of Cumberland, Galloway, Caernarvonshire, and Arklow, being all within reach of the eye.

KIRK-MAUGHOLD is now a lonely and inconsiderable village, but anciently possessed an extended portion of celebrity: its name was derived from the following legend. "About the close

close of the fifth century, St. Maughold, who had formerly been a captain of Irish banditti, was cast upon this Isle, in a little leathern boat, his hands manacled, and his feet loaden with fetters. Such an object naturally awoke the attention of the Bishop of the Isle, who received him with admiration and pity; particularly, when the Saint informed him, that this severity and danger he voluntarily suffered as a penance for his former wickedness. He retired to a solitary hut in this mountainous district, where his penitence, austerity, and piety, caused him to be so greatly venerated, that, on the Bishop's death, he was appointed to the vacant See by the unanimous voice of the Manks nation; and afterwards became highly distinguished by his devout and holy conduct. The parochial church is dedicated to this Saint. It stands on a very lofty promontory, in the centre of a spacious church-yard, which is enclosed with a strong bank of earth, faced on the outward side with stones. Many ancient grave-stones are scattered over this extensive inclosure, as well as several crosses, apparently Danish. Near the church-gate is a beautiful quadrangular column, or pillar, ornamented with neat sculpture, and several figures; some of them are supposed to refer to the history of St. Maughold. Under the rocks forming the bold promontory called St. Maughold's Head, is a fine spring, also named after this Saint, the waters of which were anciently reputed to have the property of preventing barrenness. The religious community of St. Bees, in Cumberland, was possessed of some valuable property in this parish; and a small sum is now paid annually to St. Bees School, for which the parishioners of Maughold claim the right of sending two children thither to be instructed, gratis.

RAMSEA

Is a neat town, containing about 300 houses, built on the shore of an extensive bay, which might be rendered capable of affording anchorage and security to very large vessels; but is now partially choaked with sand. The harbour is protected by a fort, guarded with

with several cannon: the lower part of the light-house is used as a temporary prison. The chief article of export is grain. The Deemster of the northern district resides and holds his courts in this town. The land in this vicinity is well cultivated, and lets at a high rate. Several boats, with good accommodations for passengers, sail weekly from this port to Liverpool and Whitehaven.

In the parish of KIRK ANDREAS, north of Ramsey, are several curiosities; particularly an ancient entrenchment at Ballachurry, situated on a small natural eminence, in a very level district. It is of a square form, with a noble bastion at each angle: the whole surrounded with a wet-fosse, of very ample dimensions. The area is a fine piece of ground, sunk so much below the level of the bastion and ramparts, as effectually to secure the troops within from the effects of fire arms; all the works are in complete preservation. Many barrows are also to be met with in this parish; some of them environed with large stones placed endways in the earth. In a barrow that was opened here by Mr. Chaloner, fourteen rotten earthen pots, or urns, were discovered, with their mouths downward; with one neater than the others, in a bed of white sand, containing a few bones, which, from their brittleness, were thought to have been burnt. In the churchyard is a square stone pillar, with a Runic* inscription, which has been thus translated by Mr. Beauford, of Athy, in Ireland. "*The son of Ulf of the Swedri (or Swedes) erected this cross to the warrior Afterarin the son of Cunnu.*"

Bishop's

* "There is, perhaps, no country in which more Runic inscriptions are to be met with, particularly on funeral monuments. They are generally cut upon long flat rag-stones, and are to be read from the bottom upwards. The inscriptions are generally upon one edge of the stones; and upon both sides are crosses, and little embellishments of men on horseback, or in arms; stags, dogs, birds, and other devices. In several of the barrows have been found urns full of burnt bones, white and fresh as when interred; and in the last century was dug up several brass daggers, and other military instruments; with some nails of pure gold, having on the small end rivets of the same metal, which, from their make, appear to have been the nails of a royal target."

See Bishop Wilson's Concise Account of this Isle.

Bishop's Court, the general residence of the Bishops of this see, is about one mile from the village of Kirk-Michael. The palace has been nearly rebuilt by the present Metropolitan, who has expended considerable sums in improving the estate. The gardens and walks are pleasant; and the offices are convenient: Annexed to the house is a small chapel.

Kirk-Michael is an extensive village, pleasantly situated near the sea. Near the entrance to the church-yard is a lofty square pillar of blue stone, with an inscription in Runic characters, which both Mr. Beaufort and Sir John Prestwich, Bart. have attempted to decypher; but their respective explanations furnish a singular specimen of the uncertainty which attends the translation of ancient inscriptions. Mr. Beaufort reads it as follows:

For the sins of Ivalfir, the son of Dural, this cross was erected by his mother Astride.

By Sir John Prestwich, Bart. it was translated thus differently:

Walter, son of Thurulf, a knight right valiant, Lord of Frithu, the Father, Jesus Christ—

Within the church-yard is another Runic inscription, on a square stone pillar; and also a plain tomb, to the memory of Bishop Wilson, who, after a life passed in acts of exemplary benevolence and piety, was buried in this cemetry in March, 1775. Several tumuli, and other vestiges of ancient manners, are remaining in this parish: the Chiri-Vael is composed of small stones heaped together.

PEEL.

Anciently called Holm, is a small, but pleasant, town, situated on the western side of the Isle, near the margin of a spacious bay, abounding with variety of fish, and particularly the red, or vermillion cod, the flesh of which is extremely delicate. The harbour was formerly much frequented by smugglers; but, since

since the decline of their illicit traffic, it has been neglected, and is now so greatly injured, that only vessels of light burthen can enter it. The number of houses in Peel is nearly 280: the inhabitants are computed at about 1400. A free-grammar school, a mathematical school, and an English charity school, have been established here. Among the rocks that form the north boundary of the bay, is a range of romantic and grotesque caverns, supposed, by the more credulous natives, to be the subterraneous palaces of the malignant spirits that haunt the Isle. The southern extremity of the bay is formed by Peel Isle, which, with its Castle, Cathedral Church of the Diocese, &c. has been thus described in the sixth volume of Grose's Antiquities.

"PEEL CASTLE stands on a small rocky Island, about 100 yards north of the town. The channel, which divides it from the main land, at high water is very deep; but when the tide is out, is scarcely mid-leg deep, being only separated by a little rivulet, which flows from Kirk-Jarmyn mountains. The entrance into this Island is on the south side, where a flight of stone steps, now nearly demolished, though strongly cramped with iron, come over the rocks to the water's edge; and turning to the left, others lead through a gateway in the side of a square tower, to the castle. Adjoining to this tower is a strong vaulted guard-room.

"The walls inclose an irregular polygon, whose area contains about two acres. They are flanked with towers, and are remarkably rough, being built with a coarse grey stone, but coigned and faced in many parts with a red grit found in the neighbourhood. It is highly probable that this Island has been fortified in some manner ever since the churches were built; but the present works are said, by Bishop Wilson, to have been constructed by Thomas, Earl of Derby, who first encompassed it with a wall, probably about the year 1500.

"Here are the remains of two churches; one dedicated to St. Patrick, the era of its erection unknown; the other, called St. German's, or the Cathedral, constructed about the year 1245.

It

"It is built in the form of a cross, with a coarse grey stone; but the angles, window-cases, and arches, are coigned and formed with a stone found in the neighbourhood almost as red as brick. This mixture of colors has a pleasing effect, and gives a richness and variety to the building. The cathedral is now extremely ruinous, much of it is unroofed, and the remainder so considerably out of repair, that it would not be over-safe for a congregation to assemble in it. The eastern part of it was the episcopal cemetery; and the inhabitants still bury within and about its walls. Beneath the easternmost part is the ecclesiastical prison: the descent into this vault is by eighteen steps; and the roof is vaulted by thirteen ribs, forming pointed arches, and supported by as many short semi-hexagonal pillars, only twenty-one inches above ground. The bottom of this place is extremely rough; and in the north-west corner is a well, or spring, which must have added greatly to the natural dampness of the place, to which there is no other air or light, but what is admitted through a small window at the east end.

"About the middle of the area, a little to the northward of the churches, is a square pyramidical mount of earth, terminating obtusely. Each of its sides faces one of the cardinal points of the compass, and measures about seventy yards. Time and weather have rounded off its angles; but, on a careful observation, it will be found to have been originally of the figure here described. Tumuli of this kind are not uncommon in the Island."

The castle was for many years the residence of the Princes of Mona; and has likewise been the place where various illustrious persons have been confined. Eleanor, wife to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned here till her death, on a charge of witchcraft; and her unquiet spirit is still said to haunt the place at midnight. In the vicinity of Peel, a peculiar white marl is dug; and in the quarries, the horns and other bones of *elks*, or stags, have frequently been discovered: some of the former measure nine feet; and from the dimensions of the bones, the animals to which they belonged are supposed to have been seventeen feet high.

The TYNWALD, or *Tynwald Mount*, as it is generally, but improperly

properly called, stands about three miles from Peel, near the side of the high-road to Douglas. Its name is compounded of the British words *Tyng*, and *val*; signifying, the *Juridical Hill*. It is an artificial mount of earth, covered with turf, having a flight of steps cut on the south side for ascending to the summit. Its form is that of an obtruncated cone, divided into three stages, or circles, regularly advanced three feet above each other; but proportionably diminished, both in curcuit and width, to the top, which does not exceed two yards in diameter. Here, when the laws are promulgated, the Governor is seated under a canopy of state; while the other estates and people respectively occupy the lower circles, and the contiguous area. The whole was originally surrounded by a ditch, and rampart of earth, (now nearly destroyed,) inclosing a space in the shape of a right-angled parallelogram, within which, and facing the steps, is a small chapel, dedicated to St. John, where, previous to the promulgation of any new law, the chief magistrates attend divine worship: this chapel has been lately rebuilt. The entrance to the inclosure is reported to have been under some transverse imposts, resting on upright stone jambs; but these are now removed. Neither history nor tradition record the era of the erection of the Tynwald; but, judging from its name and appropriation, it would seem to have been constructed by the Aborigines of the district.

At the distance of about two furlongs from the southern extremity of the Isle of Man, is a small rocky Island, called the Calf. This is fenced round by gloomy caverns and stupendous precipices, and tenanted by a great variety of sea birds, whose shrill, discordant tones increase the effect of the sensations that arise from the wildness of the scenery.

DERBYSHIRE.

PREVIOUS to the Roman Invasion, DERBYSHIRE formed a part of the nation of the CORITANI, which included likewise the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, and Northampton. The term *Coritani* is of uncertain derivation, but probbly had its origin in the British word *Corani*, or *Coraniaid*; appellations denoting men that are liberal, generous, or lavish.* In the Historical Triades, the CORANIANS are mentioned as one of the "three molestations that came into this Island, and never went away again:" and in another ancient memorial in the Welsh language, they are classed among the seven nations that invaded Britain: the order of their advent is placed immediately before that of the Romans. By the latter people, Derbyshire was included in the division FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS; but during the Saxon domination, it became part of the kingdom of Mercia; and its inhabitants, in conjunction with those of Nottinghamshire, were distinguished, from their situation being principally on the northern side of the river Trent, by the name of *Mercii Aquilonares*. The administration of the civil policy of these two counties appears to have been generally entrusted to the same chief officers till the reign of Henry the Third: the sheriff was the same; and the assizes of both districts were held at Nottingham; but about this period the burgesses of Derby purchased the right of having the assizes for their own shire held alternately at their own town. This arrangement continued till the year 1566, when an act was passed for allowing a sheriff to each county: from this time, with a few exceptions, the assizes have been held at Derby.

Derbyshire is situated nearly in the middle of the Island, at an equal distance from the east and west seas. On the north its boundaries are Yorkshire, and part of Cheshire, the river Etherow

 separating

* Cambrian Register, Vol. II.

separating it from the latter: on the west it is divided from Cheshire and Staffordshire, by the Goyt, the Dove, and the Trent: southward, it is skirted by Leicestershire, but has one of its parishes surrounded by that county: on the east, it is bounded by Nottinghamshire: its dividing limits on this and the north side, are mostly artificial. The figure of Derbyshire is extremely irregular, its sides sometimes swelling into projections, and sometimes diminishing into curves. Its extent, in its longest diameter, from north to south, is nearly fifty-five miles; its breadth, at the northern extremity, is about thirty-three: but it contracts as it advances southward, and near its junction with Leicestershire, almost narrows to a point. It contains 720,640 acres, six hundreds, about 116 parishes, 11 market towns, 33,191 houses, and 161,142 inhabitants. In the latter respect, its numbers have greatly increased since the time of the venerable Bede, who fixes the population of this and the county of Nottingham, at no more than 7000 families.

The general appearance of Derbyshire is extremely dissimilar, its southern and northern parts exhibiting a striking contrast: the former is neither particularly remarkable for its hills or vallies; but the latter is eminently distinguished by a long and continued succession of both. From this irregularity of surface, the upper and middle parts of the county are generally denominated the *High Peak*, and the *Wapentake, or Low Peak*: the southern part has not received any particular appellation. The mountainous tract of country which commences in the Low Peak, extends in one great chain, varying in breadth, to the southern extremity of Scotland. Its course, in this county, inclines somewhat to the west; but as it advances, it spreads northerly, and at length fills up the whole of the north-west angle, and also branches off to the east. The ground in the southern extremity of the Peak rises gradually into hills; and these, in their progress northward, being piled upon one another, form the very elevated tract called the High Peak. The most considerable eminences in this part of the county, are the mountains *Ax-edge*, and *Kinder-scout*. The former is situated near Buxton, and was calculated

culated, by Mr. Whitehurst, to be about 2100 feet higher than the town of Derby, and 1000 feet above the valley in which Buxton-Hall stands. The latter rises near the centre of the north-west angle: its height has not been ascertained; but, as it overlooks all the neighbouring eminences, its elevation is supposed to be yet greater. The superior height of these two mountains is confirmed by the observation, that clouds rest on them when they pass over the intermediate high grounds.

The High Peak is a region of bleak barren heights, and long-extended moors, interspersed with deep vallies, through which the small streams take their course. Here the scenery is in many parts romantic and sublime; but, on the whole, inferior in picturesque effect to that of other mountainous countries. Beauty, indeed, is only resident in the vallies; the high ground appearing dreary, and destitute of entertainment; and in many situations not a single house or tree is seen, to divert the eye of the traveller, or relieve the weariness that arises from the contemplation of sterility and nakedness. Unpleasing, however, and even disgustful to the imagination, as the moors are, they yet serve by way of contrast to heighten the beauty of the dales and vallies by which they are intersected; and the sudden change which these occasion in the appearance of the county, at once surprises and interests: admiration is excited by the comparison; and the mind readily admits that its pleasure would have been less perfect, if the preceding scenes had been more beautiful. The Low Peak abounds with eminences of various heights and extent. Brassington-Moor, Aldwark, near Wirksworth, and Crich-Cliff, are the most elevated, and command very extensive prospects: from Alport, on a clear day, the Wrekin in Shropshire may be distinguished. On the east side of the county there is also a high ridge, of considerable length and extent, beginning to the south of Hardwick, and continuing in another direction to the extremity of the county, where it enters Yorkshire. The southern part of Derbyshire is in general pleasant and well cultivated, but presents no particular variety of scenery.

"The mountainous part of this county is distinguished from the rest by the greater quantity of rain which falls in it. At Chatsworth, which is by no means the highest tract, about thirty-three inches of rain have been found to fall annually at a medium. The High Peak is peculiarly liable to very violent storms, in which the rain descends in torrents, so as frequently to occasion great ravages in the lands; it is also subject to very high winds. These causes, together with the elevation of the country, render it cold, so that vegetation is backward and unkindly. Some kinds of grain will not grow at all on the Peak, and others seldom ripen till very late in the year. The atmosphere is, however, pure and healthful, and the higher situations are generally free from epidemic diseases, though agues and fevers sometimes prevail in the vallies. One disease is, however, endemic in these parts, and even as far south as Derby; this is the *Bronchocele* or Derby-neck: it is an enlargement of the glands of the throat, and is a degree of the same disease that is known in the alps, and other mountainous tracts."* It is also prevalent in some parts of Sumatra and the East-Indies.

The most common soil of Derbyshire is a reddish clay, or marl; the southern district is in general composed of it, having little or no stone near the surface: but some parts of this tract are interspersed with small beds of sand or gravel; and in moist situations, land of a blackish color, and loose texture, is sometimes met with, continuing through an extent of from 50 to 200 acres. This kind of soil is likewise found throughout the southern and middle part of the extensive tract of limestone which lies on the north-west side of the county. Its coloring principle is iron; but its quality is very various in different situations: in some it contains much calcareous earth; in others, it does not effervesce with acids. The large tract on the eastern side of the county, which extends from Stanton, Dale, and Morley, to the Borders of Yorkshire, and abounds with coal, is covered with clay of various colors, black, grey, brown, and

* *Aikin's Description of the Country round Manchester.* For a more particular description of the *Bronchocele*, and the method of cure recommended by Mr. Prosser, see *Pilkington's View of Derbyshire*, Vol. I.

and yellow, but principally the last; and is in some places mixed with a large proportion of sand. Similar soil is also met with in the northern extremity of the county; and in some parts where gritstone is found; but in the latter situations, the land is more frequently of a black color, and bituminous quality. In the valleys, near the banks of the larger rivers, the soil is very different from that of the adjacent parts, and has been evidently altered by the depositions from inundations. Peat bogs exist in the north parts of the county, even on the highest mountains; and in some of them trees have been found nearly perfect.

The Southern part of Derbyshire is appropriated both to pasture and tillage nearly in equal proportions; but as the dairy is as much an object of attention as the growth of corn, the same land is seldom suffered to continue long in tillage. In the neighbourhood of Derby, most kinds of grain are cultivated, and the produce is in general abundant. The wheat is particularly fine; but in no part of the county more so than in the extensive fields at Chaddesden and Chellaston, where the following course is invariably pursued: Fallow, wheat, barley, beans, or peas. The banks of the river Dove are chiefly occupied by dairy farms, and many of the dairies are very large. The Derbyshire cheese is mostly of a good quality; yet the method of making it varies considerably: the general mode is as follows. When the milk is sufficiently cold, (the colder it is, when put together for making cheese, is here considered the better,) enough rennet is put to it to make it *come* in an hour. It is then stirred, or broke with the hand very small, and left to settle about thirty minutes; then the whey is got from the curd as much as possible, and the latter gathered into a firm state in the cheese-pan. A vat is then placed over the pan, and the curd broken *slightly* into it, and afterwards pressed by the hand in the vat, whilst any *crushings* will run from it; a small quantity of the curd is then cut off round the edge of the vat, and broken small in the middle of the cheese, which, after a little more pressing, is turned in the vat, and the same method of cutting the edge off is again observed: afterwards, a clean dry cloth is put

and under the cheese in the vat, and it is consigned to the press for one hour. It is then, again turned in the vat, and pressed ten hours, when it is taken out, and salted on both sides. If the cheese is of the weight of twelve pounds, a large handful of salt is used for each side. Afterwards it is again put in the vat, wrapped in another clean dry cloth, and carried back to the press, where it is kept two or three days, but turned every twelve hours: the last time it is turned, it is put into a dry vat without a cloth, to take away any impressions. This kind of cheese is in perfection at a year and a half or two years old. To keep it clean, and make it look well, it is rubbed, while oft, twice a week with a linen cloth, afterwards, once in every week or fortnight with a hair cloth." In some dairies, when the curd is broken into the vat, it is reduced as much as possible, that the cheese may be rendered more *sound*. Its quality is mild, and its taste resembles the Gloucestershire. About 2000 tons are supposed to be sent annually to London, or exported from the sea-ports on the east coast. A good dairy farm produces nearly 300 weight of cheese from each cow within the year. The cheese is always made from the new milk, so that the quantity of butter obtained is inconsiderable, and mostly made from the whey, which is all set up for cream, and gathered into large earthen cream pots every twenty-four hours. It is afterwards boiled twice or thrice a week: and in some dairies, to keep it as sweet as possible, is removed into clean vessels once in three days. In other dairies, this precaution is not taken, as the cream is thought best when sour. A small quantity of milk cream is then gathered to the whey cream, and both are churned together: the butter produced is not considerably inferior to the real milk butter.

Barley is much cultivated in many parts of the county, but particularly in the parishes of Gresley and Repton, where the farmers are induced to grow this kind of grain by the consumption of malt in the neighbouring town of Burton, whose famous ale has acquired such extensive celebrity. The whole produce has been calculated at about 5000 quarters annually. On the eastern side of the county the land is chiefly under tillage; but the

the midland tracts have a mixture of pasture and arable, according to situation: the moors in this district are in a course of progressive improvement. In the High Peak the grounds are chiefly appropriated to the grazing and breeding of cattle; very little corn besides black oats being grown. On the more elevated parts, sheep of the smaller horned kind are fed: the mutton is excellent. The cultivation of artificial grasses has hardly been attended to; but an uncommon species of culture, as a field crop, here practised, is that of *Camomile*; about 200 acres are devoted to its growth. The ensuing particulars concerning it are extracted from Brown's View of the Agriculture of this County.

"A loamy soil is chosen for its cultivation, and, after the ground is well prepared by thorough cleanings, about the end of March the roots of an old plantation are taken up, and divided into small slips, which are planted in rows about eighteen inches asunder, and about the same distance in the rows. The plants are kept clean by frequent hoeing and weeding with the hand. In September the flowers are fit to gather: their perfection depends upon their being fully blown, without having stood so long as to lose their whiteness; the flowering continues till stopped by the frosts. The gatherings are repeated as often as successions of flowers appear; but this depends very much on the season, dry open weather furnishing more successions than wet or dull weather. When the flowers are gathered, they are carefully dried, either in kilns very moderately heated, or on the floors of boarded rooms, heated by slow fires: the object is to kept the flowers white and whole, and this is best effected by drying them as slowly as possible. The produce varies from two hundred weight, or even less to four, five, and, in some few instances, six hundred weight per acre. The price has also varied from 40s. to 7l. per cwt. The plants usually stand three years, of which the first affords the smallest produce; and the second, the greatest and best. When the same plants are continued beyond three years, the ground becomes foul, and the flowers weak. When dried, the flowers are packed in bags; and afterwards sold to

to persons in the neighbourhood, who transmit them to the druggists in London.[*]

The inclosures of Derbyshire are very numerous, and are annually extending. Within the last fifteen or twenty years, more than one quarter of the whole county has been inclosed, and the rents in many instances nearly doubled. The southern part, and the Wapentake, are almost entirely in this state; but the grounds in the High Peak are chiefly open. The former districts are tolerably well provided with timber; but in this respect the plantations of Kedleston-Park are unrivalled by any in the county. The farms are many of them of a medium extent; but of many others the rental scarcely exceeds 100l. a year, and are occupied by persons engaged in the mines, or other branches of trade or commerce. Leases are not frequent, especially on the larger estates; when granted, they are generally for the term of twenty-one years, but are too often accompanied by injudicious restrictions.

The horses of Derbyshire are of very different breeds in the southern and northern parts; in the former they are of the strong and heavy kind; but in the latter, light and slender. These are much employed in the Peak for carrying limestone, and their agility in ascending and descending the steep mountains is remarkable. The neat cattle are principally of the horned kind, and rather large and handsome; the cows have the property of becoming fat in a short time; their yield of milk is but moderate. The sheep on the Leicestershire border resemble those of that county both in weight and size; but, on proceeding northward, the breeds are smaller. In the High Peak they weigh only from fourteen to seventeen pounds per quarter; those fed on the gritstone land being about three pounds lighter than that those who obtain food on the limestone tracts. The fleeces of the former are also much lighter and thinner than the others.

The manufactures which are carried on in Derbyshire are various and extensive. With Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, it partakes in the manufacture of stockings; with Yorkshire, in that of iron, and of woollen cloth; and with Lancashire, in the manufacture

manufacture of cotton. To these may be added the manufactures of silk, and ornaments of Derbyshire spar, the latter of which may be considered as peculiar to this county. The business of hosiery is chiefly confined to the parts that border on Nottinghamshire, and to Litton, near Tideswell. The number of frames employed, including those on which silk and cotton stockings are wrought, has been calculated at about 1350. The wool is mostly manufactured in the High Peak, adjacent to Yorkshire; the iron, in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, and in some other places of the north-east district: at Chesterfield a considerable quantity of this metal, in an unwrought state, is used for cast goods. Cotton is manufactured in different ways, and in various parts of the county; but the principal factories are at Cromford, Belper, and Derby: in the former, the cotton is prepared by the machine invented by the late Sir Richard Arkwright; from sixteen to twenty machines, on the same model, are also employed in other parts of Derbyshire. The silk and spar manufactures are nearly confined to the town of Derby.

Besides the sources of lobour derived from the branches of commerce above enumerated, the mines of lead, iron, calamine, and coal, afford employment to many inhabitants of this county. The lead mines constitute a considerable part of the natural riches of Derbyshire, and some of them have probably been worked through a long succession of ages: their produce was formerly of greater value than at present; as the veins become poorer, the deeper the mines are excavated. Camden imagined, that Derbyshire was alluded to by Pliny, where he says, "In Britain, lead is found near the surface of the earth in such abundance, that a law is made to limit the quantity that shall be gotten." However this may be, we have decisive evidence that the Romans had lead works in this county, as several pigs of lead have been found here with Roman inscriptions. The first of these was discovered on Cromford Moor in the year 1777, and bore the following sentence:

IMP. CAES. HADRIANI. AVG. MEI. LVI.

This

This was interpreted by the late Reverend Mr. Pegge, who made some observations on it in the fourth volume of the Archæologia, thus: *The Sixth Legion inscribes this in Memory of the Emperor Hadrian.* The second block of lead was discovered in the year 1783, in Matlock bank; but the meaning of the inscription was more difficult to be ascertained, as the words were not only much abbreviated, but also consisted of compounded letters: these, however, were in sharp relief, and as perfect as when newly formed. Mr. Pegge supposed the inscription would admit of this explication: *The Property of Lucius Aruconius Verecundus, Lead Merchant of London.* The length of this block on the lower surface was twenty-two inches; and its breadth nearly five: its weight was eighty-four pounds. The third block was also discovered at Matlock at a still later period, and had inscribed upon it the following letters:

TI. CL. TR. LVT. BR. EXARG.

These, according to the ingenious conjecture of the Reverend Mr. Gifford, stand for the words *Tiberii, Claudiani, Triumviri, Lutudari Ex Argentaria.* The weight of this pig was eighty-nine pounds.

That the lead mines of Derbyshire were known to the Saxons, is apparent from the mine near Castleton, called *Odin*, from the name of one of their deities: the same circumstance proves that it was opened in times prior to the introduction of Christianity. It appears also, that there were lead mines in the Wapentake of Wirksworth in the year 835; for at that period Kenewara, Abbess of Repton, granted her estate at *Wircesworth* to Humbert, the Alderman, on condition that he annually gave lead, of the value of 300 shillings, to archbishop Ceolnoth, for the use of Christ Church, Canterbury. At the time of the Norman survey, the business of the lead mines was undoubtedly carried on to a considerable extent, as no less than seven mines in this county are mentioned in the Domesday Book.

Veins of lead ore are distinguished on account of their various position in the earth, by the different names of *pipe, rake,* and

flat works. *Pipe-works* lie between two rocks, or strata, yet seldom follow any regular inclination, but fill up fissures, the lines or branches running parallel to each other, and more or less horizontally. The branches have a general connection or communication by means of fine slender threads, or *leadings*, as the miners term them. The rock which forms the *roofs* and *soles* of these veins, is sometimes pierced through by the leadings, which frequently conduct to a fresh range. These works are always attended with a considerable portion of clay; and when the branches of the vein become imperceptible, the clay is often followed as a sure guide to new veins. The principal pipe veins are Yate Stoop, near Winster; Hubberdale, near Money-ash; Watergrove, Millermine, and Lanehead, at Castleton. The veins are sometimes twenty or thirty yards wide, and sometimes not more than two inches: they most commonly have toadstone in the vicinity, either above or below.

Rake, or penpendicular veins, are found in the clefts and chasms of the limestone; and consequently, instead of extending uniformly between the same strata, they follow the direction of the cavities, and sometimes penetrate 150 or 200 yards into the earth. "Near Castleton, they generally run from east to west, and are traced, or discovered, from the surface. They are not exactly perpendicular, but *hade*, or incline, about one foot in ten; sometimes to the north, and sometimes to the south. There are veins that have a more northerly or southerly direction, and are then called *cross veins:* sometimes they intersect each other, and where they unite, they are generally very rich. Small veins, usually called *strings*, or *scrins*, often extend from the rake, and take various directions: all are worked as long as they are found profitable, and the intermediate substances that divide them are called *riders*. When the veins are separated, which is sometimes the case, by *clay*, *bind*, or *toadstone*, they are observed, where the lower parts are again discovered, to be thrown on one side, according to the *hade* of the vein, and are thence said to *leap*. The principal rake veins are in the neighbourhood

bourhood of Castleton, Wirksworth, Matlock, Winster, and a few other places."

The *Flat-works* bear a great resemblance to the pipe; yet disagree in some circumstances. The principal leader, or stem, in the pipe, is accompanied with many branches, but the Flat has none; the latter spreads wider, yet seldom extends more than a 100 yards. It is also found near the surface, and in the solid rock. The miners are divided in opinion, whether the pipe or the rake veins are most prevalent.

The greatest impediment to working the mines are foul air, and water. To relieve them from the first, a pipe or tube is generally introduced down the shaft, and extended along the roof of the gallery to the place where the work is carried on. To remove the water, many *adits*, or, as they are here termed, *soughs*, have been driven from the bottom of some neighbouring valley, and made to communicate with various works by different channels, or *galleries*. The longest adit in Derbyshire is at Youlgrave, running from the Derwent to Alport, and called the *Hilcar Sough*. This cost upwards of 50,000l. It relieves a considerable number of mines, and is nearly four miles in length. Another, and one of the most considerable, at Wirksworth, is called *Cromford Sough*. This is full two miles in length, and was driven at an expence of 30,000l. The proprietors receive a certain proportion of lead ore from the mines; though the latter are *now* beneath the level, and of course but ineffectually drained by it. The relieving of the mines at Wirksworth by this adit, is, indeed, at this period, only a secondary object; as the water delivered by it at Cromford has proved of amaving value. The late Sir R. Arkwright employed the stream to work his cotton mill; and it is still applied to a similar purpose, having the great advantage of not being liable either to considerable increase or diminution. Another *sough*, driven from the level of the Derwent, is called Wirksworth Moor Sough: it lies to the east of that town, and is nearly three miles in length. It has been observed, that a low level in the limestone drains a large tract

tract of country, all the waters falling into it for a considerable distance.

The regulations respecting the rights of miners, and the dues payable for the ore, in different parts of the mining district, are numerous and various. The principal tract containing lead is called the *King's-field*: under this denomination the whole Wapentake of Wirksworth is comprised, as well as part of the High Peak. The mineral duties of King's-field have been from time immemorial let on lease: the present farmers of those in the High Peak is the Duke of Devonshire; and of those in the Wapentake of Wirksworth, the widow of the late —— Rolles, Esq. They have each a steward, and bar-master, in the districts they hold of the Crown. The steward presides as judge in the Barmote Courts, and, with twenty-four jurymen, determines all disputes that may arise from the working of mines. The courts are held twice a year; those of the High Peak, at Money-ash; and those of the Wapentake, at Wirksworth. The principal duty of the bar-master is putting miners in possession of the veins they have discovered, and collecting the proportions of ore due to the Lord of the Manor. When a miner has found a new vein of ore in the King's-field, provided it be not in an orchard, garden, or high-road, he may obtain an exclusive title to it, on application to the bar-master. The method of giving possession, is, in the presence of two jurymen, marking out in a pipe, or rake-work, two *meares* of ground, each containing twenty-nine yards; and in a flat work, fourteen yards square. If a miner, however, neglects to avail himself of his discovery beyond a limited time, he may be deprived of the vein of which he has received possession, and the bar-master may dispose of it to another adventurer. The other parts of the bar-master's office, which is to superintend the measurement of the ore, and receive the dues of the lessee of the Crown, is attended with some difficulty, arising from the variety of claims, which differ greatly in different places. In general, a *thirteenth* of the ore is the due in the King's-field; but the proportion taken is seldom more than a twenty-fifth. There is also a due for tithe; and another, called

cope;

cope; but the latter is paid by the buyer of the ore. The Dish, or *Hoppet*, as it is sometimes termed, by which the ore is measured, contains, in the High Peak, sixteen pints; in the Low Peak, only fourteen.*

The origin of the mineral laws of Derbyshire is unknown; but it appears, from historical records, that Edward the First directed the sheriff of the county to call a meeting, at Ashbourn, of such persons as were best acquainted with the rights and customs of the mines. On this occasion, the miners petitioned that their privileges should be confirmed under the Great Seal, as an act of charity to reserve them from the danger to which they were exposed. In the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Queen Mary, several alterations were made in the mineral laws; and within the last twenty years various new regulations have been approved, and passed into laws, at the Great Bar-mote Courts of the High Peak and Wapentake.

The ore of lead is divided into four denominations, according to its quality. The largest, and best sort, is called *Bing;* the next in size, and almost equal in quality, is named *Pesey;* the third is *Smitham*, which passes through the sieve in washing; the fourth, which is caught by a very slow stream of water, and is as fine as flour, is termed *Belland:* it is inferior to all the others, on account of the admixture of foreign particles. All the ore, as it is raised from the mine, is beaten into pieces, and washed before it is sold: this part of the business is performed by women, who earn about six-pence or eight-pence a day.

When

* The Brasen Dish by which the measures of ore in the Low Peak are regulated, has the following inscription. "This Dishe was made the iiij day of October the iiij yere of the Reigne of Kyng Henry the viii before George Erle of Shrowesbury Steward of the Kyng most Honourable household and allso Steward of all the honour of Tutbury by the assent and consent as well of all the Mynours as of all the Brenners within and adioyning the Lordshyp of Wyrkysworth Percell of the said honour This Dyshe to Remayne In the Moote hall at Wyrkysworth hanging by a Cheyne so as the Mchanntes or Mynours may have resorte to the same att all tymes to make the trw Mesure at the same."

When the ore is properly cleansed and dressed, it is conveyed to the smelting furnaces. These formerly were of two kinds, the hearth, and cupola; but the latter are now generally prevalent. The hearth furnace consisted of large rough stones, placed so as to form an oblong cavity, about two feet wide and deep, and fourteen long, into which the fuel and ore were put in alternate layers; the heat being raised by means of a large pair of bellows, worked by a water-wheel: the fuel, wood and coal. The lead obtained by this process was very pure, soft, and ductile; but as a considerable quantity of metal remained in the slags, these were again smelted in a more intense fire, made with coak: The lead produced by this means was inferior in quality to the former. The cupola furnace was introduced into Derbyshire about sixty years ago, by a physician named Wright. It is of an oblong form, somewhat resembling a long, but not very deep chest, the top and bottom of which are a little concave. The fire being placed at one end, and a chimney at the other, the flame is drawn through the furnace, in which about 1800 weight of ore is strewed at one time, and thus smelted by the reverberation of the heat, without ever coming in contact with the fuel. The time required for this process is indeterminate, as some ores may be worked in six hours; but others require seven, eight, or nine, according to the nature of the substances that are attached to them. The ore which is united with spar is the most easily fused; and not unfrequently a small quantity of this mineral is thrown into the furnace to accelerate the process. When the flame is applied to the ore, great care is taken that it may not be intense, as a strong heat occasions the lead to fly off with the sulphur.

The lead, when smelted, is poured into moulds of various sizes, according to the different markets for which it is intended; Hull, Bawtry, or London. Two blocks make a pig; and eight of these, a *fodder*. A considerable quantity of this metal is converted into red lead in different parts of the county. This process is performed in a kind of oven, the floor of which is divided into three parts: the lead is placed in the middle division, and the fire in the spaces on each side. The flames being reverberated on the metal, con-

vert it into a calx, or powder; which, on being a second time exposed to the action of the fire, acquires a red color. Great care is requisite in the due regulation of the heat, particularly in the former part of the operation.

The annual produce of lead from the Derbyshire mines cannot be exactly ascertained, but may be estimated at an average of between 5000 and 6000 tons. The trade of late years has been generally thought on the decline, as the increase of depth renders the mines more difficult to be worked, as well as more expensive; yet, from the improvements that have been made in the art of smelting, and the more effectual methods employed to relieve the mines of water, by the driving of new levels, and the erection of some improved fire-engines, advantages have been obtained, which, to a certain extent, counterbalance the augmented expences.

Iron-stone, or oxide of iron, is found in Derbyshire in great abundance; it occurs throughout the whole district in which coal has been discovered; the Chinley Hills excepted. The depth at which it lies from the surface is extremely various; but frequently, from the great dipping of the strata, it *bassets** out *to-day*. In this case, a hole is made like the shaft of a coal-pit, which is gradually enlarged as it is carried deeper, till the cavity assumes the shape of a bell. These are seldom sunk lower than eighteen or twenty yards; when at that depth, fresh ground is broken, and new openings made, of similar depth and form. From this practice, the land receives greater injury by working iron mines, than those of coal; and it is, therefore, not judged expedient to dig for iron ore, unless the beds are very rich. Their thickness varies from two to twelve inches.

The most valuable beds of iron-stone which have yet been discovered are in Morley-Park, near Heage, at Wingerworth, Chesterfield, and Stavely: at all these places furnaces are built; and one of considerable magnitude has been constructed at Butterly, near Alfreton. The furnaces are of a circular or conical form,

* When any substance, as coal, or metallic ore, appears on the surface, it is here said to *basset*.

form, having the fire with a blast at the bottom. When the furnace is prepared, and duly seasoned, the process of smelting begins; and fuel, ore, and flux, in alternate layers, are continually put in day and night; the fire not being suffered to go out till the furnace wants repair, which is frequently a period of some years. The fuel is generally coak; limestone is the universal flux. The ore is previously burnt in the open air in beds, first with coak, and afterwards with coal slack: it is then broken into small pieces and screened. Different kinds of iron are produced by varying the proportions of ore, flux, and fuel. When the fusion of the ironstone commences, the smelted metal passes through the layers of coak and limestone, and collecting at the bottom of the furnace, is let out into beds of sand, moulded to the forms required. A pig of iron is three feet and a half in length, and of one hundred pounds weight. When first obtained from the ore, the metal is brittle, and void of due malleability; to give it this property, it is carried to the forge, where it is wrought into bars. The quantity of iron produced annually in this county amounts to between fifteen and sixteen thousand tons.

The chief places at which Calamine is obtained, are Castleton, Cromford, Bonsall, and Wirksworth. It occurs at various depths, but is generally found near a vein of lead ore: sometimes the two minerals are mixed, or run a considerable way by the side of each other; but more frequently, one ceases where the other begins; and a good vein of both is never found in the same place. This ore is generally met with in a bed of yellow or reddish brown clay. The beds have a great resemblance to pipe-works, and consist of lumps of various sizes and irregular shapes. In preparing the calamine, it is first washed in the current of a small stream, and then again in sieves in a vessel of water; where all adventitious substances, as cauk, spar, and lead ore, are separated from it. When sufficiently purified by repeated washings, it is calcined in a reverboratory furnace of nearly the same form as the cupola; after which it is again picked, ground to a fine powder, and washed; and is then fit for use. The quantity annually prepared in this

county is about 500 tons. In the crude state, its value is from three to four pounds a ton; but when refined, it is sold at nine or ten. By the various processes it undergoes before it becomes saleable, it loses about eight parts in twenty.

Coal was obtained in Derbyshire as early as the reign of Edward the Second, both in the liberties of Norton and Alfreton. This is evinced by the grant made to the monks of Beauchief, by the Lord of Alfreton, Thomas de Chaworth, who gave them license to supply themselves with this substance in any quantity they thought proper, from either of the above places. It is met with at various depths, and in some situations several beds are passed through by one shaft; but the upper ones are of inferior quality, and seldom worked. Here, as in Cumberland, the vein of coal is frequently separated, or broken, by some intervening substance, mostly clay; and the coal on one side is sometimes found *lifted up*, or *cast down*, ten or twenty yards from its level, on the other. To free the pits from inflammable or mephitic air, there is at most works a smaller shaft, within a few yards distance of that by which the coal is drawn up: from the bottom of this, a pipe is conveyed, through the larger shaft, into that part of the mine where the men are at work; and a vessel, containing about four pecks of burning coal, is then suspended in a smaller shaft; by this contrivance the air is immediately rarefied, and a fresh column rushing upwards to supply its place, a circulation is produced and maintained in every part of the mine. Besides the home consumption of coal, which is very great, large quantities are annually sent to Sheffield; and by the different canals, considerably more are conveyed into Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire.

Before we proceed to a particular enumeration of the metallic ores, and other mineral substances found in Derbyshire, we shall describe its subterraneous geography, and state some general circumstances relating to the disposition, properties, and probable formation of the various kinds of strata which compose the interior of the country; so far, at least, as it has hitherto been explored,

explored. We do this the more readily, because the natural phenomena here observed, constitute, to a considerable extent, the ground-work of the theory formed to explain the origin and present situation of the earth, by the late Mr. John Whitehurst. "The book of nature," said that ingenious philosopher, "is open to all men, written in characters equally intelligible to all nations; but, perhaps, in no part of the world more than in Derbyshire; for amidst all the apparent confusion and disorder of the *strata* in that mountainous country, there is, nevertheless, one constant invariable order in their arrangement, and of their various productions, or impressions, of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances."*

The uppermost stratum, which, for the sake of perspicuity, we shall denominate No. 1, is ARGILLACEOUS GRIT, and its accompanying beds *clay, coal, iron-stone*, &c. its thickness is various, according as the surface is more or less uneven. It is an assemblage of sand, and adventitious matter, in a base of argil; fracture, granular; of a dull color; smell, earthy, when breathed on; does not effervesce with acids; does not take a polish; may be easily scraped with a knife; has often brownish red veins; and is often ferruginous: by exposure to the atmosphere, it decomposes. This stratum generally indicates iron ore, which is frequently found under it in laminæ and nodules. The iron-stone is both sulphureous and argillaceous, but the latter is the most common: it lies in irregular beds; is of a brown color, and compact nature; smell, earthy; and yields about thirty per cent. The strata of argillaceous grit and iron are generally incumbent on coal, which lies in laminæ, of various quality and thickness, and frequently abounds with pyrites, and argillaceous iron ore in nodules: fracture, generally splintery, laminated, sometimes regular, with a bright gloss, and very brittle; contains much sulphur and petroleum. Between the layers of coal, and frequently incumbent on that substance, are various strata of a schistose clay, called by the different names

* *Enquiry, &c. into the Formation of the Earth.*

of *under-soil, bind, clunch, hard-stone, metal, plate,* &c. according as it is more or less indurated. All these are of unequal thickness; being sometimes only a few inches; at others, several feet. Nodules of iron ore are frequently found, which easily divide, and show very fine impressions of plants, flowers, coralloids, and shells. All the strata, indeed, incumbent on coal, whether argillaceous stone, or clay, contain a great variety of impressions of vegetables; and particularly the bamboo of India, striated, and jointed at different distances; the euphorbia of the East Indies; the American ferns, corn, grass, and many other species of the vegetable kingdom, not known to exist in any part of the world in a living state. These vegetable forms, and the strata containing them, are said to be a certain indication of coal, not only in Derbyshire, but in every quarter of the kingdom. The stratum of argillaceous grit may be observed in the vicinity of Smalley, Heynor, Derby, Heage, Alfreton, Carnfield, Chesterfield, and many other places. The surface of the country where it appears, is in general uniform; the hills are nearly regular, and rise by an easy inclination, forming vales of considerable extent.

No. 2. Coarse SILICIOUS GRIT; composed of granulated quartz, and quartz pebbles, of various sizes, but seldom exceeding a quarter of an inch in diameter: some retain the sharpness of fragments newly broken; others appear to have been rounded by attrition. This stratum is about 120 yards in thickness, and variable both in appearance and texture: near the surface it is very friable, and not unfrequently contains adventitious matter. It gives fire with steel, resists acids, and is often colored by iron: fracture, irregular; does not take a polish. It is not stratified, but contains varieties of grit-stone in laminæ: some are called free-stone, and employed for buildings: others are termed mill-stone grit, and used for mill-stones. A particular variety is laminated with mica, and is somewhat elastic: it easily divides with a knife, and being an excellent substitute for slate, has become an article of commerce: this stratum is not productive of minerals; but there are

some instances of lead ore having been found in it; frequently it contains crystallized fluor, and barytes, and is incumbent on shale or schistus, from which it is separated by a thin seam of clay. This substance forms long and narrow mountains, rather than hills; it is uppermost at Wirksworth Moor; Cromford Moor, near Winster; the East Moor; Birchover; Matlock Town; the Edge-side Hills; from Eyam to Castleton, and various other places. No impressions either of animal or vegetable figures have been discovered in it.

No. 3. SHALE, or SCHISTUS; of a dark brown, or blackish color, bituminous, and appearing like indurated clay. Its thickness, according to the respective measurements of Mr. Whitehurst and Mr. Ferber, varies from 120 to 150 yards. This stratum is not considered as generally productive of minerals; though iron-stone in nodules, and thin beds, has sometimes been found in it; and also veins of lead ore: the latter arise from the limestone, on which the shale is incumbent, but become less and less mineralized as they ascend. In its sparry veins are frequently cavities, called *locks* by the miners, which are incrusted with a great variety of fine and rare crystallizations of calcareous spar. It contains no impressions either of animal or vegetables bodies; but impressions of marine substances are sometimes discovered in it, much impregnated with pyrites. By exposure to the atmosphere, this shale decomposes in laminæ: its fracture is dull; it absorbs moisture; contains sulphur, burning with a blue flame, and becoming of a reddish-brown color; frequently resists acids; but sometimes effervesces slowly, and more quickly, as it approaches the limestone, from which it is separated by a thin bed of clay: in some cases it even contains a large portion of calcareous earth; the limestone, in return, partaking of its dark color, to the depth of several feet from where they are in contact. The waters passing through it are chalybeate, and frequeatly warm. Shale most commonly appears uppermost in vallies formed by limestone mountains on one side, and gritstone on the other, where it is generally covered with *ratchel*, a name given to a confused mass of loose, irregular stony

substances, that has probably been composed of shattered pieces fallen from the adjoining eminences.

No. 4. LIMESTONE regularly stratified, but varying considerably in thickness, being in some places not more than four fathoms, yet in others upwards of 200. This stratum seems wholly composed of *marine exuviæ*, and abounds with a variety of shells, entrochi, coralloids, madrepores, and many other species of crustaceous animals. In it are found the principal veins or fissures which contain galena, sulphuret, and native oxyde of zinc, a variety of ochres, fluors, barytes, calcareous crystallizations, pyrites, &c. It lies in laminæ, more or less thick, and is frequently separated, at irregular distances, by a marl, containing adventitious substances; in some places only a few inches thick; but in others two or three feet. This limestone forms a variety of beautiful marbles; some black; others of a brown red, much used for chimney-pieces, and different ornaments; some mottled grey, and more of a light stone color. All the varieties have a fœtid smell, when rubbed with a harder substance: when calcined, they become white, and compose a strong cement. The limestone in the Peak Forest is regarded as the best: it is compact, and sonorous when struck; its fracture, scaly bright. It is much used for the purposes of agriculture, and burns to a fine white lime, losing nearly thirty per cent. of the carbonic gas during the operation, which occupies about thirty hours in a strong fire.* On the surface of this stratum,

* "The varieties of limestone render it highly necessary that its properties and different characters should be more generally known. Some sorts are more proper for the purposes of agriculture, while others claim the merit for architecture. Limestone containing manganese, iron pyrites, and earth of the magnesian genus, is destructive to vegetation, according to the proportion it contains; but these substances do not render it unfit for a cement. The lime that contains the largest portion of carbon, free from metallic substances, is considered as most proper to stimulate and increase vegetation. Lime on clay lands, probably acts as an absorbent; the vitriolic acid which iron generally imparts to it, is in part disengaged, by which means a substance destructive to vegetation is destroyed. Lime also acts powerfully, by preventing large

tum, rotten-stone is sometimes found, particularly near Wardlow Mire and Ashford: it is generally accompanied with a silicious substance, in nodules, called chert, which is likewise found in large detached masses, and thin strata, within the limestone. This substance is full of marine figures, and animal remains: its origin has been commonly attributed to a partial dissolution of the limestone stratum. The forms and general appearance of the limestone mountains are greatly diversified; they exhibit evident marks of interior convulsions of the earth, which have dislocated and thrown the strata near the surface into every variety of confusion. In many parts they are perpendicular, and overhanging; presenting bare and rugged forms, and pursuing the wildest directions. Various openings or caverns,* locally termed *shakes*, or *swallows*,

large masses of earth from forming by adhesion, and rendering these masses more friable where it enters, by filtering through the soil at the surface. It may be of considerable use, by so greedily absorbing moisture, dividing the earthy particles, and forming a thin stratum below: and having regained a considerable part of the carbon, which was disengaged by burning, it probably imparts it to the young plants." *Mineralogy of Derbyshire.*

* "If the character and form of caverns," observes Mr. Mawe, in his valuable publication on the mineralogy of this county, "were more accurately noticed, it might probably be the means of throwing more light on their formation. The entrance into many caverns (*in Derbyshire*) is spacious; the openings are large; more particularly those from the surface, as Peak's Hole; while others are found by mining, consequently the entrance of them is no larger than necessary for the purposes of the miners The entrance and roofs generally assume an arched appearance; and though the tops of the caverns are frequently irregular, they almost always form the segment of a circle; the sides generally rise nearly perpendicular, while the bottoms are more flat. Large detached masses of limestone frequently lie at the bottom in rude forms: marine figures present themselves in abundance, projecting in many places above an inch from the rock; chert, or horn-stone, in nodules, and various forms, appears prominent in every direction. Caverns, in their interior, are frequently found above 200 feet high, and probably much higher, inclining to the form of an inverted cone. A prodigious variety of round or spherical holes occurs in the roofs, some two, three, four, and six feet in diameter, and as deep; they preserve a very correct round form; and often smaller ones appear in them, as if formed by art. In various places the rock forms festoons; and where it hangs from the roof, it frequently is extremely thin, as if worn

by

swallows, exist in the limestone: these are large fissures, the depths and communications of which cannot be ascertained; yet they have been rendered of great service in several mines, through being made receptacles for the *deads*, or rubbish; and have also been appropriated as aqueducts to carry off the water. This stratum is uppermost at Winster, Ashford, Eyam, Buxton Hills, Moneyash, the southern vicinity of Castleton, and various other places.

No. 5. TOADSTONE; a substance exceedingly irregular in appearance, thickness, and disposition; not laminated, but consisting of one entire mass, and breaking alike in all directions. It is sometimes of a dark brown color, with a greenish tinge, and superficially full of holes; but at a greater depth more compact: the holes are sometimes filled with calcareous spar, and sometimes with green globules: this variety is apparently in a state of decomposition: the fracture irregular. Other varieties have the appearance of basalt, or whin-stone, and are of equal hardness; they contain hornblende, with patches or streaks of red jasper: some specimens, found near Buxton, contained zeolite, and calcedony. These varieties assume so many different characters, according to their various states of decomposition, that their primitive qualities are difficult to be traced. The exterior, or what has been exposed to the atmosphere, resembles a scoria,

by water, and assumes the appearance of drapery. The sides and roofs of caves are commonly covered with stalactitic matter, and sometimes elegant stalactites are found, three or four feet long, and not more than one inch in diameter, quite transparent: when the infiltration of water is great, stalactites seldom appear, the rock being covered with a thick muddy marl: streams of water generally occur at the bottoms, and water frequently filters down some part or other. In the caverns are depositions of sand, earthy matter, a variety of rounded stones, &c. which clearly prove, that water from a remote part has formed a subterraneous course into these caverns, and probably was the principal agent at some period of their formation. Openings, or swallows, frequently occur of considerable depth; some are disclosed from the surface; as Eldon-Hole; others are found in mining: they are generally uneven at the surface, and the sides are commonly perpendicular: they appear to be a part of the stratum sunk, and to have filled some cavern below."

a scoria, or vitrified mass: the fracture of a dull color; earthy smell when breathed on. "Toadstone," observes Mr. Whitehurst, "contains bladder holes, like the *scoria* of metals, or Iceland lava, and has the same chemical property of resisting acids. It does not produce any minerals, nor figured stones, representing any part of the animal or vegetable creation; nor are any adventitious bodies enveloped in it: neither does it universally prevail, as the limestone strata; nor is it like them, equally thick; but in some instances varies in thickness, from six feet to 600. It is likewise attended with other circumstances, which leave no room to doubt of its being as much a lava as that which flows from Hecla, Vesuvius, or Etna." This substance forms the surface in many parts of the county, beginning in the neighbourhood of Matlock, and dividing the limestone for a considerable distance: near Buxton, and particularly at Wormhill in that neighbourhood, it is of considerable extent, uneven, and rocky; but far less so than the preceding stratum. The miners in different parts of Derbyshire distinguish it by the various names of *black-stone*, *channel*, *cat-dirt*, and *black-clay*; but the same appellations are very frequently given to substances which scarcely resemble toadstone in any respect but color; hence, mistakes have arisen, and properties have been attributed to it which it does not possess.

No. 6. LIMESTONE of the same qualities as No. 4, and productive of similar minerals and figured stones: below this, no miners in Derbyshire have yet penetrated. It should be remarked, that *vegetable forms* have never yet been discovered in any of the limestone strata.

Such is the general disposition of the superior *strata* in this county; but in particular instances, as will presently be mentioned, this order is somewhat diversified, and the numbers extended; the inferior measures, also, usually called *clays*, or *seaboards*, are not always arranged with so much regularity. In some places they separate each stratum, differing in thickness from two or three inches to two feet, and appearing of various colors, from the ochre yellow, to the brown, and the ash-green; in others, some

some of them are wanting: they generally contain small pieces of pyrites.

In a section of the strata between Grange Mill and Darley Moor, of which particulars are detailed in Mr. Whitehurst's Enquiry, the beds of limestone, No. 4 and 6, appear to be further divided by alternate layers of toadstone; and the stratum of argillaceous grit, marked No. 1, is not to be met with. The thickness of No. 4 is stated at fifty yards: below this is a measure of toadstone, answering in its properties to No. 5, sixteen yards thick. No. 6 is limestone, of a grey color, having all the qualities of No. 4, and about the same thickness. Beneath this is a second bed of toadstone, No. 7, similar in colqr and chemical properties to No. 5; but of the more compact kind, and most free from bladder holes. No. 8 is a third stratum of limestone, somewhat whiter than No. 6, sixty yards thick, and productive, like the former, of minerals and figured stones. No. 9 is a third bed of toadstone, resembling the second, but yet more solid, and twenty-two yards in thickness. No. 10 is limestone, possessing all the qualities of the preceding beds, No. 4, 6, and 8; but of unknown thickness, it never having been cut through.

Not more than three beds of toadstone have ever yet been discovered in any part of the county: and in various places where mines have been opened in the limestone, from fifty to eighty fathoms deep, this substance has not been met with: in others, the strata No. 5 and 7 have no existence; and consequently, in these instances, the layer of toadstone marked No. 9, is disposed between the beds of limestone No 4 and 6, agreeable to the general arrangement above stated. On Tideswell Moor it has been excavated to the depth of one hundred fathoms, and no bottom found; yet, in several adjacent mines, it has been proved to terminate within the respective depths of four, fourteen, thirty-two, thirty-eight, and forty yards. It must be observed likewise, that in situations where they have all been found, their thickness and extent have been extremely different.

The

The most particular circumstance attending toadstone, and which may be regarded as phenomenon in mineralogy, is, that the mineral veins, or fissures, in the limestone strata, are always intersected and cut off by this substance, whenever it alternates with the limestone. To regain the vein, it is therefore necessary to penetrate through the entire bed of toadstone, however thick, which separates the calcareous strata; and when this is effected, the miner never fails of re-discovering it in the lower bed; though no vestige of mineral appearances is found till the stratum of toadstone, which interrupted the communication, is entirely dug through. "Another singularity respecting the beds of toadstone, is, that this substance so completely separates the different strata of limestone, that an inundation of a gallery in the first bed nowise disturbs the labors in the second; and that the miners may be dry in a lower gallery, while all the galleries above are filled with water." This circumstance evinces that the toadstone is free from fissures, and that the closeness of its texture will not admit of water filtrating through it in any quantity.

A third particularly accompanying toadstone, is, that it frequently fills up fissures in the limestone strata immediately under it, and this more or less, as they are more or less wide. When fissures are thus filled up, the miners call it *troughing*. Two such instances have been discovered on Bonsal Moor; one of them in the mine called Slack; the other in that of Salterway: in the former are two fissures, which intersect each other; one of them containing toadstone: the other, minerals. In this mine a shaft was sunk forty or fifty fathoms deep in toadstone, and no bottom found: a second and third shaft were sunk about sixty yards from the former, towards the west and east, and the toadstone on those sides was discovered to terminate at the depth of twenty fathoms. The above particulars induced Mr. Whitehurst to imagine, that the first shaft had been sunk in a fissure: and he observes, that similar instances are not uncommon, and "may therefore be considered as characteristic of the mineral part of Derbyshire."

"All

"All these circumstances," continues our ingenious theorist, "plainly evince, that toadstone was formed by a very different law from the others, and greatly posterior to them; for the beds of limestone must have been formed before they were broken, and and broken before their fissures were thus filled up: therefore we may, with much reason, conclude, that *toadstone, channel, cat-dirt,* and *black-clay,* is actual LAVA, and flowed from a volcano whose funnel, or shaft, did not approach the open air, but disgorged its fiery contents between the *strata* in all directions. Another remarkable phenomenon accompanying the Derbyshire lava, is, that the *stratum* of clay lying under No. 7, is apparently burnt, as much as an earthen pot, or brick: the part in contact with the toadstone is burnt about one foot thick."

The chain of reasoning by which the volcanic origin of the toadstone is supported, is of too great length to be introduced into this statement: but we must observe, generally, that the arguments are founded on the supposition of a central fire, the expansive force of which elevated and burst the incumbent *strata* prior to the convulsion that threw them into their present state of confusion. "Fissures being thus opened over the melted matter, the violent pressure might cause it to ascend till it met with an obstruction superior to the impelling force; and the lava being thus circumstanced, would consequently have a proportionable lateral pressure, and might therefore penetrate *between the strata,* and force its way till it lost its fluidity by the coldness of the adjacent beds. Being thus extended to some distance, and passing over other fissures, it might fill them up more or less, as they happened to be more or less wide, and the lava more or less fluid."

This hypothesis has received the support of many intelligent and scientific characters of our own nation; but foreigners have not been equally inclined to adopt it. They observe, that the Derbyshire toadstone is nothing but a somewhat diversified variety of the Swedish *trapp,* and by no means volcanic in its origin. This is particularly the belief of the celebrated mineralogist B. Faujas

St.

St. Fond,* who, during his travels in England, visited this county, and, by combining the information he received with his own observations, has advanced arguments to controvert the assertion, of no mineral veins having been discovered in this substance. As the proof of this fact would at once be decisive of the question of the toadstone being a real lava, or otherwise, we shall here introduce a few particulars from the above gentleman's narration, as well as a counter-statement from the publication of a recent observer.

"In the course of conversation with a miner at Castleton, who sold select specimens of minerals for the cabinet, I asked him whether it were true that no vein of ore was ever found in the toadstone? He replied, that such had uniformly been the fact hitherto; and though long employed in the mining business, he had never heard that the slightest trace of lead had been discovered in that stone; but that he had just learned, to his cost, that the rule was not without exception; if not in respect to the toadstone, at least as to the cat-dirt, or channel. On requesting a farther explanation, he told me that he had been ruined by working, on his own account, a vein, which at first had the most promising appearance, but which, after opening a deep gallery, was lost in a bed of channel, where, however, it was again recovered, but in too poor a state to indemnify him.

"Perceiving that I doubted his account, he offered to accompany us to the mine; and providing himself with some mining implements, we willingly followed him. We soon reached the entrance of the gallery, which penetrates in an horizontal direction, and opens in the stratified part of a calcareous rock, in a seam of white calcareous spar, which presents a small but very distinct vein of galena intermixed with fluor spar. This indication, which was regarded as very promising in a mountain that already contained several lead mines, determined Elias Pedley † and

* Member of the National Institute, and Professor of Geology in the Museum of Natural History, at Paris.

† Elias Pedley was one of the lowest miners in Castleton, and possessed so little probity, that he would boast of his art in imposing on strangers.

and his associates to commence their operation; but scarcely had they reached the depth of twelve feet, when the limestone terminated, and they had the misfortune to meet with the channel.

"As, till then, there had never been any instance of the most slender veins of metal being found in this unproductive stone, they would have immediately discontinued their labors, had not the *same vein of galena*, which they traced through the limestone, continued its course in the *channel*, or *trapp*. This appearance was so extraordinary and novel, that seduced by it, the miners pursued the ore in the channel to the horizontal depth of ninety feet, in the constant hope, that the vein, which never exceeded an inch in thickness, would soon enlarge its dimensions. The further, however, they proceeded, they found the trapp become so hard, and required so much labor and expence to cut through it, that Elias Pedley told us he was on the point of altogether abandoning the work.

"This bed of channel, or cat-dirt, is really a greenish trapp, very little more than seven feet thick, extremely hard in the interior of the mine; but, on being taken out, and exposed for some time to the atmosphere, it becomes friable, its color changes, and it passes into an earthy state. This decomposition arises, probably, from some invisible particles of pyrites, which become efflorescent, and cause the substance to fall into a detritus. Here then is a proof that galena has been found in a bed of channel, in which it has been traced in an uninterrupted line of ninety feet, accompanied with a small portion of calcareous and fluor spar. This instance furnishes a direct and unequivocal exception to the observations hitherto made respecting the mines of Derbyshire. The existence of lead ore in the trapp is a certain proof that the latter is not the product of fire."*

The above are the most interesting circumstances respecting this substance, detailed by M. Faujas St. Fond; but it seems evident, from the statement of Mr. Mawe, that this respectable geologist has been misled by the ignorance of the miners, who have

* Travels in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides.

have applied the same name of *toadstone*, or *cat-dirt*, to substances extremely remote, and which have only a partial resemblance in exterior appearance.

"I state the plain facts," observes this gentleman, "with the freedom of a practical man addicted to no theory. I went into the mine called *Dirtlow*,* about a mile east of Castleton, where it is said that the vein of lead ore migrates into cat-dirt, or toadstone: one side of the vein consisted of what the miners called *channel, cat-dirt*, or *toadstone*; and a part of the vein was full of that substance. I cut some pieces myself, and directed others to be cut; all of which I took with me. Upon examination, this substance was of a brownish green color, interspersed with green earth, soft, and porous: it was by no means so hard as the generality of limestone, and appeared, on the contrary, to be in a state of decomposition. It effervesced strongly with acids; and on putting a piece into a heated crucible, I immediately perceived a strong smell of sulphur. In the dark it emitted a blue flame, and burnt to a dirty red: on applying it to the tongue, it was caustic, and greedily absorbed moisture.

"It seemed to me to be a question, whether this substance be not a limestone, strongly impregnated with pyrites, which are in a decomposing state: the green earthy matter I suspect to be chlorite. At Pindar, and on Tideswell Moor, where the lead ore is also said to occur in this substance, I examined another variety of it, but found it essentially to agree with the former."†

On considering the above circumstances, it becomes apparent, that the affirmation of the toadstone never containing mineral veins, still rests on its original basis; for the properties of the substance examined by Mr. Mawe, are so different from those of the real toadstone, that they never can be mistaken for each other, when attentively compared. The proportions of the component parts

* This was the same mine visited by Mons. Faujas St. Fond.

† Mineralogy of Derbyshire, p. 68.

of toadstone differ according to its varieties. In the specimen analysed by Dr. Withering, a hundred parts of this substance were found to contain sixty-three parts of silicious earth, fourteen of argillaceous earth, and seven of phlogisticated iron. The results of an analysis made by M. F. St. Fond were somewhat different: in one hundred grains of this stone, he found fifty-four grains of silicious earth, nineteen of argillaceous earth, eight of aerated calcareous earth, four of aerated magnesia, and thirteen of iron; two grains were lost during the process. In other experiments made with stones of the same kind, taken from different beds, the same constituent principles were always found, but with greater or less variations in the results; sometimes the iron, and at other times the calcareous or argillaceous earth, being in greatest quantity.

It has been remarked by the Rev. Mr. Pilkington, in his View of Derbyshire, that the position of the *strata* is governed by one uniform law, their declination being always towards those parts of the country where gritstone has appeared on the surface: but the degree of their dipping is various and irregular. In some instances they dip at the rate of six inches in a yard; in others, at twelve; and even eighteen in a similar space. In particular places, this dipping seems to be much influenced by the vallies; the strata on one side being nearly horizontal; while on the opposite, they have an oblique, or even perpendicular, direction. At Chesterfield and Heanor, the position of the strata is extremely peculiar; they dip for a considerable space towards one common centre, and by this means form a sort of bason, or deep circular cavity.

In concluding this branch of our subject, we must observe, that, whichever stratum in the preceding general arrangement, whether grit, schistus, or limestone, occupies the surface in any part of the county, the subsequent beds invariably follow in the order enumerated. Thus, if No. 1, or argillaceous grit, appears the uppermost, No. 2, or silicious grit, lies certainly beneath it: where No. 2 forms the surface, the shale, No. 3, is sure to be the succeeding stratum; and this rule universally prevails, excepting with

with respect to the toadstone, which, as it has already been stated, is only of partial occurrence. Those situations where the incumbent beds of argillaceous grit, &c. have not been found, are supposed to have been the scenes of extreme disruptions of the earth, in which the uppermost strata have been swallowed up by the yawning chasms rent in its bosom by contending elements.

In enumerating the metallic ores, we shall chiefly have recourse to the "Mineralogy of Derbyshire," as the subject is in that work treated with a precision and accuracy which render additional remarks nearly superfluous: the mode of arranging them, however, will be somewhat different.

Though lead ores generally contain silver, none in Derbyshire, that has yet been analysed, yield a sufficient quantity of that precious metal to defray the expences attendant on its separation. The most common lead ore here met with, is *galena*, which generally lies in larger or smaller veins and masses; frequently in nodules, with *cauk*, a name here used for barytes. Galena is frequently crystallized in cubes, with the angles truncated; also in the octahedron, and its modifications: it is of a bright lustre, and flaky fracture. Another variety, when broken, is remarkably bright and foliated: by exposure to the atmosphere, it becomes tarnished, and decomposes. Another kind of galena is called the steel-grained lead ore, it being very hard; and the granulated appearance, when broken, resembling the fracture of steel. This ore sometimes appears fibrous, not unlike the common compact ore of antimony.

Masses of galena frequently contain small holes, the surfaces of which being nearly black, appear as if corroded: sometimes carbonate of lead appears on it in various states and forms; some of the crystals having a semi-metallic appearance, others of a dirty white, and some transparent: the shape is chiefly the prism, and the double hexagonal pyramids joined at the base. Two, three or four veins of galena sometimes occur in barytes, the whole not broader than two inches and a half. These veins are perpendicular, and afford a pleasing representation of the large veins of

ore. Spherical nodules of lead ore are not unfrequently found in caverns in the mines, whither they must have been conveyed by water: some of them are hollow, and contain native sulphur. A pulverulent black lead ore, sometimes disseminated on the matrix, appears to arise from the decomposition of the galena, owing probably to their super-oxygenation.

*Slikenside** is a singular variety of galena, of a bright metallic lustre, with a reflection approaching to that of a mirror. It appears thinly plated on one side of a substance called *kevel*, or *keble*, and usually forms the side of a vein, or a cavity; but sometimes composes a kind of double vein, the smooth surface on each side being closely in contact, though without the least degree of cohesion. When pierced by the miner's tool, or divided by a sharp iron wedge, it first begins to crackle, and in a few minutes rends with considerable violence, exploding with a noise as if blasted with gunpowder. The miners are sometimes wounded by the fragments, when, regardless of the danger, they neglect to retreat sufficiently early; in these cases they are often cut violently, as if they had been stabbed in various places with a chissel. This extraordinary phenomenon has never been satisfactorily explained: its occurrence is chiefly confined to the *Haycliff* and *Lady-Wash* mines at Eyam, and the *Odin* mine at Castleton. In the former a prodigious explosion happened in the year 1738; at which time, Mr. Whitehurst affirms, the quantity of 200 barrels of minerals were blown out at one blast; each barrel being supposed to contain between three and four hundred weight. During the explosion, the surface of the ground was observed to shake, as if by an earthquake. A new variety of slikenside, of a metallic lustre, has been recently found, coated with blende of a light stone color, sometimes dark brown, on a fine violet fluor matrix.

Masses of lead, perfectly malleable, but very much corroded, are sometimes, but very rarely, found in old mines; they appear stalactitic. At an early period the miners made fires in the mines to

* *Shining*, as if polished by art, on one side.

to melt the lead ore in the veins, and these substances may probably have remained there ever since.* The antimoniated lead ore runs, like network, in filaments curiously interwoven, and is sometimes accompanied with indurated bitumen: this kind is rarely iridescent. A most beautiful iridescent variety is sometimes met with in octahedrons, the colors being at first very vivid, but they are subject to become tarnished, and lose their beauty on exposure to the atmosphere. This variety is generally attended with crystallized fluor affixed to its surface.

Sometimes a variety of carbonate of lead occurs, which does not adhere to the galena: masses have been found of a horn color, semi-transparent, and finely crystallized on the surface. Muriate of lead, in perfect crystals, of a beautiful transparent yellow color. What is called *glass lead*, appears as if it had undergone the action of fire; is transparent, and sometimes crystallized; but in other instances is of an opake waxy white; it is easily melted by the blow-pipe.

Nodules of carbonated lead have also been found, formed by a combination of prisms, acicular, fibrous, and interwoven, sometimes of a considerable size, in the loose earth. Other carbonated nodules are found in a loose ferruginous earth, granular, and of a shining micaceous fracture, and are easily reduced to a sandy powder: this variety may be termed sandy lead ore. Crystals, appearing semi-metallic; sometimes one part of the same crystal a dull blue color, the other a transparent horn color. A singular variety of carbonated lead occurs in ferruginous earth, in nodules, with hydrophanous steatite, &c. appearing like a decomposed breccia, in small semi-transparent veins. These ores have hitherto attracted little notice;

* In a paper written by Hayman Rooke, Esq. and published in the Archæologia, is an account of a piece of lead, there called *native*, that was found hanging by the top to the roof of a small cavity in a mine near Alport. It weighed two pounds, five ounces; was perfectly refined; and appeared "from the number of pendant drops, to have been melted by some subterranean fires." It seems, however, considerably more probable, that its recent state was occasioned by the ancient mode of obtaining the metal mentioned above.

nor, indeed, till within these few years, was it known that they contained lead.

An argillaceous variety, called wheat-stone, is found in a large vein; it is of a light stone color, very heavy, with black spots, and contains arsenic: it is not transparent; fracture, earthy, with a few bright metallic scales, and sometimes traces of small semi-metallic veins: this variety is extremely easy of fusion, during which it emits a strong smell of sulphur and arsenic. Phosphate of lead, of a leek-green color, in hexagonal prisms, is sometimes found on barytes, attached to a sandstone. Molybdate of lead, of a fine yellow color, approaching to orange, sometimes appears in the cavities of galena, and of carbonated lead: this variety is but seldom met with.

Galena generally yields from fifty to eighty per cwt. at the furnace: many arts are practised in the dressing, to make it appear clean and rich, in order to fetch a higher price. The carbonates of lead are so full of heterogeneous matter, that they rarely yield more than from thirty to fifty per cwt. and do not produce such ductile metal as the galena.

The texture and color of the iron ores of Derbyshire are various. Those of the argillaceous kind are the most common, and most frequently used in the iron works. They form a thin stratum in the coal countries, and sometimes enclose shells and coralloids. Calcareous, or sparry iron ores, of a fine brownish red color, sometimes bright yellow, scaly, and dirty brown, are found in amorphous masses near the surface, and filling insulated places. The calcareous matter seems predominant; the crystallization is frequently preserved, or appears in different stages of decomposition. This kind is very useful to mix with other iron ores, and is said to make a good iron for converting into steel.

Pyrites, in a bright silver-coloured vein, running through transparent fluor, and very beautiful, is found at Ashover; and also other varieties, of a golden color, sprinkled over the surface of the fluor. Various other kinds are met with in different parts of the county: they are, in general, exceedingly hard, and strike

strike fire with steel. Martial ochres are extremely abundant; the best, of a rich yellow color, is found in a cavern called the Waterhull, near Castleton; dark brown ochre is met with in the lead mine under the High Tor at Matlock; and balls of yellow ochre are found in the shale at Hassop. These pigments are extremely durable.

Blende, Pseudo-galena, or *Black-jack,* is met with in amorphous masses, frequently crystallized, and generally accompanying fluor, and barytes. The color is a blackish brown, inclining to a metallic lustre, and partially transparent. A variety, called Ruby blende, is crystallized on calcareous spar, and is of a beautiful transparent red. Another variety is called pigeon-necked blende, from its iridescent hues.

Lapis calaminaris, or native oxyd of zinc, occurs of various colors and qualities; brown, reddish yellow, green, white, waxy, stalactitic, &c. It is found in nodules, and often envelopes calcareous spar, which it soon decomposes. It sometimes assumes the figure of the spar which it has decomposed, and hence has been found in the form of the rhombic and dog-tooth spar. It is sometimes in an ochreous state combined with ferruginous matter; but the compact kind is the best, and is most esteemed when of a waxy color: the snow white is mamellated, and extremely rare. It frequently occurs in the form of grapes; and is often attendant on blende. Calamine generally contains about sixty per cwt. of zinc, with some iron. At a place called Red Seats, to the east of Castleton, are several rake-veins, containing blende, calamine, and small quantities of lead ore, with barytes, calcareous spar, and fluors.

Black-wad, an ore of manganese and iron, is met with in different states; generally in masses, not unlike hard balls of soot, which crumble to powder on exposure to the atmosphere, being very loose and friable: when broken, capillary veins appear, somewhat of a metallic lustre. When mixed with linseed oil, it becomes ignited in the space of forty or fifty minutes. Painters esteem it for its drying quality: its chief appropriation has been to ship-painting, and large quantities have been consu-

med in supplying the demands of the royal navy: before it is used, it is generally calcined. In an analysis of this mineral, made by Mr Wedgewood, twenty-two parts were found to contain nearly two of indissoluble earth, chiefly micaceous, one of lead, about nine and a half of iron, and the same quantity of manganese.

Among the inflammable substances discovered in this county, the most peculiar and remarkable is the *elastic* bitumen, or mineral *caoutchouc*. This has been recently found in various states, and has apparently the same properties as the common vegetable India rubber. It is generally found between the stratum of schistus and the limestone; *rarely*, in small cavities adhering to the *gangert*,* and sometimes containing lead ore, fluor, and other bodies. When first detached, the taste is very styptic, as if blended with decomposed pyrites. It varies in color, from the blackish or greenish brown, to the light red brown, and is easily compressed; but sometimes the same piece is less elastic in one part than another: on burning it, the smell is rather pleasant. One variety, but very rare, contains nodules of indurated shining black bitumen, resembling jet. Another variety has been seen in a *marine shell*, in a piece of limestone. A third variety, but extremely scarce, has been found of a dull red color, and transparent, in crystallized fluor. A variety yet more rare, but less elastic, appears to be composed of filaments, and has a singularly acid taste. "The characteristics are very different from any other sort, and might probably, if investigated, account for the origin of this substance: on cutting, and in other circumstances, it resembles soft cork, or old bark from a tan-yard." Indurated bitumen, appearing like jet, has been found in amorphous masses, and in globules of a shining black, but sometimes liver-colored: this kind is electric, when rubbed; and is sometimes found in barytes. A specimen has been met with in the centre of an anomia at Castleton. Petroleum, or rock oil, is found in veins of the black marble at Ashford; when the sun shines upon the stone, it gently exudes. Stones containing a considerable quantity

* *Gangert*, a term derived from the German, is synonymous with the *matrix*.

tity of rock-oil were formerly met with near Stony Middleton; and were so common, that the miners used to burn the oil they produced in lamps.

Native *sulphur* has been discovered in the cellular parts of barotelenite, and also in galena, as before stated. Veins of pyrites, which the miners have commonly, but improperly, called *sulphur*, have been found in the virgin mines near Bradwell, and in the Odin mine at Castleton: in the former instance, it was so pure as to flame with a candle. Sulphur is sometimes met with in shale in different parts of the county.

Coal is found in great abundance, and present several varieties; all which, however, may be comprehended under the two general divisions of hard and soft. The best coal is generally of the least specific gravity, and of the brightest black color, finely laminated, and, on burning, leaves the least ashes. The cannal, or candle coal, is very compact; fracture, splintery; it is lighter than the other variety, and sonorous when struck; frequently explodes when heated, and burns with a luminous flame; its color is jet black; it is capable of receiving a fine polish. It is sometimes found under and in connection with the common varieties, and seems to contain more carbon, and less pyrites: sometimes also it is met with in contact with asphalt and indurated bitumen. The particular qualities attending coal, according to the places where it is found in this county, have been thus specified by Mr. Pilkington.

"At Smalley, West Hallam, and Ilkeston, the coal is of a shining and lamellar texture. It is neither very heavy, nor solid: at first it burns very briskly, but soon buries itself in a white ash. At Heanor, and Shipley, the hard coal is of a dull, scaly, compact, and solid texture. It takes fire with difficulty, and burns very slowly; but when once lighted, it diffuses a lively and durable heat, and burns a long time before it is entirely consumed. It is sometimes attended with a strong sulphureous smell, and yields a reddish brown ash. At Derby, Ripley, Swanwick, and Alfreton, the hard coal partakes of the qualities of the two sorts which have been described. It is of a scaly, moderately

moderately compact, and rather bright texture. It burns with a strong and regular heat, and lasts a considerable length of time: it is pretty free from sulphur, and mostly gives a white or grey-colored ash. At Normanton, and Blackwell, the hard coal agrees in most of its properties with that which is last mentioned: the chief circumstance in which it differs is, that it is harder, and more refractory, and therefore more apt to sparkle and fly in the fire. At Chesterfield, and Eckington, the hard coal is but little sulphureous, and yields a large quantity of ashes. That which is found at Newhall, and Measham, is very nearly of the same kind. The coal near Buxton is shattery, and exceedingly sulphureous." In this county pieces of coal may be obtained very large; some of them weighing upwards of three or four hundred pounds.

In particularizing the remaining mineralogical substances of this county, we shall arrange them generally according to their respective classes, commencing with those bodies that belong to the CALCAREOUS ORDER. *Limestone*, as we have already seen, exists in great abundance and variety; and the marbles formed by it, are extremely variegated and beautiful. Marble of a light color, hard, but incapable of much polish, is found at Hopton, near Wirksworth, and thence called Hopton-stone. It abounds with small fragments of entrochi, and is much used for hearths, floors, and staircases. At Moneyash, the mottled grey marble is obtained in great quantity. It is remarkable for the diversity of shade in its ground, but may be distinguished of two kinds; the one, with a slight tint of blue; the other, a lightish grey, rendered exceedingly beautiful by the number of purple veins which overspread its surface in elegant and irregular branches. But the chief ornaments of the mottled grey marble is the abundance of entrochi, which being interspersed through every part of it, produces an almost incredible variety in its figure. It is observed, that the more superficial the beds, the lighter colored the marble, and more abundant the entrochi. Near Wetton, a variety is found of a darker color, and presenting very small figures, whence it has obtained the name of bird's-eye

eye marble. Fine black marble is found at Ashford, Matlock, Monsaldale, and other places; but chiefly at Ashford, where it may be obtained in very large blocks. It is of a close solid texture, and will bear such a high polish, as to reflect objects as strongly as a mirror. Coralloid marbles, exhibiting a variety of madrepores, are found in laminæ in various parts of the limestone strata. The specific gravity of the black kind, when compared with the grey, is as twelve to thirteen.

Calcareous concretions are found in vast abundance in almost every part of the Peak, there being hardly a single cavern but what is lined with encrustations of this kind, and which assume almost every possible form, and are resplendent with an amazing variety of colors. The *transparent calcareous spar* is astonishingly variable in appearance; yet, when minutely examined, is discovered to originate wholly from one form, the rhombic; though its various combinations can hardly be enumerated. Mr. Bergman observes, that they consist of a *tessara*, or oblique parallelo-piped, all the planes of which are rhombs of such a kind, that the obtuse angles are equal to 101°½, and the acute to 78°½. Crystals of the most opposite form may be produced by a compound accumulation of similar parallelograms. The primitive rhomb is rarely found: it is generally on a dark bituminous limestone, with pearl spar and selenite; the primitive rhomb passing into numerous modifications: the following are among its varieties. *Dog's tooth spar*, forming double hexagonal pyramids, joined base to base. Hexagonal crystals of spar, terminating with pyramids of the primitive rhomb: others, terminating with the primitive rhomb truncated, and with the lenticular pyramid; others with a variety of terminations, forming pyramids, with three, six, twelve, fifteen, and more faces: hexagonal prisms of a high topaz color, terminating variously; fibrous and mamellated spar: macles, or twin crystals; some exceedingly rare, and greatly diversified: opake, snow-white spar, crystallized in double hexagonal pyramids, joined at their bases: rose-colored spar, amorphous: stalactites, presenting a variety of beautiful colors, with the appearance of agate veins; others with their terminations crystallized green stalactites, very rare.

The

The fluor spar, or, as it is here termed, *Blue John*, is frequently confounded with calcareous spar, from which, however, it differs essentially. It contains an acid, the most penetrating and corrosive of any we are yet acquainted with, and which is very different from the carbonic. This, from its peculiar properties of corroding glass and silicious substances, has been employed in France for engraving glass plates, and the specimens obtained are reported to be singularly beautiful.* When moderately heated, it becomes phosphorescent; in a strong heat, it melts of itself, and emits fumes that are extremely noxious; by a certain degree of heat, its blue color is changed into a fine red, or reddish purple; but with a greater heat, all its colors are discharged, and it becomes white. Its extreme beauty has occasioned it to be manufactured into a variety of elegant forms, such as urns, vases, columns, &c. The only mountain where it can be obtained in sufficient abundance and quality for the purposes of manufacture, is situated to the west of Castleton, between Mam Tor and the eminences that compose the Long Cliff; but even here it is less plentiful than formerly, and its price has lately been advanced to 40l. per ton. The mountain itself appears like an assemblage of vast rocks of limestone, without connection or regularity, and is full of openings or caverns of immense depth. The fluor is found in pipe veins of various directions; in caves, filled with clay and loose adventitious substances: it appears in detached masses, bearing every appearance of having been broken from the limestone, on which it seems to have been formed; for it has frequently that substance for a nucleus, around which it seems first to have crystallized, and afterwards increased by accumulation: frequently, however, the centre is hollow. Some of the pieces of fluor are a foot in thickness, and have four or five different and distinct veins, but such large pieces

* "The fluoric acid is easily obtained by pulverising the fluor, and putting it into a leaden retort, adding its weight of any of the mineral acids. Apply a gentle heat, and the fluoric acid will appear as gas, which may be caught in a vessel of the same materials as the retort." *Mineralogy of Derbyshire.*

pieces are very rare; in general, they are only about three or four inches thick, some having only one strong vein, while others present many, but smaller: those that display a geographical figure, like a colored map, are most rare and valuable. The prodigious variety and singular disposition of the veins, and the sudden contrasts of the finest colors which occur in this substance, render its beauty nearly unparalleled. The coloring matter has by some been supposed to be iron: Mr. Mawe imagines it to be asphalt, containing pyrites in a decomposed state; but observes, there are many singular varieties that have not undergone any analysis. The account of the chief varieties of this substance we shall extract from that gentleman's publication.

"Fluor, or *fluate of lime*, generally crystallizes in the cube and its modifications; rarely in the octahedral, and still more rarely in the dodecahedral form. The chief varieties are the following:

"Water-colored crystals of cubic fluor, studded with bright pyrites: the accumulation of crystals frequently covers the pyrites with a pleasing effect. Very large and transparent cubes of fluor, with pyrites in the inside, accompanied with blende and lead ore. Blue fluor, of a violet color, in perfect cubes, with cubes in the interior. Amythistine and topazine fluors: the latter of a fine yellow, with internal crystals of pyrites. Dark blue fluor, with the edges bevelled on each side. Blue fluor, with one bevelled edge, or a plane on each edge. Blue fluor, with four-sided pyramids on each face. Blue fluor, indented and perforated. Fragments of octahedral fluor. Ruby-colored fluor, in perfect cubes, on limestone. Granulated or sandy fluor, of a rose color.

"Compact fluor in masses, formed on limestone, or in nodules. This seems an accumulation of cube upon cube, forming prisms, the surface of which are crystallised. Some of these masses, which are seven or eight inches thick, are separated in two or three places with a very thin joint of clay, scarcely thicker than paper. This variety is composed of very fine veins, and sudden contrasts of blue. Another variety, in masses, is full of

of holes, containing decomposed calcareous spar, in the form of brown pearl spar. This variety is lightly veined with blue; the bottom, or part next the rock, is wholly blue, and transparent; but not so dark, nor so finely figured, as the veins. Another variety, harder than the former, the ground clear white, but tinged like the *lichen geographicus*: this never forms veins.

"A variety, having five regular veins of fine blue: this stone is much looser in its texture; and where cut across its crystallization, it presents a beautiful honey-comb appearance: there is another variety more regularly divided into three veins. The dark blue, approaching to black, is, perhaps, of all others, the most rich and beautiful; it displays a diversity of pentagonal figures, and is bituminous. The variety which has a dark blue pervading the whole mass, is loose and friable; that of one strong blue vein is much harder, very rich, and transparent.

"Fluor in detached cubes, in the limestone, appearing a little decomposed: fluor with metallic veins: fluor decomposing: fluor of a fine green tinge; and of a blue color, in a mass of crystallized cubes, with elastic, or indurated bitumen: fluor in compact limestone with galena, in veins and small particles, filling up interstices: fluor crystallized in cubes, upon horn-stone or petrosilex: fluor in the cavities of coralloids: fluor with barytes, commonly called tyger-stone, being opake, and full of dirty brown spots."

Gypsum, *Plaster-stone*, or *Alabaster*, is found principally in large masses, filling up cavities, or insulated places, in the argillaceous grit, at Elvaston, and Chellaston. It never forms a stratum, but is generally attended with gravel, strong red clay, and an earthy covering, which frequently contains innumerable shells. Some kinds are much harder than others, and of a closer texture, but it is commonly so soft as to be scraped with the nail. Near the surface it is striated, and sometimes crystallized, in which state it bears the name of selenite; beneath, it is more compact: when calcined, which is easily effected, it forms *Plaster of Paris*, and greedily absorbs water. Gypsum is gene-

rally veined with red, but is frequently variegated with tints of blue and green. Its chief varieties are capillary or hair gypsum, appearing in delicate milky filaments, three or four inches long, but so tender as to render it nearly impossible to be procured perfect: in the Cumberland mine, near Matlock, specimens of this kind have been found with the fibres about eight inches in length. Plumose gypsum, like white and elegantly circled feathers, on limestone. Gypsum rock alabaster; striated silky alabaster. Selenite in transparent prisms, and rhombs; and green selenite, extremely rare. The more compact kinds of gypsum are frequently used for architectural purposes, as it is less expensive, and works freer, than marble, and forms elegant columns, pilasters, and other ornaments for the interior of buildings. It is also extremely useful, when calcined, for moulds of figures, and even for the figures themselves, as well as for flooring, and other economical appropriations. Gypsum forms an article of commerce, and considerable quantities are conveyed to London.

Various fossils belonging to the ARGILLACEOUS GENUS have been already mentioned. Others found in this county, are *terra-porcellanea*, of a most delicate white color, and very fine texture, in a lead mine near Brassington; *pipe clay*, at Bolsover and Newhaven; *potter's clay*, of a yellowish or grey color, at Brampton, Morley Moor, Heage, and various other places; *schistus tegularis*, roof slate, at Chinley Hills and Hayfield, of a grey color, and lamellar texture, shines with mica, and does not give fire with steel.

Among the SILICIOUS substances, are topazine and rose-colored *quartz* in hexagonal prisms, with double pyramids detached; these are found in a yellowish red earth near Buxton, and are generally termed Buxton diamonds; they are very small: amethistine quartz, finely tinged; with perfect hexagonal prisms, terminated by two pyramids, detached like the former: pellucid quartz in fragments, colorless; some inclosing bitumen; these varieties are loose in the limestone: thin laminated beds of *chert*, *horn-stone*, or *petrosilex*, are found near Bradwell, Buxton, Middleton,

Middleton, and other places: in Peak forest are numerous chert beds of various thicknesses; some are in contact with the granulated limestone, though limestone full of shells is both above and below it; its colour is dove blue: large quantities of this substance are annually used in the manufacture of earthen-ware, in Yorkshire, and Staffordshire. Dark green chert, bearing a close resemblance to jasper, has been found near the High Tor at Matlock.

"Of the BARYTIC ORDER, the most general is the substance called *cauk*, or *cawk*, from its resembling chalk, which is not found in the north. It occurs in great quantities, being commonly attendant on lead ore: the color is often white, but more frequently a greyish white, inclining to the cream tinge, which sometimes rises to the ochre yellow. It is soft, but ponderous: fracture, earthy, sometimes scaly: it often contains small veins of lead ore, as thin as threads; and sometimes small veins of fluor and blende. *Barytes* occasionally occurs crystallised in tabulated rhombs, on gritstone; but more generally in delicate tabulated crystals, which, by combination, form spherical balls. One variety is stalactitic, sometimes with transparent crystals and native sulphur. The arborescent barytes is composed of ligaments of various colors, intervening each other, appearing somewhat like branches with foliage: one variety exhibits dark brown and lilac figures, beautifully interspersed with blue in a geographic form, or like a colored map, and affording beautiful contrasts. Barytes has lately been found, confusedly crystallized, of a sky blue color; the fracture foliated. Other specimens occur in tabulated crystals, opake, white, half an inch in diameter, but as thin as leaf gold, on a cellular gypseous matrix, with native sulphur. Another variety has a plumose appearance, being covered with transparent crystals of fluor."*

The extraneous fossils discovered in Derbyshire are amazingly numerous, and variable. They occur in almost every part of the county, but some classes are more numerous than others. The

* Mineralogy of Derbyshire.

The entrochi are exceedingly abundant; and the number of anomiæ is likewise prodigious; continued beds of the former may be traced for upwards of twenty miles. Had Ovid, says a modern author, visited here the ruins of a destroyed world, he might have justly said, "*Vidi factas ex æquore terras, et procul a pelago conchæ jacuere marinæ.*"

Coralloids. The cone within cone coralloid is found in a bed ten inches deep, on the surface of the shell marble at Tupton, near Wingerworth; the cones are exceedingly distinct. Another fine specimen of the cone within cone coralloid, has been found at Blackwell; and a third at the depth of forty-seven feet at Aldercar, in the parish of Heanor. Coralloids, with small tubes, have been met with at Exam, agreeing in every particular with the recent coral found in the Red Sea, named *tubularia purpurea: porpites*, and *madrepora* with round branches, have also been obtained at the same place. At Stony Middleton, some very perfect specimens of *pori fungitæ* have been met with; and *conchæ fungitæ* have been found at Ashover; as well as very elegant screw-stones. *Millepores*, coral, branched, with the surface and extremity punctured as if with the point of a needle; and *tubipores*, a congeries of coralline tubes, paralleled or variously curved, have been procured at Middleton Dale. The *cornua ammonis* is very abundant in the black marble of Ashford; *astroites*, coral, of tabular texture, with small stars on the surface, and honeycomb-work withinside, is likewise procured there. At Castleton, have been found the *coralline reticulata*, or sea-fan; plates of *echini*, very curiously formed, the plates pentagonal, with a small point rising in the middle; spines of echini; *belemnites*, cylindrical, but conical at one, and sometimes at both ends, about three inches long, and three quarters of an inch thick; *anomiæ*, bivalve, one valve gibbous, and often perforated at the base, the other plane; *retepores*; *terebratulæ*; and *ostreopectines*. *Graphites*, bivalve, oblong, somewhat resembling a boat, but narrow, and remarkably curved, upwards at one end, the valve plane, has been met with in the red clay over the gypsum at Chellaston. *Rushes*, branches of *yew*, and a substance greatly resembling a

cauliflower, have been found petrified at Matlock. A regular stratum of *muscle shells* has been discovered eleven yards deep at Swanwick; and muscle shells have also been found in ironstone, at Tupton, Chesterfield, and Cotmenhay; at the latter place they were obtained at the depth of eighty-four yards.

Animals and Insects. At Ashford, a small *alligator*, and various groups of *flies*, have been found in the black marble; and also the tail and back of a *crocodile*, now said to be preserved in a cabinet at Brussels. At Swanwick, a *beetle* in ironstone, and a *butterfly*, have been obtained.

Vegetable Impressions. An entire *sunflower*, with all the seeds perfectly marked, was discovered in an iron-stone over the bed of coal at Swanwick; where likewise all the following fossils were obtained: The resemblance of a *bamboo*; a flower of *chrysanthemum*, very perfect; a flower of *coltsfoot*; *equisetum*, or horse-tail; a plant of *maiden-hair*; several plants of *fern*, very perfect, in ironstone and bind; the cone of *pine-tree*; a branch of a *box-tree*, and a small branched *moss*: the three latter in iron-stones. At Holmesfield, a resemblance of the flower of a *cactus* has been found. Various other vegetable impressions have been met with in the ironstone, and bind, both at Newhall and Chesterfield.

The mineral and medicinal waters of Derbyshire are, as might be expected in a country abounding with fossils, remarkably numerous. All those of a chalybeate and sulphureous nature, arise in beds of shale, and probably derive their impregnation from this substance; the warm springs also are observed to appear near these beds, though they break out in the stratum of limestone almost exclusively. The most celebrated *warm springs* are those at Matlock and Buxton; they occur likewise at Stony Middleton; and Middleton, near Wirksworth, had formerly a spring of this description, which was cut off some years since by driving a sough to remove the water from some lead mines in the neighbourhood. Those of Matlock and Buxton have obtained much celebrity for their medicinal properties, and are annually visited by a consider-

able

able affiux of company, who resort to them as well for pleasure as for health.

The natural history of the Matlock and Buxton waters occupied much of the attention of the lamented Dr. Darwin whose death has deprived society of one of its most valuable members, and Science of her most distinguished son. His principal observations were contained in a letter written to the Rev. Mr. Pilkington, and published in the "View of Derbyshire." The very interesting nature of this communication, and the light it casts upon the origin of warm springs, wherever situated, must be our apology for the insertion of considerable extracts.

"Several philosophers have supposed that the warm springs of this country acquire their heat from the chemical decomposition of pyrites; and it was affirmed by the late Mr. Tissington, and has been lately cited in an ingenious work of Mr. Kirwan on Mineralogy, that the warm water about Matlock owed its heat to the blue marl, which is mixed with pyrites, and is found in thin strata above and below the beds of lava, or toadstone; but it has since been observed, that, though warm water was found sometimes in these beds of pyrites and marle, yet, that no smell or taste then attended it, which must have occurred, if the pyrites had been in a state of decomposition; and secondly, that cold water was found in these beds oftener than warm.

"The arguments in favour of another opinion appear to me to be much more conclusive, viz. *that the water of these springs is raised in vapour by subterraneous fires deep in the earth, and that this vapour is condensed under the surface of the mountains in the vicinity of the springs.*

"1. The heat of these springs has been invariable, perhaps, for many centuries; certainly, as long as we have had good thermometers; which shows that the waters which they arise from, is in a boiling state in some part of the earth. For as boiling water acquires a certain degree of heat, viz. 212, the steam which arises from it (where it is not confined) must always be of that degree of heat. Now the internal parts of the earth, a few feet below the surface, being always, both in winter and summer, of forty-eight

degrees of heat; it follows, that if the steam of water, after it is condensed, flows through a given distance of the cold earth, it will become cooled from 212 to some degree of heat above 48, proportional to the distance between the mountain in which it is condensed, and the place of its exit: and thus may, for many ages, preserve an uniformity of the degree of heat, which could not happen, if it was produced by chemical combinations of materials near the surface of the earth.

"2. In the very dry summer of 1780, when all the cold springs in this part of the country either totally ceased, or were much diminished, I was well informed on the spot, both at Matlock and Buxton, that the warm springs had suffered no observable decrease of their water. Whence I conclude, that the sources of these warm springs were at a much greater depth below the surface of the earth than the cold ones; and that, on that account, the water must first have been raised in the form of steam from those greater depths. Another circumstance shows, that the source of many of these waters is situated beneath the origin of the cold springs; even after the steam which produces them, is condensed into water; which is, that their heat continues always the same both in winter and summer, in wet seasons and in dry; evincing, that no cold water from the dews, or springs in consequence of them, is mixed with these sources of warm water, &c.

"3. The rocks of limestone in all this part of the country abound with perpendicular clefts, in which are found the ores of zinc, lead, and copper; and it is hence probable, that not only the stream of water *at present*, which produces these warm springs, but that these metals themselves, and the fluor, or barosselenite, which attends them, have, in *former ages*, been raised into those perpendicular clefts by the great subterraneous fires, which raised the continents and islands from the primeval ocean.

"4. The existence of central fires in the earth in the *early ages* of the world, is demonstrated by the elevation of the solid parts of the globe above the ocean, and the shattered condition of its strata, with the immense masses of lava then produced,

which

which go under the names of toadstone, basaltes, moor-stone, porphery, and granite, as are so well explained in Mr. Whitehurst's and in Dr. Hutton's Theories of the Earth. The *present* existence of central fires seems probable from the many volcanoes, which are *spiracula*, or chimnies, belonging to those great fires; and it is probable, that by the escape of elastic vapors from these, is owing the small extent of modern earthquakes, compared with those of remote antiquity, the vestiges of which remain all over the globe. Another argument for the present existence of immense subterraneous fires, is, that the great earthquake at Lisbon produced undulations on the lakes of Scotland; and was felt in the mines of Derbyshire; (Philos. Transact.) which could not easily happen, but by a percussion on one side of a confined fluid lava, which would be propagated to the other; as striking the gentlest blow on one side of a bladder distended with water, is felt by the hand placed on the other side: to which may be added, that in some mines the deeper you descend, the warmer you perceive them, &c.

"5. Because there are springs of hot water in all countries, where open volcanoes evidently exist: whence from analogy we may conclude, that the hot springs in countries where open volcanoes have existed, but are not now open, are owing to the same cause acting in a less powerful manner.

"6. Add to this, that if those waters had been heated by the chemical decomposition of pyrites, some of them at least would probably have retained a strong chalybeate taste, or sulphureous smell; or that they would all of them have been impregnated with some similar material, which, on the chemical analysis of these waters of Buxton, and Matlock, does not appear to be the fact.

"7. I come now to another circumstance, which very much corroborates the above theory of the production of these springs from the steam raised from deep subterraneous fires, and not from any decomposition of pyrites. The strata in this part of Derbyshire consist of beds of limestone, and of lava, (or toadstone,) which lie reciprocally one above the other. Now if we suppose the steam

rising from subterraneous fires to be owing partly to water slowly subsiding upon those fires, and to limestone gradually calcined by them, it must happen, that the steam rising through the perpendicular clefts in the supercumbent rocks, must be replete with calcareous gas, (or fixed air,) with some phlogisticated air.*

"If this steam, so impregnated, be condensed in limestone strata, the fixed air in this hot steam will super-saturate itself again with calcareous earth.† Now this is what precisely happens to the waters of Matlock, which are replete with calcareous particles, as appears by the copious deposition of *tufha*, or calcareous incrustations, along the channels in which they flow. For, in general, it happens, that springs of water wear themselves vallies from their sources, as is done by the water at Buxton; but those springs at Matlock have produced rocks and mountains of a sponge-like calcareous stone between their fountains and the Derwent, with which all the houses at Matlock are constructed, and many of the stone fences.

"In the beginning of October, 1780, I was present, with my friend Mr. Edgeworth, at the opening of two of the springs of Matlock, about 200 yards above their usual places of appearance. We found them both at these new openings about one degree

"* Dr. Priestley, from five ounces of limestone, obtained 1160 ounce-measures of air, nine-tenths of which was fixed air, and the other tenth phlogisticated air. From four ounces of white-spar he obtained 830 ounce measures of air; the first portion of which had but one-fourth of fixed air; which, however, varied in the course of the experiment, being once three-fourths, then one-half, then one-third of fixed air."

"† It may seem extraordinary that fixed air, or calcareous gas, which is known to precipitate lime from water, should render limestone more soluble in water. This, however, is evinced by the experiments of Mr Cavendish, who added to limewater, which had been rendered turbid by means of calcareous gas, more of the same gas, which enabled the water to re-dissolve the precipitated limestone. Water, by a large quantity of calcareous gas, will thus, in close vessels, super-saturate itself with lime; which will gradually precipitate in the form of limestone, when exposed to the air, by the evaporation of the superfluous gas."

degree of heat, or somewhat more, warmer than at their places of usual exit. The upper one, which could be best seen, issued from some cracks or fissures in the upper surface of a bed of toadstone, and between it and the blue marl which lies over it; under which marl it seems to have been condensed, and thence to have super-saturated itself with calcareous particles. I examined this marl by means of acids, and found it to be calcareous, except some shining bits of whitish pyrites, which had no appearance of being in a state of decomposition.

"On the contrary, the steam which produces the water at Buxton, is probably condensed in the substance of the toadstone, or lava, and not in a stratum of marl or limestone, like the Matlock water; and hence the great difference of their contents. As one edge of these strata of limestone and lava, wherever there are springs, is always elevated higher than the other, it would be easy, by attending to the inclination of these strata, to discover on which side of the bath is situated the mountain in which the steam is condensed, which probably may not be more than a mile or two from the eruption of the springs; because, on opening the springs at Matlock, at a place about 200 yards above the Wells, the water (though already collected into a kind of vein) was cooled more than a degree; and this cooling must proceed much faster where the water is diffusely and thinly spread between two contiguous strata: and further, as the progress of this water must warm in some degree the surface of the earth, beneath which it passes after its condensation, and particularly at the place of its condensation, it is not improbable but its course might be detected by observations made in rimy mornings, or when snow has lain long on the ground, by the melting or disappearing of it first in that part; or, perhaps, by the earlier vegetation of the grass or trees on those parts of the surface. A Mr. Taylor, who once kept this bath, produced early vegetables, by conveying a stream of the warm water under a border of his garden. If this source should ever be discovered by mining, I suppose the water, by being received nearer the place of its devapo-

ration, would be found of a greater degree of heat, from 82, its present heat, up to 212, or the heat of boiling water.

"The contents of the waters of Buxton and Matlock must countenance the theory above delivered; for if steam be raised from subterraneous furnaces, where limestone is probably in a state of calcination, much calcareous gas, or fixed air, and some phlogisticated air, would arise with the aqueous steam: these are found in the Buxton water, in the loose state of bubbles, according to the analysis of Dr. Pearson; and in this the Buxton water resembles the waters at Bath, which are said, by Dr. Priestley, to possess similar kinds of air; and as these airs seem to be the principal ingredients of both these waters, there is reason to believe, both from this circumstance, and from their success in relieving similar diseases, that their medicinal powers are very similar, &c.

"In the Buxton water the fixed air is found in loose bubbles, because it does not meet with any kind of calcareous earth, or limestone, to combine itself with: in the Matlock water the contrary occurs; it has no loose air-bubbles, because the fixable air is combined with lime, and thus this water is replete with calcareous earth in subtile solution; and in this respect I suppose resembles the Bristol water.

"By the experiments of Bergman and Scheele, it appears that the stony concretions in animal bodies consist of saccharine acid and air, and that this acid has a greater affinity than any other to calcareous earth.* Now as the saccharine acid is perpetually generated

"* I cannot leave this account of calcareous or hard waters without adding, that I suppose, from the great affinity between calcareous earth and saccharine acid, may be explained a circumstance, the theory of which has never been understood, and therefore the fact has generally been doubted; and that is, that hard waters make stronger beer than soft ones. I appeal to the brewers of Burton for the fact, who have the soft water of the Trent running on one side of their brewhouses; and yet prefer universally the hard or calcareous water supplied by their pumps. I suppose there may be some saccharine acid in the malt, (which is not all of it equally perfectly made into sugar by the vegetable digestive power of the germinating barley,) which, by its attracting the calcareous

generated in the stomach during the digestion of our aliment, it is probable that the salutary effects of these calcareous waters, such as Matlock and Bristol, may be owing to their saturating the superabundancy of this saccharine acid, and that thus they may prevent the tendency which some of our fluid secretions possess, of producing calculous, and perhaps gouty and bilious concretions: and prevent the increase in size of those already formed: on the same principle they may tend to render purulent matter less acrimonious, as they are supposed to be of advantage in pulmonary and scrophulous ulcers, &c."

The most in repute of the sulphureous waters of Derbyshire rises in the park of Lord Scarsdale, at Kedleston. In a glass it looks very clear and transparent; but in the well, it appears of a blackish blue colour, tinged with purple; and any substance thrown into it, assumes the same appearance. That it is impregnated with sulphur, in some state or form, is not only evident from its strong taste and smell, but likewise from its changing silver to a dark copper color: and in its passage from the well, a whitish sediment is deposited, which has the appearance of sulphur. That it is also impregnated with other substances, is proved by the experiments of Dr. Short, who observes, that eight pints evaporated, left two scruples of sediment, twenty-one grains of which were a dark brownish earth, and the rest salt; in these respects it appears similar to the water at Harrowgate.

Kedleston water is principally valued for its anti-scorbutic qualities. When taken inwardly, it acts as a diuretic, and has given relief to persons afflicted with the gravel. It has also been found efficacious, from external application, in various cutaneous diseases, but more especially in ulcerous complaints. In the summer it is frequently used by the inhabitants of Derby as a substitute for malt liquor, at their meals; the charge of carriage,

calcareous earth of hard waters, may produce a kind of mineral sugar, which, like the true sugar, may be convertible into spirit: for a similar purpose, I suppose lime is used by the sugar-bakers in refining their sugars, though the theory of its effects is unknown to them."

rjage, (one penny per quart,) affording sustenance to a few poor people of the neighbourhood. The temperature of the spring is about forty-seven degrees. Several other sulphureous springs rise in different parts of the county, but have hitherto undergone very little examination.

The chalybeate waters are numerous; but the most celebrated spring of this nature is at Quarndon, about three miles from Derby. Persons of a weak and relaxed habit have been much benefited by its use: when taken in sufficient quantity, it generally operates as a purgative; yet, to produce this effect, exercise is sometimes necessary. From the experiments made by Dr. Short, it appears, that a pint contains one grain of fixed salt; and that two gallons, when evaporated, leave half a dram of a light-colored sediment, half of which is nitrous earth. Its temperature is nearly forty-nine and a half. Within 200 yards of the warm spring at Buxton, there is a chalybeate water of similar properties to that at Quarndon; the most essential difference is, that the fixed air, by which the iron is held in solution in the latter, may be set at liberty with a more moderate degree of heat than is requisite for the same purpose in that at Buxton: its taste, also, is less rough and irony. Other chalybeate waters are found at Morley, Chesterfield, Tibshelf, Duffield, and Bradley.

In the liberty of Heage, about midway between Crich and Belpar, is a martial vitriolic spring, the only one that has yet been found in this county. It is situated on a black boggy soil, and was discovered about thirty years ago by a labouring man, who was employed in forming a sough to drain some of the neighbouring grounds. He had long been afflicted with an ulcerous disorder in one of his legs, but observed, that during the continuance of his labor, it gradually disappeared, and by the time his undertaking was completed, he had received an intire cure. This induced a supposition that the spring was possessed of medicinal properties, and when examined, the fact became evident from the vitriolic taste of the water. It has been thought to contain fixed air in some quantity; not only from the number

of bubbles which may be seen in it, when first poured into a glass at the spring, but likewise from the circumstance, that when tightly enclosed in a cask or bottle, it will break either with a slight degree of agitation; an effect attributed to the efforts of the fixed air to make its escape. Besides the beneficial efficacy of Heage water in ulcerous diseases, it has been found useful in stopping inward bleedings; and when applied outwardly, is said to have this effect, as soon, and completely, as extract of Saturn.

The principal RIVERS of this county are the Trent, the Derwent, the Dove, the Wye, the Errewash, and the Rother. The *Trent* enters Derbyshire from Staffordshire at a little distance south of Catton, and for several miles forms the south-western boundary of the county; but taking a more easterly direction near Newton Solney, it flows by Twyford and Swarkston to the confines of Leicestershire, and, after continuing its course between the counties for some miles, finally quits Derbyshire near Barton.

The *Derwent* derives its origin in the mountainous district of the High Peak, and is soon increased by various torrents which flow from the dreary waste that encloses its spring. These unite near Hathersage in one stream, which taking a southern course, somewhat inclining to the east, quickly emerges from its native wilds, and passing through Chatsworth Park, has its current soon afterwards enlarged by the waters of the Wye. The pleasant vale of Darley is next animated by these united rivers, till, by a sudden turn, their channel is ingulphed between those lofty rocks, which in their winding recesses inclose the romantic scenery of Matlock Dale.

"Here the HIGH TOR
Rears its mighty head, along whose broad bold base
Impatient *Derwent* foams, among the craggs
Roaring impetuous, till his force all lost,
Gentle and still, a deep and silent stream,
He scarcely seems to move: o'er him the boughs
Bend their green foliage, shivering with the wind,
And dip into his surface."

Emerging through a high portal of rocks at Cromford, the stream afterwards

afterwards flows through several deep vallies, and at length enters the cultivated vale which extends to Derby, where suddenly turning to the east, it passes quietly to the wide plain enlivened by the Trent, into which it flows on the Leicestershire border, near Wilne. The temperature of the water of the Derwent is observed to be higher than that of most rivers, a circumstance ascribable to the numerous warm springs that mix with the current during its progress.

The *Dove* rises at a little distance south of Buxton, and flowing for the most part through a rocky channel, presents us with a miniature of the romantic streams of North and South Wales. Like the Derwent, in the upper part of its course, it pursues a southern direction, somewhat inclining to the east; but soon after it has emerged from the hollows under the pyramidal mountain of Thorp Cloud, it inclines westward till it reaches the vale of Uttoxeter, when again turning to the east, it flows beneath the bold hill which displays the ruins of Tutbury Castle, and hastens to unite with the Trent in the neighbourhood of Burton. Several small rivulets flow into the Dove from the south-western parts of the county.

The *Wye* descends from the bleak heights in the vicinity of Buxton, and receiving in its romantic course, the waters of several tributary rills, flows in a south-easterly direction, by the town of Bakewell, a few miles below which it falls into the Derwent.

The *Erewash*, rising in the coal district near Alfreton, divides this county from Nottinghamshire during part of its short course, and afterwards falls into the Trent, a few miles below the junction of the latter with the Derwent.

The *Rother* has its origin from several small rivulets south of Chesterfield, which it passes in its course, and assuming a north-easterly direction, enters Yorkshire between Kilmarsh and Beighton.*

DERBY.

* The published authorities chiefly consulted for the foregoing descriptive pages of Derbyshire, are Whitehurst's Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth; Pilkington's View of Derbyshire; Mawe's Mineralogy of Derbyshire; Faujas St. Fond's Travels; Brown's General View of the Agriculture of the County; and Aikin's Description of the County round Manchester.

DERBY.

THE era in which Derby was first inhabited has not been ascertained; for though the earliest mention of the town occurs in historical records of the ninth century, there seems reason to believe it was a place of consequence many years prior to that period. Some authors have imagined that it was a settlement of the Britons, and this opinion has been supported on circumstantial evidence of much probability, though neither memoirs nor monuments exist to establish its immediate certitude. The Romans, it has been remarked, generally fixed their stations in the vicinity of some town; and the small distance of DERVENTIO, now *Little Chester*, which that people undoubtedly occupied, must be admitted as a strong collateral argument of the remote origin of Derby. Besides, a passage over the Derwent must have been necessary in early ages, as at present, to facilitate the communication between the eastern and western parts of the county; and no point to which the roads tend, could be found more convenient than this for the situation of a bridge.

The derivation of the name of Derby has given rise to much altercation among antiquaries. The Saxons are said to have called it *Northworthig*; the Danes, *Deoraby*: of the former appellation not a trace remains; but of the latter, sufficient is retained in the present name of the town to mark its origin. It is evidently derived from correspondent words in the British language, and refers to the situation of Derby on the banks of the river Derwent. Tradition, however, deducing its etymology from a different source, affirms, that the site of the town was anciently a park stocked with deer, whence *Deer-by*; and supports the asseveration by an appeal to the town arms, which exhibit a buck couchant in a park. This hypothesis is overturned by the simple observation, that the term *Deoraby* obtained, long prior to the laying-out of parks, as well as to the introduction of heraldic emblems.

Among

Among the few historical events of distinguished importance, recorded in the annals of Derby, may be enumerated its alternate possession by the Danes and the Saxons, during the destructive conflicts so long maintained for supremacy between those nations. In the year 874, it was occupied by the forces of Halfden, a Danish chief, whose head quarters were then at *Reppendune*, now Repton. In 918, the Danes were still its masters; but the same year they were attacked by surprise, and completely routed by the heroic Ethelfleda,* daughter to King Alfred, and princess of the Mercians. In this engagement, four of the principal officers of Ethelfleda were slain, for whom, according to the Saxon chronicle, she entertained a very distinguished and affectionate regard. After a short period, it was once more recovered by the Danes, who, in the year 942, were again dispossessed by King Edmund, and about the same time driven out of all the principal towns in the neighbouring counties of Lincoln, Stafford, Nottingham, and Leicester.

That Derby about this period was a place of great importance is evident from the Doomesday-Book, which mentions it as a royal borough of Edward the Confessor's, and that it contained fourteen mills for grinding corn, and 243 burgesses, forty-one of whom held twenty-four plough-gates of taxed land. The annual rent then paid was 24*l.* two parts of which belonged to the King, and the third to the Earl: tolls, forfeitures, and customs, were divided in the same manner.

The death of Edward, and the accession of Harold to the throne, proved a source of much calamity to Derby; for when Hardrada, King of Norway, invaded Northumberland in the year 1066, and was joined by the ambitious Earl Tostig, Harold's brother, many of its inhabitants being the vassals of Edwine, Earl of Mercia, were drawn out to oppose them. The forces of this nobleman were united to those commanded by Morcard, Earl of Northumberland, but the army was too weak to wrest the palm of victory from the contending foe. The Norwegian

* Some anecdotes of this extraordinary woman are recorded in Vol. II. p. 202.

wegian Monarch defeated them with great slaughter; yet within four days he was himself defeated and slain by Harold, who had marched with rapidity from the southern coast, where his troops were previously stationed to meet the threatened invasion of the Duke of Normandy.

The landing of this chieftain at Pevensey within three days after the fall of the King of Norway, occasioned the return of Harold to the coast of Sussex. He had been joined by the scattered forces of Edwine, who passing through Derby, again drained its inhabitants to recruit his ranks. In the battle of Hastings many of them fell, and so slowly was the loss recovered, that at the time of the Norman survey only 140 burgesses were remaining, and of these, forty were minors: the number of corn-mills also was reduced to ten.

"The Conqueror, being seated on the British throne, gave the property of the disinherited English to his followers. Derby, together with a prodigious rent-roll, was given to his illegitimate son William Peverel, with nearly the same emoluments as had been enjoyed by the Mercian Earls; but as empty houses, and neglected lands, were ill adapted to pay levies, encouragement was given to population and industry by an augmentation of privileges. The annual rent, however, was raised to 30l. and twelve thraves of corn, about eighteen strike; yet, to balance the surcharge, the village of Litchurch was added to the town."*

Henry the First granted Derby to the Earl of Chester, and made it a corporate town; but since that time, its charter has been altered at several different periods. It obtained various privileges in the reigns of Henry the First, and Second; Richard the First, and King John; in whose time the burgesses were returned into the Exchequer, as being indebted fifty-six marks for the confirmation of their liberties. "In the same reign, they were likewise returned debtors in sixty marks and two palfreys; for holding the town of Derby at the usual fee-farm; and 10l. increase

* Hutton's History of Derby, p. 89.

increase for all services, and having such a charter as the burgesses of Nottingham have. In the twelfth year of the same reign, the burgesses of Derby were charged 40l. for the fee-farm of the town."*

In the reign of Richard the First, a grant was made to the burgesses and their heirs, which strongly marks the illiberality that prevailed in that age against the Jews; none of whom, by this act, were permitted to reside in the town. In the reign of Edward the Third, the corporation was deprived of its liberties, and summoned into one of the King's courts, to answer "By what authority they demanded toll, yet paid none? Why they claimed the exclusive privilege of dying cloth, and prohibiting it to be dyed in every other place within ten leagues, except Nottingham? They were also to declare by what right they chose a bailiff yearly, and why they kept a fair on Thursday and Friday in Whitsun week; and another of seventeen days, at the time of the festival of St. James: to explain by what authority they had a coroner; why the burgesses should not be sued out of their own borough; and wherefore they held weekly markets *on Sunday*, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday?"

In answer to these requisitions, some mutilated charters were produced; but the liberties of the town were not restored till the inhabitants had paid a fine of forty marks, and consented to an increase of rent, which augmented the annual payment to 46l. 8s. James the First, in the year 1611, on the 7th of March, granted the town a new charter, which confirms various privileges that had been bestowed in former reigns, and invests the corporation with some additional liberties. By this charter, the bailiffs, recorder, and town-clerk, or any three of them, were privileged to hold a court of record on every second Tuesday; to have the sole return of writs, keep a quarterly sessions, two court-leets, and six annual fairs; to be toll free throughout the kingdom; and receive toll from all, but the Duchy of Lancaster, which was to pay only half the sums charged on the inhabitants of other places.

The

* Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, p. 139.

The next alteration made in the government of Derby was in the the year 1638, when it was determined, that the authority of the two bailiffs should, in future, be vested in one person, who was to be chosen annually, and called Mayor. The then bailiffs, Henry Millor and John Hope, were the first that held the above title; but as the former died within six months, the continuance of the mayoralty of his colleague was eighteen. In the year 1680, the ancient charter was surrendered to Charles the Second, and the present charter obtained at the expence of nearly 400l. At this time the corporation consists of a Mayor, nine Aldermen, fourteen Brethren, (out of whom the aldermen are selected,) fourteen Common-Councilmen, a Recorder, a High Steward, and a Town-Clerk. The privilege of returning the Members to Parliament is possessed by the freemen and sworn burgesses, who are about 700 in number.

Recurring to the remarkable events which have happened in this town, we find that the rage for religious persecution which distinguished the reign of the bigotted Queen Mary, was here exercised on the person of a poor blind woman, named Joan Waste; who was burnt for maintaining that the sacrament was only a memorial or representation of the body of Christ: and that the elements employed in the ordinance, were merely bread and wine. This victim to cruelty was the daughter of a rope-maker, and assisted her father in his business; but being accused for heretical opinions, was summoned before the Bishop of the Diocese, whose arguments to induce her to avow a belief in the real presence proving ineffectual, she was condemned to the flames; and suffered with exemplary fortitude at the age of twenty-two. She was burnt on the first of August, in a deep excavation, called Windmill-pit, near the turnpike, on the road leading to Burton.

The plague, that dreadful scourge to human happiness, has visited this town several times, and in the years 1592 and 1593, several hundred inhabitants fell victims to its ravages. In the register of All Saints parish it is thus noticed: "October, 1592. The plague began in Derby, in the house of William Sowter,

Bookseller, or ——— in the parish of All Saints, in Derby, &c. and it continued in the town, the space of twelve months at the worst, as by the register may appear."—" October, 1593. About this tyme the plague of pestilence, by the great mercy and goodness of Almighty God, stayed, past all expectation of man, for it rested upon assudayne at what tyme it was dispersed in every corner of this whole parishe: thir was not two houses together frie from it, and yet the Lord bad the angell stey, as in Davide's tyme! His name be blessed for ytt." In the year 1665, when London was depopulated by the same dreadful calamity, the plague again broke out at Derby, and proved so fatal, that the country people refused to bring their commodities to the market-place. The inhabitants, to prevent a famine, raised a pile of stones in an open space on the west side of the town, near the buildings now called Friar-Gate: it received the name of *Headless Cross*, and consisted of four or five quadrangular steps, with one large stone covering the centre. Hither, after precautionary measures to prevent the infection, the market people resorted, and placing their provisions on the ground, retired to a distance, till the buyer, who was not permitted to touch any article before purchased, had concluded his agreement, and deposited the money in a vessel filled with vinegar.*

One of the most important events recorded in the annals of the last century, is the Scotch Rebellion of the year 1745, when Derby became distinguished as the furthes place in England reached by the army of Charles James Stuart, the grand-son of James the Second, but more generally known by the appellation of the Pretender. This misguided wanderer, with a handful of adventurers, deceived by the expectation of a more general rising in his favor, left Scotland on his march to the Metropolis, and arrived in this town on the fourth of December in the above year.

* See Hutton's History of Derby, in which is registered an observation, that the plague never infected the premises of a tobacconist, a tanner, or a shoemaker.

year. His appearance was not unexpected, and measures had been taken to provide for the safety of the inhabitants. Nearly 600 men had been raised by a subscription of the gentlemen of the town and county, besides 150 levied and maintained at the sole expence of the Duke of Devonshire. The day previous to the arrival of the Scotch army, these forces were reviewed, and went through their exercise so much to the general satisfaction, that the inhabitants were in high spirits, and their dread of the enemy's approach considerably diminished. Their terror, however, revived, on hearing that the van-guard of the rebels was advancing towards Ashbourn; and the confusion was greatly increased, by the orders given to the soldiers to leave the town, and march for Nottingham. Distraction then appeared on every countenance; and several of the principal gentlemen and tradesmen, having conveyed away, or secreted, their most valuable effects, departed with their wives and families with the utmost speed.

About eleven o'clock on the fourth, two of the van-guard of the enemy entered the town; and having seized a fine horse belonging to a respectable inhabitant, proceeded to the George Inn, and demanded billets for 9000 men; but being informed that the magistrates had left the place, they appeared satisfied; yet afterwards meeting with an alderman, whose lameness had prevented his flight, they obliged him to proclaim the Prince. In a short time, thirty more of their companions arrived, under the command of Lord Balmerino, and were drawn up in the market-place, where they remained till near three, when they were joined by Lord Elcho, with the remainder of the corps, which constituted the Pretender's life-guard; and being composed of the flower of his army, made a fine appearance. Soon afterwards, the main body marched into the town in tolerable order, six or eight a-breast, but apparently much fatigued, and faint with inanition. This part of the army seemed a mixture of every rank, from boy-hood to old age; they carried eight white standards, with red crosses. About dusk, the Prince himself entered the town on foot, wearing a green bonnet, laced with gold, a white bob-wig, a Highland plaid, and broad-

sword. He was attended by a considerable body of troops, who conducted him to the house of Lord Exeter, in Full Street, which became his head-quarters during his stay at Derby. The Dukes of Athol and Perth, Lord George Murray, Lord Balmerino, Lord Pitslego, with other persons of distinction who accompanied him, and his principal officers, took possession of the best houses in the town, while their followers were distributed in those of the secondary and inferior order. Many of the inhabitants had forty or fifty men of various ranks quartered upon them; and some of the more respectable gentlemen, nearly a hundred.

In the evening, the chiefs of the Pretender's army held a council of war; but the only resolution they appear to have formed, was that of levying a contribution; and every person in Derby, who had subscribed for the defence of the government, was obliged to pay a similar sum to the rebels. The total amount of the money they collected in various ways, was between two and three thousand pounds.

"Great pains were taken to supply these unwelcome visitors with every necessary article of food, and every expedient was employed to prevent insult and depredation; but all efforts for this purpose proved ineffectual; for on the second day they seized every sort of property, and behaved with so much violence, that several gentlemen thought it prudent to conceal themselves. They also beat up for volunteers, but with very little success, as they were joined by only three idle and unprincipled fellows of the lowest class of people!*" It may, however, be observed, to the honor of the rebel army, that the mischief committed was much less than has been executed on many similar occasions.

"On the evening of the second day was held another great council at which their debates grew so very warm, that they were overheard by Mr. Alderman Eaton, who constantly attended the Duke of Perth, and was waiting for him near the Prince's lodgings. The final result of their deliberations was to return to the

* Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II. p. 190.

the north. The principal causes of this resolution were supposed to be the very small encouragement they had met with on the road, and the great strength and quick approaches of the army under the the command of the Duke of Cumberland. Another circumstance is mentioned at Derby, as having had some influence on their determination: it is said, that when the standard of their Prince was taken into his lodgings, it was broken at the entrance into the door. This incident was considered as ominous of their future fate, and the minds of some of their chiefs were a good deal affected by it!"*

Early in the morning of the sixth, their drums beat to arms, and it was supposed the army was preparing to march towards London, as the advanced guard had secured the pass at Swarkston Bridge. But about seven o'clock they commenced a precipitate retreat upon the Ashbourn road; their hussars riding into the neighboring villages, and plundering the inhabitants of horses, and whatever other property they imagined would be of service. After the whole of these unwelcome intruders had quitted Derby, the magistrates ordered a return to be made of the numbers quartered in every house during both nights; when the aggregate on the first night, appeared to be 7008; and on the second, 7148; exclusive of women and children. The entire number of effective men, including the Prince's guard, the guard of the artillery, (which consisted of thirteen pieces, stationed on Nun's Green,) and the various patroles and centries, may be safely estimated at about 8000. With this small force was the kingdom agitated to its centre: and had the conduct of the individuals which composed it, been as ferocious and brutal as that which disgraced the victorious party after the battle of Culloden, their footsteps would have been marked with blood; and the names of thousands, who are now living happy in the bosom of their families, become extinct for ever.

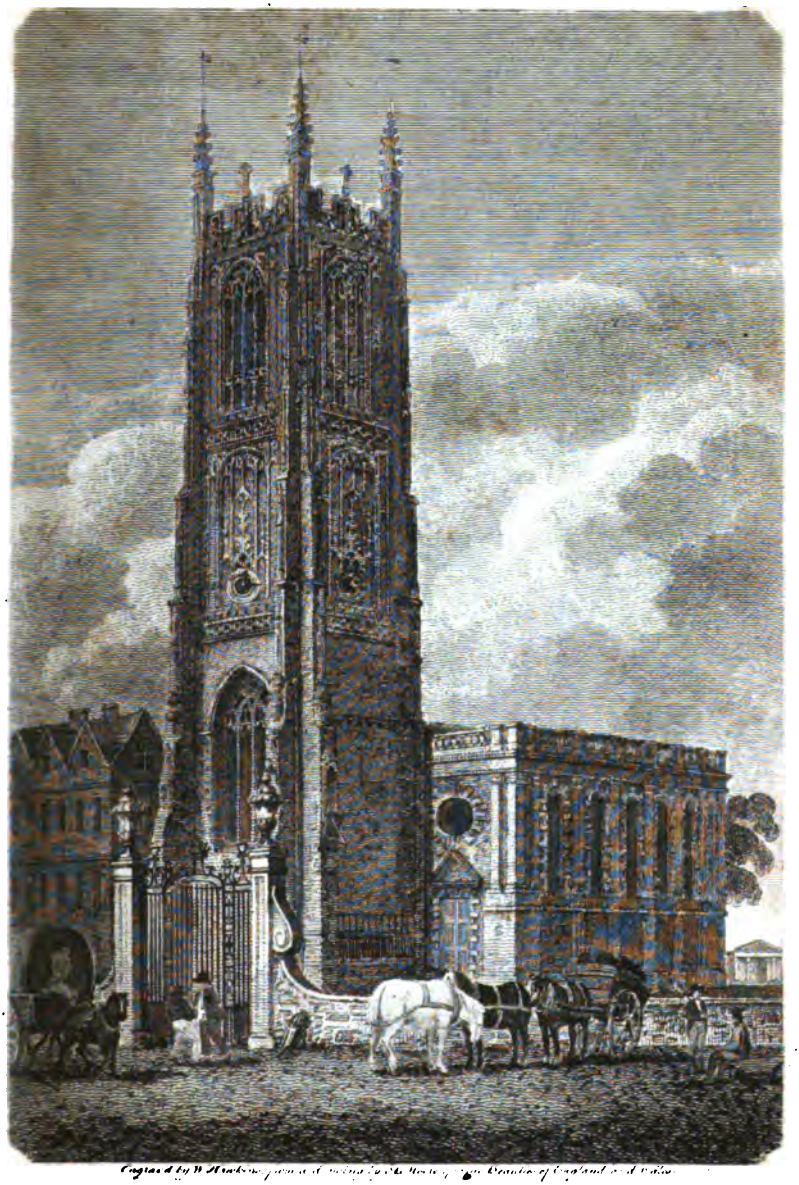
Having thus particularized the more remarkable occurrences that have happened at Derby, we shall proceed to the description of its buildings; premising, that some faint vestiges of an-

* Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II. p. 191.

ancient castle may be yet traced on the elevated ground at the south-east corner of the town, near the inclosures called Castle-field. History is silent both as to the time of its erection and demolition; but additional evidence, as to there having been a fortress on the situation mentioned, may be found in several ancient deeds, which describe a road near the spot by the name of *Castle-gate.*

The principal ornament to the town is ALL-SAINTS CHURCH; yet, respectable as it is, it displays a remarkable instance of architectural incongruity. The tower was erected in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and its upper part is richly ornamented with tracery, crockets, high pinnacles, and battlements; but the body is Grecian, though of the chastest proportion, and most classical design. The interior is particularly light, elegant, and spacious. The roof is supported by five columns on each side: the windows are large and handsome; and the symmetry and harmonious proportions of the building have a very pleasing effect. At the west-end is a spacious organ-gallery, furnished with a good organ: the east-end is separated from the part of the structure appropriated to public worship, by a rich open screen-work of iron, fabricated at an expence of several hundred pounds. The portion thus cut off from the body of the church is divided into three parts. On the northern side is the vestry, and east entrance to the church; the centre is an elegant chancel; the southernmost is the monument-room of the Cavendish's, and many of that illustrious family are buried in the vault beneath. The splendid mural monument on the south side of this repository, to the memory of the celebrated *Countess of Shrewsbury*, was constructed during her life-time, under her own inspection. In a recess in the lower part is the figure of the Countess, arrayed in the habit of the times, with her head lying on a cushion, and her hands uplifted in the attitude of prayer. Beneath is a long inscription in Latin, to the following effect:

"To the Memory of ELIZABETH, the Daughter of John Hardwike, of Hardwike, in the County of Derby, Esq. and at length Co-Heiress to her brother



Engraved by W. Hawkins from a drawing by Sir Moore, for the Beauties of England and Wales.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

Derby.

London Published by Cheyne, Lord Lord 1st April 1813.

brother John. She was married, first, to Robert Barley, of Barley, in the said County of Derby, Esq. afterwards to William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, Knight, Treasurer of the Chamber to the Kings Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, and to Queen Mary, to whom he was also a Privy Counsellor. She then became the Wife of Sir William St. Low, Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth. Her last Husband was the Most Noble George Earl of Shrewsbury. By Sir William Cavendish alone she had Issue: this was three Sons; namely, Henry Cavendish, of Tutbury, in the County of Stafford, Esq. who took to wife Grace, the Daughter of the said George, Earl of Shrewsbury, but died without legitimate Issue; William, created Baron Cavendish of Hardwike, and Earl of Devonshire, by his late Majesty King James; and Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, Knight, Father of the Most Honorable William Cavendish, on account of his great Merit created Knight of the Bath, Baron Ogle by right of his Mother, and Viscount Mansfield; Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne; and Earl Ogle, of Ogle. She had also an equal number of Daughters; namely, Frances, married to Sir Henry Pierpoint; Elizabeth, to Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox; and Mary, to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury. This very celebrated *Elizabeth*, Countess of Shrewsbury, built the Houses of Chatsworth, Hardwike, and Oldcotes, highly distinguished by their Magnificence. She finished her transitory Life on the 13th day of February, in the year 1607, and about the Eighty-seventh Year* of her Age; and expecting a glorious Resurrection, lies interred beneath."

Among the other monuments deserving of notice in this division of the church, is one nearly of the height of twelve feet, which stands near the centre, and was erected to the memory of WILLIAM, Earl of Devonshire, who died on the 20th of June, 1638; and CHRISTIAN, his Countess, the only daughter of Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, in Scotland. Each side of the monument is open; and in the middle, under a dome, are whole length figures, in white marble, of the Earl and his Lady, standing upright. The angles on the outside are ornamented with busts of their four children; William, the eldest, successor to the Earl; Charles, Lieutenant-General of Horse in the

* This statement of the age of the Countess is certainly erroneous: as it appears, from Collins's Peerage, &c. that she was fourteen when she married her first husband, Robert Barley, Esq. who died on the second of February, 1532-33; consequently, if her own death did not happen till 1607, she must then have been (at least) in her ninety-first year.

Civil Wars; Henry, who died young; and Anne, married to Robert Lord Rich, son and heir to Robert, Earl of Warwick. On a mural monument by Rysbrach, to the memory of CAROLINE, Countess of Besborough, who died in 1760, in her forty-first year, is a well-executed figure, reclining and leaning on a cushion, with a book in her hand. Another neat monument, by Nollekins, displays the medallion and arms of WILLIAM PONSONBY, Earl of Besborough, and husband to the above lady, who died in the year 1793.

Against the wall, on the north side of the church, is a curious ancient memorial, erected in honor of RICHARD CROSHAW, who was the son of a poor nailor in this town, and went to London in a leathern doublet to seek his fortune. Possessing industry and perseverance, his endeavors proved successful; and having attained considerable affluence, he bequeathed upwards of 4000l. to the corporation of Derby, and other trustees, for the maintenance of lecturers, relief of the poor, and other pious uses! It appears by the inscription, that he was Master of the Goldsmith's Company, and Deputy of Broad-Street Ward; and that in the great plague in 1625, he remained in the city to provide assistance for the poor, though his own safety was by that means endangered: he died in July, 1631. The donation called *Croshaw's Dole*, is the distribution in this church, of twenty-one pence and seven sixpenny loaves every Sunday morning, to seven poor persons, selected alternately from the five parishes of which the town consists.

This church has, in all probability, been twice rebuilt since its original foundation. In ancient writings it is called *All-hallows*; a name which it still retains in the dialect of the common people. In the reign of Edward the First, it was exempted from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but that of the Papal See, and is now completely independent. It was formerly collegiate, and had a master and seven prebendaries, whose income, at the period of the Dissolution, amounted to 39l. 12s. The last time the body of the church was rebuilt, an ancient tomb-stone, or alabaster slab, was discovered, having the figure of a priest, holding a sacramental cup,

cup, carved on it in scroll lines, and round the edges, the following inscription, *Subtus me jacet Johannes Lawe, Quondum Canonicus Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Omnia Sancti Derby, ac Subdecanus ejusdem Qui Obiit Anno Dñi Millimo CCCCmo. propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

This stone is still preserved in the north aisle. The house in which the collegians resided, is probably that which yet bears the name of *the college*, near the north side of the church.

There is a tradition current at Derby, that the tower of All Saints was erected at the expence of the young unmarried inhabitants of the town, and an inscription on the north and south sides of the fabric is given in corroboration of the tale. The words are, *young men and maids;* but the characters are nearly obliterated. The height of the tower is upwards of 170 feet. The design for the body of the church was executed by Gibbs, the ingenious architect of St. Martin's in the Fields, London. The money for building it was chiefly procured through the indefatigable industry of the minister, whose exertions and success are thus particularized on a tablet to his memory, placed against the south wall within the edifice:

In Memory
Of ye Rev^d^. Michael Hutchinson, D. D.
Late Minister of this Church;
Who from a pious zeal, and unwearied application,
Obtained Subscriptions,
And afterwards collected and paid
Three thousand, two hundred, and forty-nine pounds,
And upwards, for ye Rebuilding of this Church:
He died ye tenth day of June,
In the year [of our Lord God
MDCCXXX.

The above sum proving insufficient to defray the expences, the Doctor procured a brief which produced nearly 600l. more; but the funds being still defective, he sold twelve of the principal seats, and six burying-places in the vaults beneath, as freeholds, by inch of candle. By this method he obtained the additional sum

sum of 4751. 13s. But shortly afterwards the Doctor* threw up the management; a quarrel, as to the best mode of procedure, having arisen between him and some of the principal inhabitants. This occasioned a considerable increase in the expenditure, and the deficiencies were eventually defrayed by the parish. The first sermon in the new church was preached by Dr. Hutchinson on the 21st of November, 1725.

Besides the church of All Saints, there are four others in Derby, respectively dedicated to St. Alkmund, St. Peter, St. Werburgh, and St. Michael. The former is supposed to have been founded as early as the beginning of the ninth century, in honor of Alkmund, (son of Alured, the deposed King of Northumberland,) who was slain in battle, while endeavoring to reinstate his father. He was first interred at Littleshull, in Shropshire; but his credulous adherents having attributed the power of working miracles to his remains, he was afterwards removed to Derby, and interred in the church which now bears his name. His shrine was frequently visited by his countrymen; and, previous to the Reformation, many pilgrimages were made to his tomb. The age of the present church is considerably posterior to the Saxon times, though it is yet ancient, and has a number of rude heads, and other sculptures, as ornaments, on different parts of the building.

St. Peter's had a chapel founded within it, about the year 1530, by Robert Lyversage, a dyer of this town. He endowed it for the continued support of a priest, who was to celebrate divine service every Friday, and afterwards distribute a *silver penny* to thirteen indigent persons of his congregation, either men or women. In this church was also a chantry, founded in honor of

* "If a stranger passed through Derby," observes Mr. Hutton, "the Doctor's bow and his rhetoric were employed in the service of the church. He was a man of genteel address, and a complete master of the art of begging. His anxiety was urgent; and his powers so prevailing, that he seldom failed of success. When the Waites fiddled at his door for a Christmas-box, instead of sending them away with a *solitary shilling*, he invited them in, treated them with a tankard of ale, and persuaded them out of a *guinea*!"

of the Blessed Mary. St. Werburgh's, like All-Saints, has a tower and body of different orders; though both appear to have been erected during the seventeenth century. The ancient church on this spot was probably built before the Conquest; but, from being situated near the Markeaton Brook, its foundation was sapped by floods, and in 1601 the tower fell to the ground. To prevent a like accident, a new one was built on a more firm basis, but on the *east* side of the body of the church: the latter, like its former companion, suffered by a flood, and fell in the year 1698. The interior of the present fabric is light, and handsome. St. Michael's is a small edifice, presenting nothing remarkable. All the four last named churches formed part of the possessions of the abbey at Derley; but having been seized by the Crown in the time of Henry the Eighth, were afterwards granted to the corporation of Derby by Queen Mary, together with the church of All-Saints. Besides the above places of religious worship, in this town are several meeting-houses, for the respective sects of Presbyterians, Independents, Methodists, Quakers, &c.

Among the public buildings in Derby, are a County and a Town Hall, a County Gaol, an elegant Assembly-Room, and a Theatre. The county-hall is a large, but heavy building of free-stone, situated in St. Mary's Gate: it was finished in the year 1660. The town-hall, built by the corporation about the year 1730, is a handsome structure, standing on the site of a more ancient one of wood and plaster, on the south-east side of the market-place. The county gaol was erected about the year 1756, at the expence of the county, aided by a donation of 400l. from the Duke of Devonshire. It is situated on the east side of the town, near the upper end of Friar Gate; and is a very respectable building, well adapted for the purpose of its destination. The front is from an excellent design, displaying solidity and strength, without that affectation of incongruous ornament so frequently exhibited in modern buildings of similar character. The foundation of the assembly-room was laid in the spring of 1763; but the edifice was not completed till the year 1774. It is of stone, and is situated at the north-east side

of the market-place. The charges of erecting it were defrayed by subscriptions of the nobility and gentry of the county: his Grace the late Duke of Devon was a very liberal contributor. On the pediment are sculptured a variety of musical instruments, figurative of the design of the building. The theatre, standing in Bold-Lane, is of brick, and was erected at the expence of Mr. James Whitley, in the year 1773: the interior is neat and convenient.

The situation of Derby, on the banks of the Derwent, renders it extremely favorable for the institution, and carrying on, of manufactures which require the aid of water; and various works have been established either in the town, or its immediate vicinity. Their success, however, has been greatly promoted by the judicious application of machinery; and mills on the most improved construction have been erected for a variety of purposes. Those belonging to the Messrs. Strutts', for the manufacture of cotton, are particularly ingenious; and the facility attained by them in working stockings, figured pieces for waistcoats, and many other articles, have contributed to the extension of this branch of business in a very eminent degree. One of the mills belonging to the above gentleman, is remarkable for its floors being all constructed on brick arches, and paved with brick, by which means it is rendered absolutely indestructible by fire. This building is six stories high, 115 feet long, and thirty feet wide; it was erected in the year 1793, and was the first* *fire-proof* mill that was ever built. Besides the cotton factories, the manufactures most celebrated in Derby, are those of Silk, Porcelain, and Ornaments, &c. of Derbyshire Spar and Marble.

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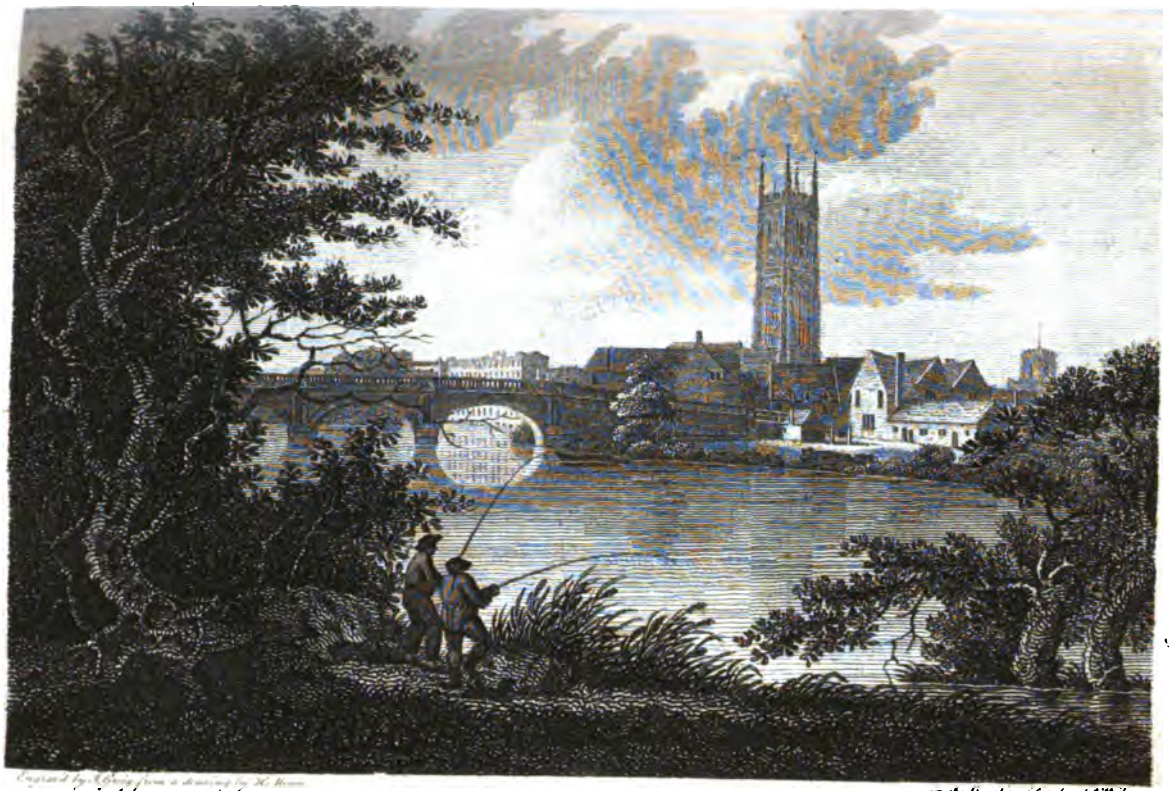
* The *second* mill constructed on the same plan, was erected by the same proprietors at Belpar; but two others have since been built on a similar principle; the first, a flax-mill at Shrewsbury; and very lately, an extraordinary large cotton-mill at Manchester. From the extreme risk of fires in cotton factories, and the enormous insurance that is demanded in consequence, there can be no doubt but this mode of building will be greatly extended, particularly as the mere return of the sum at which the works are generally insured, is but a very inadequate compensation for the inconvenience and loss of time occasioned by their destruction.



DERBY.

The manufacture of silk is carried on to a great extent, and the number of hands to which it affords employment, are upwards of 1000, including children and women. The work is chiefly performed by means of machines, or mills, made for the purpose, but of various size, and somewhat different in construction. The original mill, called the *Silk-Mill*, to denote its pre-eminence, being the first and largest of its kind ever erected in England, stands upon an island in the river Derwent. Its history is remarkable, as it denotes the power of genius, and the vast influence which even the enterprises of an individual has on the commerce of a country.

The Italians were long in exclusive possession of the art of silk-throwing, and the merchants of other nations were consequently dependent on that people for their participation in a very lucrative article of trade, and were frequently deprived of their fair profits, by the exorbitant prices charged for the original material. This state of things continued till the commencement of the last century, when a person, named *Crochet*, erected a small mill, near the present works, with an intention of introducing the silk manufacture into England; but his machinery being inadequate to the purpose, he quickly became insolvent, and the design was for some time abandoned. At length, about the year 1715, a similar idea began to expand in the mind of an excellent mechanic and draughtsman, named JOHN LOMBE, who, though young, resolved on the perilous task of travelling into Italy, to procure drawings, or models, of the machines necessary for the undertaking.

In Italy he remained some time; but as admission to the silk-works was prohibited, he could only obtain access by corrupting two of the workmen, through whose assistance he inspected the machinery in private; and whatever parts he obtained a knowledge of during these visits, he recorded on paper before he slept. By perseverance in this mode of conduct, he made himself acquainted with the whole; and had just completed his plan, when his intention was discovered, and his life being in extreme hazard, he flew with precipitation, and took refuge on ship-board. The

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two Italians who had favored his scheme, and whose lives were in equal danger with his own, accompanied him, and they all soon landed with safety in England: this was about the year 1717.

Fixing on Derby as a proper place for his purpose, he agreed with the corporation for an island, or swamp, in the river, 500 feet long, and 52 wide, at a rent somewhat below eight pounds yearly. Here he established his silk-mill; but during the time employed in its construction, he erected temporary machines in the Town-hall, and various other places; by which means he not only reduced the prices of silk far below the Italians, but was likewise enabled to proceed with his greater undertaking, though the charges amounted to nearly 30,000l.

In the year 1718 he procured a patent to enable him to secure the profits, thus arising from his address and ingenuity, for the term of fourteen years; but his days verged to a close, and, before half this period had elapsed, treachery and poison had brought him to the grave. The Italians, whose trade rapidly decreased, from the success of the new establishment, were exasperated to vengeance, and vowed the destruction of the man whose ingenuity had thus turned the current of their business into another channel. An artful woman was sent from Italy in the character of a friend; she associated with the parties, and was permitted to assist in the preparation of the silk. Her influence was privately exerted on the natives who had fled with Mr. Lombe from Italy, and succeeding with one, she prepared to execute the long-meditated plan of death. The victim lingered in agony two or three years, when the springs of life being completely exhausted, he breathed his last. Slow poison is supposed to have been the means employed to deprive him of existence; and though suspicion was almost strengthened into certainty, by the circumstances that transpired on the examination of *Madam* * * * * the evidence was not decisive, and she was discharged. Her associate had previously ran away to his own country. The other Italian, whose name was *Gartrevalli*, continued in Derby, and afterwards worked at a silk-mill erected at Stockport, in Cheshire; but died

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in poverty. The funeral of John Lombe was celebrated in a style of considerable magnificence.

The death of this lamented artist did not, as the Italians hoped, prove fatal to his patriotic scheme, for the machinery was in full action, and the business becoming more successful, gave employment to about 300 people. John Lombe was succeeded by his brother William, whose melancholy disposition led him to commit suicide; on which the property descended to his cousin, Sir Thomas Lombe. Shortly afterwards, August 29th, 1724, the lease of the ground was signed by the corporation; for, though the building had been long completed, the deeds had not hitherto been exchanged.

Previous to the expiration of the patent, Sir Thomas petitioned Parliament for a renewal, pleading, "That the works had taken so long a *time* in perfecting, and the people in teaching, that there had been *none* to acquire emolument from the patent." This statement was not altogether correct, as it appears that the petitioner had already accumulated upwards of 30,000l. The application, however, was not altogether unsuccessful; for government, willing to reward the promoters of national benefit, and at the same time to spread the knowledge of such a useful invention, granted him 14,000l. in lieu of a new patent, and on condition that he should suffer a complete model of the works to be taken: this was accordingly executed, and afterwards deposited in the Tower for public inspection.

Sir Thomas Lombe dying on the 3d of February 1738, the silk-mill became the property of his lady, and was twice advertised for public sale; but the trade being greatly decayed, through the erection of mills in other places, no bidders could be found, though the second time the works were put up at as low a sum as 1000l. On the 20th of February, 1739, the lease was assigned from Lady Lombe to Richard Wilson, Esq. and in July following the agreement was completed, and the property transferred to the latter, for a sum not exceeding 4000l. The premises have been occupied many years by Mr. —— Swift, who has made various important additions to the machinery, and employs about 240 hands, (principally

cipally women and children;) but the lease has continued in possession of the Wilson family to the present time. It expires, however, during the course of 1803, the term for which it was granted being no more than seventy-nine years; and the building has already been advertised for sale by the corporation.*

The extensive fabric which contains the machinery, stands upon huge piles of oak, doubly planked, and covered with stone-work, on which are turned thirteen stone arches, that sustain the walls. Its whole length is 110 feet; its breadth, thirty-nine; and its height, fifty-five feet, six inches. It contains five stories, beside the under works, and is lighted by 468 windows. In the three upper stories are the Italian winding engines, which are placed in a regular manner across the apartments, and furnished with many thousand swifts and spindles, and engines for working them. In the two lower rooms are the spinning and twist mills, which are all of a circular form, and are turned by upright shafts passing through their centres, and communicating with shafts from the water-wheel. Their diameter is between twelve and thirteen feet; and their height, nineteen feet, eight inches. The spinning mills are eight in number, and give motion to upwards of 25,000 reel bobbins, and nearly 3000 star-wheels belonging to the reels. Each of the four twist mills contains four rounds of spindles, about 380 of which are connected with each mill, as well as numerous reels, bobbins, star-wheels, &c. The whole of this elaborate machine, for *one* only it is, though distributed, as we have mentioned, through

* As the above account of the introduction of the silk-mill into England essentially varies from almost every other that has been published on the subject, it becomes expedient to mention, that the chief authority on which it is related, is the "*History of Derby*," by Mr. Hutton. This gentleman was *personally* known to *Gartrevalli*; and in his infancy was well acquainted with the names both of the other Italian, and of the female to whose arts John Lombe fell a victim; but the lapse of threescore years, as he observes, in a letter with which he has favored us, "has driven them out of his mind." Various particulars of his statement we have substantiated by local enquiries, and by referring to original documents; from which some particulars are inserted in the text, that Mr. Hutton was probably unacquainted with.

through five large apartments, is put in motion by a single water-wheel, twenty-three feet in diameter, situated on the west side of the building.

An adequate idea of this complicated assemblage of wheels and movements cannot be conveyed by words; to be distinctly conceived, it must be seen; and even then considerably more time is requisite to obtain a knowledge of its parts, and of their dependence on each other, than is generally allotted by the casual visitant. All is whirling, and in motion, and appears as if directed and animated by some invisible power; yet mutually dependent as every part is, any one of them may be stopped and separated at pleasure. This arises from every movement being performed by two wheels, one of which is turned by the other; but when separated, the latter preserves its rotatory motion, while the other stops as the impelling power no longer operates. The whole number of wheels is about 14,000.

All the operations are performed here, from winding the raw-silk, to organizing or preparing it for the weavers. The raw-silk is chiefly brought in skains, or hanks, from China and Piedmont; that produced in the former country is perfectly white, but the produce of the latter is of a light yellow color. The skain is first placed on an *hexagonal wheel*, or *swift*; and the filaments which compose it are regularly wound off upon a small cylindrical block of wood, or *bobbin*. To wind a single skain is the work of five or six days, though the machine is kept in motion ten hours daily; so astonishingly fine are the filaments of which it is formed. In this part of the process many children are employed, whose nimble fingers are kept in continual exercise by tying the threads that break, and removing the burs and uneven parts, some of which are the cases that the silk-worm fabricates for its own grave, or rather for its dormitory while Nature prepares it for a new mode of existence. The silk thus wound upon the bobbins, is afterwards *twisted* by other parts of the machinery, and is then sent to the *doublers*, who are chiefly women, stationed in a detached building, which stands on the same island, on piles like the silk-mill; and though not half so

broad, is nearly thirty feet longer. Here four, seven, or ten, of the threads are united into one, according to the uses for which they are designed; the fine kind going to the stocking-weaver; the others to the manufacturer of waistcoat-pieces, &c.

It has frequently been remarked, among other absurdities, that when the machine is completely in motion, "it works 73,728 yards of organzine silk-thread by every revolution of the water-wheel," which turns once round every nineteen seconds. The mere view of the machine is sufficient to convince any person, that the quantity of yards wound every circuit of the wheel cannot be told; neither, indeed, is it open to calculation; for the threads are so continually breaking, (not to mention other difficulties that render the attempt insuperable,) that the power of numbers must ever be inadequate to ascertain the amount.

The manufacture of *Porcelain* was originally established at Derby about the year 1750, by the late ingenious Mr. Duesbury: but the most considerable improvements have been effected since his decease, through the judicious methods employed in preparing the paste, and increasing the beauty of the decorations. The ware itself is not of equal fineness with the French and Saxon; though its workmanship, and ornaments, are far superior. The paintings are, in general, rich, and well executed; and the gilding and burnishing exceedingly beautiful.

The body of the semi-vitreous ware, called porcelain, is fine white clay, combined with different proportions of fluxing matter. The best kind is absolutely infusible, and takes for its glaze a vitreous substance, without a particle of lead. When the paste is duly prepared, by grinding, and other operations, it is consigned to the workman, whose dexterity produces a variety of beautiful forms, from the shapeless mass delivered into his hands. Round vessels are usually made by a man called a *thrower*, who works them on a circular block, which moves horizontally, on a *vertical* spindle. From him they pass to the lathe, and are reduced to their proper thickness and form at the end of an *horizontal* spindle. Afterwards they are *finished*, and *handled* if necessary, by other persons, and

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are then conveyed to a stove, where they remain till the moisture is entirely evaporated, when they become fit for *baking*. Oval vessels, such as tureens, tea-pots, &c. assume their form through being *pressed* into moulds of plaster, or gypsum, by hand. The *saggers*, or cases, in which the articles are burnt, are various in shape and dimensions, as best regards convenience. These are *set* in the *kiln*, or oven, one upon the other, and when piled up nearly to the top, have somewhat the appearance of piles of cheese. When the kiln is full, it is carefully closed, and the ware *baked* by the admission of heat through horizontal and vertical flues: this is the first baking; and the porcelain in this state is vulgarly called *biscuit*. It is then dipped in *glaze* of about the consistence of cream, and carried to the *glaze kiln*, where it is again baked, but in a less intense degree of heat than before.

The ware is now delivered to the painters, who, with color prepared from mineral bodies, ornament it with landscapes or figures, according to the required patterns. After this process, it is again conveyed to the kiln, and the colors vitrified, in order to fix, and give them a proper degree of lustre. Every coat, or layer of coloring, requires a fresh burning: once or twice is sufficient for the ornaments of the common porcelain; but the more elaborate decorations render it necessary for the colors to be laid on, and undergo the action of fire several times, before they obtain their full effect and beauty. This completes the process of those articles that have no gold in their pattern; but where this addition is wanted, they are pencilled with a mixture of oil and gold dissolved, or *thrown down*, by quicksilver, aided by heat; and once more committed to the kiln: Here the gold re-assumes solidity, but comes out with a dull surface, which is quickly rendered brilliant by rubbing with blood-stones, and other polishing substances. The porcelain is now ready for use; but it should be observed, that the latter part of the process requires considerable care, as the gold, when not sufficiently burnt, will separate in thin flakes; and when over fired, will not receive a proper polish. The highest finished ware in this manufactory is frequently returned

to the enamel kiln, where the colors are fluxed six or seven times: the best only is here finished for sale.

The making of biscuit *figures*, or white ware, is peculiar to this manufactory; and the pieces themselves are supposed to be equal in beauty and delicacy, to any others of a similar kind made in Europe. Here the lathe is of no use, the figures being all cast in moulds of plaster and gypsum, into which the materials are poured, having previously been reduced to a liquid of the consistence and appearance of thick cream. The water contained in the mixture is quickly absorbed by the plaster, and the paste becomes sufficiently hard and tenacious to part freely from the mould. The various parts of the figures, as the head, arms, legs, &c are cast in separate moulds, and when dried and repaired, are joined by a paste of the same kind, but thinner than the former. The articles are then sent to the kiln, and, after undergoing a regular and continued heat, come out extremely white and delicate.

This manufactory, though of five times the extent of the original building, is insufficient for the number of workmen now wanted; as the attention paid by the proprietors to the improvement and qualities of the porcelain, has been deservedly rewarded by a very considerable increase of business. Additional buildings are erecting; and a variety of alterations are projected, which, if executed according to the comprehensive plan on which they are proposed, will render this manufacture not only a source of great individual emolument, but likewise occasion it to become an object of national importance. A steam-engine is now preparing; several new glaze and biscuit kilns have been erected; and many other improvements are making, to accelerate the production, and increase the durability and beauty of the ware. The manufactory when the proposed buildings are completed, will occupy an area equal to 6000 square yards, and afford sufficient room for the employment of between 300 and 400 workmen; the front alone will extend nearly 170 feet.

The original silk-mill, erected by Mr. Crochet, and now called the *Old Shop*, was afterwards converted into a cotton-factory,

factory, but is at present in the occupation of Messrs. Brown and Son, who employ it for cutting and polishing marble, and manufacturing the Derbyshire fluor spar, or Blue John, and Gypsum, into a variety of beautiful ornaments, as urns, vases, columns, obelisks, &c. The machinery applied to execute these purposes, is of very ingenious construction; and the lathes are so contrived, by the assistance of a reverse motion, that they can readily be made to revolve either slower or faster, as the design or quality of the substance under manufacture may require. They may likewise be stopped at pleasure, without impeding the motion of any other part of the works.

When the *Blue John* is to be made into a vase, or any other ornamental form that renders the use of the lathe necessary, it is carved with a mallet and chissel, into a rude resemblance of the object intended to be produced, and being afterwards strongly cemented to a plug or *chock*, is screwed upon the lathe. A slow motion is then given to the work; and a bar of steel, about two feet long, and half an inch square, properly tempered, and pointed at each end, is applied to the fluor on which water is continually dropping, to keep the tool cold, preserve it from friction, and enable it more readily to reduce the substance upon which it acts. As the surface becomes smoother, the tool is applied with more freedom, and the motion of the lathe accellerated, till the fluor has assumed its destined elegance of form. When the turning is completed, pieces of grit-stone, of different degrees of fineness, are applied with water to bring the article to a proper ground for polishing with fine emery, tripoli, and putty, or calx of tin. These means are continued till the fluor is incapable of receiving a higher degree of polish; which is known when water thrown on it will no longer increase its lustre.

The advantage of the lathe set in motion by water over those worked by the foot, is said to be particularly conspicuous in forming hollow vases, or articles of equal delicacy. By the use of the foot-lathe the fluor was frequently broken, and without extreme care, its laminated texture always disturbed; but the greater steadiness

given to the machinery by the water-wheel, operates as an effectual preservation from these inconveniencies. The great ease with which a slow or quick motion can be produced by the use of the water-lathe, is also an additional advantage, and tends considerably to increase the beauty and elegance of the ornaments.

The same wheel which gives motion to the lathes for manufacturing the fluor spar, &c. is likewise applied to work the machinery for sawing and polishing marble, and other purposes. On the vibrating poles to which the cranks are fixed are sliding boxes, containing sets of saws, which are nothing more than thin plates of soft iron, that drop as they cut the marble. These are supplied with sand and water; and being moveable with screws, may be arranged at different distances, so that the slabs may be cut of any thickness. A set of saws consists of a different number of plates, so that the block to which they are applied, may be separated at one process into as many slabs as may be thought necessary.

The slabs thus sawn are taken to the polishing bed, which has four wheels, that move on a gangway with a very slow motion, given to it by a worm and crank. One of the slabs being fixed on this bed, another is fastened above it to an arm attached to a vibrating pole, that works with a quick motion in a transverse direction. The slabs thus moving in contact with each other, and being supplied with sand and water, soon acquire a level surface, when finer materials are employed, as in the working of the fluor spar, to increase their smoothness, and give them a high and beautiful polish.

As the ground on which this manufactory stands belongs to the Corporation, and the lease expires at the same period as that of the silk-mill, the proprietors of these works have lately purchased an extensive piece of land, which formerly belonged to the Monastery dedicated to St. Helen, near the upper end of Bridge-Gate, on the road leading to Kedleston. Here they are erecting some very spacious work-shops, and a steam-engine of a six-horse power, to give motion to the ingenious machinery employed

ployed in the manufacture of the many elegant articles in which they deal. In lowering the ground, to render the access to the new manufactory more convenient, during the course of the past September, the workmen discovered a great quantity of skulls, and human bones, as well as several skeletons. Two of the latter were found in coffins, the sides of which were formed of thin flag stones, placed edgwise in the earth, the natural soil serving for the bottoms. The covers were also composed with flags placed close together, but not jointed. Most of the other bones were lying in confusion, without presenting any marks of a particular mode of interment, and scarcely deeper in the earth than eighteen inches or two feet. These remains render the opinion probable, that this was the cemetery of the monastery, particularly as human bones have been found through the space of thirty or forty yards. In the skull of an adult, lately met with on this spot, and now in our possession, the teeth of both jaws are complete, and perfectly sound; though, judging from circumstances, it must have been interred several centuries ago; as the monastery, which had originally been founded for Austin Canons, by Robert de Ferrariis, second Earl of Derby, some time between the years 1134 and 1153, was, early in the reign of Henry the Second, removed to Derley. St. Helen's, however, was not *entirely* deserted at this period, as it appears from the Notitia Monastica, that in the Lincoln taxation made in the twentieth of Edward the First, a Master of the House of St. Helen, at Derby, *(Magister Domus S. Helenæ Derbeyæ,)* is mentioned as distinct from the Abbot at Derley.

Several other religious houses have been established in this town, some of which continued till the general wreck of the monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth; but others had previously decayed. On the north-west side of Nun's Green, anciently called King's Mead, was a small nunnery of Benedictines, founded about the year 1160, by an abbot of Derley, to whom the Bishop of Coventry granted permission to consecrate the virgins received into it. This establishment was dedicated to St. Mary De Pratis: its endowments were increased both by

Henry the Third and Fourth, the former of whom ordered five pounds to be paid yearly by the bailiffs, out of the fee-farm of Nottingham, that the prayers of the convent might be offered up at the throne of Divine Grace, for the salvation of his father King John. The ancient mill situated on the Markeaton Brook, on Nun's Green, belonged to this foundation, as well as the Green itself, where some vestiges of the nunnery may still be found. At the Dissolution its revenues were valued to 18l. 6s. 8d.

The priory of Dominicans, or Black Friars, which stood near the spot now occupied by the respectable mansion built by Samuel Crompton, Esq. in the Friar-Gate, was founded previous to the twenty-first of Edward the First; yet the exact time is uncertain. At the Dissolution its income was estimated at 18l. 6s. 2d. and the site of the priory was then granted to John Hynde, but was purchased somewhat more than eighty years since by the grandfather of Mr. Crompton. The present garden is thought to have been the friars' cemetery; as human bones were discovered there at the time of building the house, the foundations of which were laid with stones collected from the buildings of the priory.

A cell of Cluniac monks, founded here by Waltheof, a Saxon nobleman, and dedicated to St. James, was given to the abbey of Bermondsey, in Southwark, previous to the year 1140. It stood near the brook on the north of St. James's-Lane; and though reckoned among the alien priories in the reign of Edward the First, escaped suppression, through having been protected as a poor hospital by Henry the Third. It was valued at the Dissolution at about 10l. An Hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, and a Maison-Dieu, both instituted for the reception of lepers, completes the list of the religious houses founded in this town.

Numerous small bequests, for the relief of the poor of Derby, have been made at different times, by benevolent persons. One of the most considerable charities, is the Devonshire Almshouse, which the famous Countess of Shrewsbury founded, near All-Saints Church, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In this asylum eight men and four women are supported; each being allowed

allowed two rooms, and half-a-crown weekly, besides coals. The statutes made for their government, denounce the penalty of expulsion against all who either get intoxicated, or married. The old alms-house was taken down about twenty years ago, and the present building erected from an original plan, at the expence of the Duke of Devonshire; yet, whatever convenience the interior may possess, the design of the front but ill accords with the nature of the establishment. The simplicity and modest plainness that should exist in a structure devoted to the purpose of charity, are sacrificed to a style of architecture, that would be more in character when employed in the entrance to a nobleman's park, or pleasure grounds. Another Alms-house, for the widows of clergymen, was endowed by Edward Large, of this town, about the year 1716. Each of the five residents is allowed about seventeen pounds yearly. The education of the children of the poor is provided for by a free grammar school, which originally belonged to Derley abbey, but was granted to the Corporation by Queen Mary; and several Sunday-schools of recent establishment: the number instructed in the latter is about 400.

Derby is a very improving and populous place; and though the number of buildings have been continually increasing for the last fifteen or twenty years, they are yet insufficient for the convenience of the inhabitants. Fresh ground is frequently broke up for new houses, which are mostly let before they are completed: their number, as ascertained by the late act, was 2170; and that of the inhabitants, 10,728; but both are increasing, and there is reason to believe, will keep pace with the progressive improvement of the town, and the augmentation of its trade. Various branches of business, besides the manufactures already mentioned, are here carried on to a considerable extent, and several new works of magnitude have lately been established. On Nun's Green, a Bleaching-ground has been opened, in which the processes are performed according to the improved methods introduced by the advancement of chemistry: to aid the operations, a small steam-engine has been erected. A mill for slitting and rolling iron for a variety of purposes; a large furnace for smelting

smelting copper ore, with a machine for battering and rolling the copper into sheets; a red-lead manufactory; a mill for the making of tinned-plates, &c. are also existing in this town, or its immediate vicinity.

Among the modern improvements at Derby, must be enumerated the lighting and paving of the streets, and the removal of those obstructions that prevented a free passage. These purposes were effected under the clauses of an act made in the year 1792, which appointed certain commissioners with full power to levy a small rate on the inhabitants, and likewise to sell all the common land belonging to Nun's Green; the sums thus produced to be applied in defraying the necessary charges. Since the above year, several of the bridges that were built across the Markeaton Brook, which flows through a considerable part of the town, have been removed; and three new ones, of stone, erected by a general subscription. A new and elegant bridge of three arches has likewise been built over the Derwent; and, together with the silk-mill, the weirs, and the broad expanse of the river, forms a very pleasing prospect on entering the town from the Nottingham road.*

Science and literature meet with great encouragement at Derby: this, perhaps, to a certain degree, may be ascribed to a Philosophical Society, established here about thirty years since, through the fostering patronage of the late Richard French, Esq. and Dr. Darwin, who for many years made this town his residence. The present number of members is about fifty, consisting of the most respectable inhabitants of Derby and its neighbourhood: in the list of honorary members is included her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire. Several Book Societies have also been instituted; and, to the credit of the individuals composing them, the works purchased, are chiefly of a scientific and philosophical tendency.

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* The annexed View was taken from the meadows on the east-side of the Derwent: the principal objects included, are the Bridge, (called St. Mary's,) the Tower of All-Saints Church, and the Silk-mills.

The vicinity of Derby furnishes a variety of pleasing walks, where the inhabitants may enjoy a healthful exercise, as well as gratify the sight by a succession of prospects, distinguished by the softer features that attend cultivation. On Windmill-Hill, a short distance from the town, a neat Prospect-house has lately been erected by Samuel Richardson, Esq. from which the views over the adjacent country are extremely delightful, and very extensive.

The honor of giving birth to that distinguished astronomer JOHN FLAMSTEAD, is by some authors bestowed on this town; but others affirm, that he was born in the village of Denby. The precise truth seems difficult to ascertain; as the registers of each of the five parishes of Derby, as well as that of Denby, have been examined within the last three months, without affording any satisfactory evidence. The reason, probably, is the imperfect state in which the registers were kept about the period of his birth, which occurred in the year 1646, in the heat of the Civil Wars. His father, however, resided at Derby; a circumstance favoring the opinion of his son being a native of the town. The rudiments of his education were taught him at the free-school; but the prosecution of his studies being prevented by sickness, he was taken home, where the accidental perusal of an astronomical work gave him that taste for mathematical science which terminated only with his life. His first attempts in astronomy were calculations of the places of the planets, and of an eclipse of the sun by the Caroline Tables. The latter of these observations procured him the acquaintance of Mr. Emanuel Halton, a mathematician of some eminence, who resided at Wingfield Manor; and finding that young Flamstead was retarded in his pursuits by the want of books, supplied him with the best astronomical works then extant. From this time he proceeded in the study of his favorite science with great success; and having, in the year 1669, calculated some remarkable eclipses of the fixed stars, which actually occurred the year following, he obtained the thanks of the Royal Society, and the correspondence of several of its most learned members.

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To increase his knowledge, and preserve the reputation he had thus acquired, he entered himself a student of Jesus College, Cambridge. Passing through London in his way to the University, in 1674, he was informed by Sir Jonas Moore, that a true account of the tides would be acceptable to the King; and he embraced the opportunity of recommending himself to royal favor, by composing a small ephemeris for His Majesty's use. Through this prudent conduct, and the friendly offices of Sir Jonas, who on every occasion extended the fame of his industry and acquirements, in the following year he was appointed astronomer to the King, with the salary of 100l, annually. Soon afterwards he entered into orders; and in the year 1684 was presented with the living of Burstow, in Surry, and held it to the time of his death, which happened on the last day of December, 1719. Various discoveries in astronomy, and many improved instruments for making observations, rewarded the perseverance with which this ardent lover of science pursued his studies. For "more than forty years," says Dr. Keil, "with indefatigable pains, Mr. Flamstead has watched the motions of the fixed stars, and has given us instruments exactly divided by exquisite art, and fixed with telescopical sights," &c. The British catalogue of the fixed stars which he composed, contains about 3000, being twice the number of those given in the catalogue of Hevelius.

Joseph Wright, the late celebrated painter, who was born in this town, on the third of September, 1734, was the son of a respectable attorney. During his youth, he displayed a great fondness for all kinds of mechanical employments, passing most of his leisure hours in watching the operations of expert workmen, whose performances he frequently imitated. These occupations were succeeded by a taste for drawing; and his early adroitness in taking likenesses, occasioned him to be sent to London in the year 1751, and placed under a portrait painter named Hudson, who though not a person of extraordinary talents, had the honor of instructing three of the most eminent painters of the age; Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mortimer, and Wright. With him he continued

two

two years; after which time he returned to Derby, where he practised in the portrait line; but not being satisfied with his own performances, he went back to London, in 1756, and, for want of a more able preceptor, continued fifteen months longer with his old master. On his second return to Derby, he executed several portraits in a superior style; and soon after the year 1760, produced a set of Historical pictures, which deservedly rank among the earliest valuable productions of the English school; because, prior to this time, scarcely any pictures of consequence in the historical line had been produced. The principal of these were the Gladiator, Orrery, Air-pump, Hermit, and Blacksmith's Forge; paintings that established his reputation as an artist, long prior to the establishment of the Royal Academy; though the invidious jealousy of some of the members prevented his being elected an R. A. a distinction that was afterwards gratuitously offered by the hands of their secretary, Newton, who was deputed to visit him at Derby, and solicit his acceptance of a diploma, which he then indignantly rejected.

At a mature age, he visited Italy, to study the precious remains of art which that country possessed. Here he remained two years, studying the works of the first masters, but more especially the inimitable productions of Michael Angelo in the Capella Sistina of the Vatican; of many of which he made accurate drawings. During his abode in Italy, he had an opportunity of seeing a memorable eruption of Vesuvius, which increased his passion for representing extraordinary effects of light, and his different paintings of this sublime event are deserved ranked as *chef d'œuvres* in that line of coloring. His moon-lights are also particularly beautiful; and his mountain and lake scenery superior to most similar productions; for, unlike many artists who study nature *within-doors*, he passed his days and evenings in contemplating the curious and delicate hues of objects under the various circumstances attendant upon scenes of this description in the open air. On these kind of subjects his pencil was last employed; and his view of Ulls-water Lake, from Lyulph's Tower, may justly be considered as the finest

of

all his landscapes, and a work which alone would place his reputation along with that of the most eminent masters. He died on the 29th of August, 1797, esteemed and lamented by all who were honored with his friendship; though the time he devoted to his professional studies, prevented the circle of his acquaintance from becoming extensive. "It is pleasing to record," observes his biographer,* "that in his works the attention is ever directed to the cause of virtue; that his early historical pictures consist of subjects either of rational or moral improvement; and he has succeeded admirably in arresting the gentler feelings of humanity; for what eye or heart ever remained unmoved at the sight of Maria, Sterne's Captive, or the Dead Soldier? In his works, not "one immoral, one corrupted thought," occurs to wound the eye of delicacy, or induce a wish that so exquisite a pencil had not found employment on more worthy subjects."

DERLEY, or DARLEY, a small village, situated on the west side of the Derwent, about one mile from Derby, has had its population considerably increased of late years, by the erection of a cotton-mill, paper-mill, &c. and appears to be in a state of progressive improvement. Its origin is connected with the establishment of the priory of Austin Canons, which, as we have noticed in the account of Derby, was translated hither from St. Helen's. Prior to this, the land belonged to Hugh, dean of Derby, who gave it to Albinus, abbot of St. Helen's, for the erection of a church, and habitation for him and his canons. He also endowed the new foundation with his patrimonial estate in Derby, and the patronage of the church of St. Peter, with all its appurtenances. Many valuable gifts were afterwards bestowed by other persons; and both its possessions and privileges were continually increasing till the period of the Dissolution, at which time its various endowments were valued at 258l. 13s. 5d. The lands of the abbey were exempted from paying tithe; and the

* The Rev. Thomas Gisborne, from whose Memoirs of his Life, and List of his principal Works, published in the Monthly Magazine for October, 1797, the above account was selected.

the abbot was empowered to hold a chapter of the secular clergy, and, in conjunction with them, to determine all matters which appertained to the office of dean, so far as concerned the affairs of the different churches in Derbyshire presented to the abbey. On these occasions the interference of the Bishop of the diocese only was allowed. The site of the abbey was granted to Sir William West, in the thirty-second year of Henry the Eighth. In 1540, the church and tombs were sold for 20l. the cloisters for 1 '. and the chapter-house for twenty shillings. Hence the principal buildings were destroyed; but a few walls and some out-houses, now converted into cottages, still point out the situation of the abbey. Near this village, in the beautiful dale skirting the Derwent, is DERLEY HALL, the seat of Robert Holden, Esq. the views from it to the north and south are very pleasing, but those to the east and west are confined by the elevation of the adjacent lands.

LITTLE CHESTER, the Roman *Derventio*, stands on the east bank of the Derwent, about half a mile from Derby. But few vestiges of the ancient situation are now to be seen; though Dr. Stukely, who endeavoured to ascertain its form and extent in the year 1721, observes, that he "traced the tract of the wall all round, and in some places saw underground the foundations of it in the pastures, and some vaults along the sides." The station, he continues, "was of a square form, and the castrum five hundred feet by six hundred. Within the walls are foundations of houses; and in the fields round the castle may be seen tracts of streets laid with gravel." These observations of the Doctor's are considered as having been just and accurate; though, from the alterations made since the above time, no tracts of streets are now to be discovered in the pastures; and the only ways laid with gravel, is one, which running east and west, nearly intersects the station into two equal parts; and the second, which extends from the north-east corner in a direct line across the pastures towards Bredsall.*

The

* Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II. page 199.

The foundations of an ancient bridge, leading from Little Chester across the Derwent, may still, it is said, be seen when the water is clear. Another circumstance proving the remote origin of the station, is the variety of Roman coins that have at many different times been discovered here. They consist both of silver and copper; the latter so corroded and defaced, that the legends are mostly unintelligible; but the former in better preservation, and exhibiting, among others, the names of the following emperors: Tetricus, Galianus, Pictorinus, Posthumus, Vespatianus, Antoninus Pius, Hadrianus, Marcus, Aurelius Antoninus, Crispina, Gordianus, Antoninus Augustus, Trajanus, and Carausius.

The late eminent antiquary, Mr. Pegge, in his investigation of the courses of the Roman roads in this county, states that there was one which led from this station to Chesterfield; and he particularly describes several places where it was very visible in the year 1760, for a considerable length together, between Little Chester and Tupton Moor, from which place it pointed directly towards Chesterfield, but could not be traced any further, through the country having been long in tillage. He observes, that this road came out of Staffordshire, over Eggington Heath, by Little Over, Nun's Green, and down Darley-Slade, to the river, where it crossed the bridge of Little Chester. Hence he traces it over Morley Moor by Horsley Park, near a Roman camp on Penrith Common to Oker-thorp; then by Alfreton, Shirland-Hall, and Higham, through Stretton, Clay-Cross, and Eg-stow Farm, to Tupton Moor.

CHADDESDON, a small hamlet, between one and two miles from Derby, is the property and seat of Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, Bart, a descendant of the ancient family of Wyllimot, who resided at Sutton upon Soar in Nottinghamshire, in the eleventh century. The mansion is pleasantly situated, and has a handsome appearance.

At LOCKO, or *Lockhay*, two miles north-east of Chaddesdon, was a preceptory or hospital, said to be of the order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, and subject to a foreign house in France,

to

to which was annually paid from hence a rent of 20l. but, on a war with France, it was seized by the Crown of England, and given by Edward the Third to King's Hall, in the University of Cambridge.*

LOCKO PARK, the seat of William Drury Lowe, Esq. and anciently of the *Gilberts'* and *Coopers'*, consists of agreeable slopes, and pleasant inequalities of ground, enlivened by a good artificial lake. The style of planting of the last century is, however, too apparent; the rows of trees in some places forming right-angled triangles, and the clumps appearing tasteless and formal. Through the park is a road leading to

DALE ABBEY. The following particulars of this foundation are related in Pilkington's View of Derbyshire. "This abbey was a religious house of the Premonstratensian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A monk who belonged to it, has left in manuscript a history of its foundation, as related by Maud de Salicosamara, who built the church belonging to the abbey. The principal facts and circumstances recorded in this history are these:

"There once lived in the street of St. Mary, in Derby, a Baker, who was particularly distinguished by his great charity and devotion. After having spent many years in acts of benevolence and piety, he was in a dream called to give a very trying proof of his good principles; he was required by the Virgin Mary, to relinquish all his worldly substance, to go to *Depe-Dale*, and to lead a solitary life in the service of her Son and herself. He accordingly left all his possessions, and departed, entirely ignorant of the place to which he should go. However, directing his course towards the east, and passing through the village of Stanley, he heard a woman saying to a girl, 'Take with thee our calves, and drive them to Depe-Dale, and return immediately.' Regarding this event as a particular interposition of Divine Providence, he was overwhelmed with astonishment, and drawing nearer, he said, 'Tell me, good woman, where is Depe-Dale?'

* Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II. p. 207.

when he received this answer: 'Go with the girl, and she, if you please, will show you the place.' Upon his arrival, he found it a very marshy land, and very distant from all human habitation. Proceeding from hence to the east, he came to a rising ground, and under the side of the hill, cut in the rock a small dwelling, and built an altar towards the south; and there spent day and night in the divine service, with hunger, thirst, cold, and want.

"It happened one day, that a person of great consequence, by name Ralph, the son of Geremund, came in pursuit of the diversion of hunting into his woods at Ockbrook, and when he approached the place where this hermit lived, and saw the smoke rising from his cave, he was filled with indignation and astonishment, that any one should have the rashness and effrontery to make for himself a dwelling in his woods without his permission. Going then to the place, he found a man clothed with old rags and skins; and enquiring into the cause and circumstances of his case, his anger gave way to the emotions of pity, and, to express his compassion, he granted him the ground where his hermitage was situated, and tythe of his mill at Burgh (now Burrowash) for his support.

"It is related, that the old enemy of the human race then endeavored to render him dissatisfied with his condition, but that he resolutely endured all the calamities of his situation. One of the greatest evils which he suffered was from want of water; but from this he was relieved, by discovering a spring in the western part of the valley. Near this he built a cottage, and an oratory in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and ended his days in the service of God.

"Serlo de Grendon, Lord of Badely, a knight of eminent valor, great wealth, and distinguished birth, who married first Margery, the daughter of the above Ralph, and afterwards Maud, Lady of Celston, gave (first of Henry the Second) to his god-mother, during her life, the place of Depe-Dale, with its appurtenances, and some other land in the neighbourhood. She had a son, whom she educated for holy orders, that he might perform divine

divine service in her chapel at Depe-Dale; and herself resided at a small distance southward of this situation. But in a short time afterwards, with the consent and approbation of this venerable matron, the above Serlo de Grendon invited canons from Calke, and gave them the place at Depe-Dale.

"When these canons were settled here, they, with immense labor and expence, built a church, and other offices. Their prior also went to the court of Rome, and obtained several important privileges for them; and the place was much frequented by persons of all ranks, some of whom were large benefactors to this establishment.

"However, in process of time, when the canons already mentioned had been long separated from the social conversation of men, and became corrupted by the prosperity of their situation, they began to grow negligent of the divine service. They frequented the forest more than the church, and were more intent upon hunting than prayer and meditation. But the King hearing of their insolent conduct, commanded them to resign every thing into the hands of their patron, and to return to the place from whence they came."

Depe-Dale was not long left desolate; for there soon came hither from Tupholme, six white canons of the Premonstratensian order. To them was given the park of Stanley; but how, or by whom, the writer of the history acknowledges that he cannot with certainty affirm. "But I hope," continues Mr. Pilkington, "I shall be able to throw some light upon this doubtful point, by means of the obliging information of the Rev. Robert Wilmot, of Morley.

"One of the windows of the church at Morley consists of painted-glass, with inscriptions which are plainly designed to record some remarkable events. The glass was brought from Dale Abbey when it was dissolved, and was intended to convey an idea of the following circumstances.

"According to tradition, the keepers of the park, or forest, being disturbed by the encroachments of the monks, carried their complaints to the King; and, with a view of representing

this fact, they are painted upon the glass in green habits, standing before him, with this inscription, "Whereof we complain unto the King;" when they received this answer; "Go, and tell him to come to me." In another part of the window, the person against whom the complaint is lodged appears kneeling before the King. With a view of adjusting the dispute, and giving satisfaction to both parties, the King, it is said, granted to the canons at Depe-Dale, as much land as betwixt two suns could be encircled with a plough drawn by deer, which were to be caught from the forest. This is expressed by two other inscriptions: "Go, take them, and tame them." "Go, take ground with the plough." We find that this determination of the King was afterwards carried into execution: for upon the glass is painted a man with a plough drawn by deer, with these words underneath: "Here Sir Robert plougheth with them." What extent of ground was encompassed in this way cannot now be ascertained. But it is probable that it comprehended the precincts of the abbey, or the whole liberty of Dale.

"The canons in whose favor this grant was made, experienced many difficulties and distresses in their new situation. Having passed six years in excessive poverty, they cut the tops of the oaks in the park, sold them, and returned to Tupholme. To supply this loss of worshippers, William de Grendon sent for, and procured, five canons of the Premonstratensian order from Welbeck; but they experienced no less grievous sufferings than their predecessors, and were soon recalled by the abbot.

"Though every attempt which had yet been made to establish a religious house at Depe-Dale proved unsuccessful, effectual steps were at length taken for the execution of that purpose, through the concurrence, and pious zeal, of several different persons.

"Geffrey de Salicosamara, or Saucemere, who had married Maud, the grand-daughter of William Geremund, was promised the village of Stanley as part of his wife's dower; but having no children, this pair earnestly intreated their father to offer it to God, and to build a religious house in the park of the same village.

lage. This request was readily granted; and, to carry their design more effectually into execution, the father sent for William de Grendon, his sister's son, who was Lord of Ockbrook, and requested him to contribute towards the accomplishment of their pious intentions. He told his nephew, that, as he was patron of the ancient place of Depe-Dale, where several different congregations of religious men had successively resided, but had been driven away by extreme poverty, he wished him to resign it for the plantation of a new society, and to join with him in providing for its support out of the lands, possessions, and goods, which God had granted them.

"This proposal was immediately complied with; the nephew consenting to resign the house, with all its appurtenances, on condition that divine service should be celebrated every day by a priest in the chapel of Depe-Dale, for his own soul, and the souls of his ancestors and posterity, and for the souls of all those who rested in Christ there; and that in an inn there should be placed upon a large table, a daily supply from the convent of bread and beer, and distributed among the poor of the neighbouring forest.

"The grant under these conditions was gratefully accepted by his uncle; and the execution of the whole business was committed to Geffrey and Maud Saucemere; nor did they delay a single moment the accomplishment of a design which they had themselves originally suggested. Having received charters, and other instruments necessary for the foundation of a religious house, they went to Newhouse, in Lincolnshire, and brought from thence nine canons, who were admitted into the Premonstratensian order already established at Depe-Dale."*

Besides the endowments which have been noticed, the abbey at Dale received many other valuable benefactions; various grants of which are recited, and confirmed, in a charter of Henry the Third. The annual revenue at the Dissolution amounted to 144l. 12s. The site of the abbey was granted, in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the Eighth, to Francis Poole, Esq.

* Mon. Angl. Vol. II. p. 260.

The church belonging to the abbey was, according to tradition, a very grand and magnificent structure; but hardly any part of it is now standing, except the arch of the east window, which is partially covered with ivy, and forms a pleasing object. The chapel, built by the godmother of Serlo de Grendon, still remains standing at a little distance from the abbey ruins, and divine service is yet regularly performed in it. Beyond, on a pleasant wooded hill, is the hermitage, or cave, cut in the rock by the poor Baker. This is overhung with trees, and had originally a window on each side of the door-way; but these have been bricked up. The abbey buildings appear to have been of considerable extent, various parts having been converted into dwelling-houses and barns, which yet remain. Some of the windows of these houses contain painted glass with inscriptions.

RISLEY was granted, in the reign of Edward the Third, to Geffrey, son of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March; and was afterwards the property of the Lords Sheffield, ancestors to the Duke of Buckingham; and of them it was purchased by the *Willoughbys* of Risley in the year 1587. From this amily (now extinct) was descended the celebrated navigator Sir Hugh Willoughby, whose melancholy fate, while seeking for a north-east passage in the frozen ocean, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is thus emphatically delineated in Thomson's Seasons.

Here Winter holds his unrejoicing court;
And through his airy hall, the loud misrule
Of driving tempest is for ever heard:
Here the grim tyrant meditates his wrath;
Here arms his winds with all-subduing frost;
Moulds his fierce hail, and treasures up his snows,
With which he now oppresses half the globe.

* * * * * * *

Miserable they
Who here, entangled in the gath'ring ice,
Take their last look at the descending sun:
While full of death, and fierce with ten-fold frost,
The long, long night, incumbent o'er their heads,

Falls

Falls horrible. Such was the Briton's* fate
As with first prow (what have not Britons dar'd)
He for the passage sought, attempted since
So much in vain, and seeming to be shut
By jealous nature with eternal bars.
In these fell regions, in Arsina caught,
And to the stony deep, his idle ship
Immediate seal'd, he, with his hapless crew,
Each full exerted to his sev'ral task,
Froze into statues; to the cordage glu'd
The sailor, and the pilot to the helm.

Near the site of the ancient manor-house, which stood in Risley Park, a large silver dish, or salver, of antique basso relievo, and of Roman workmanship, was found in the year 1729. Dr. Stukeley, by whom an account of it was read before the Society of Antiquaries, observes, that it was twenty inches long and fifteen broad, and weighed seven pounds. Upon the face were a variety of figures, representing rural sports, employments, and religious rites. It stood upon a square basis, or foot; and round the bottom, and on the outside, this inscription was rudely cut with a pointed instrument in Roman characters of the fourth century;

EXSVPERIVS EPISCOPVS ECCLESIÆ BOGIENSI DEDIT.

Intimating, that it was "given by Exsuperius, who was Bishop of Bayeux and Toulouse in the year 405, to the church of Bouges;" near which a battle was fought in 1421, between the Scots, under the Duke d'Alenson, who were quartered in the church, and the English, under Thomas, Duke of Clarence, brother to Henry the Fifth, who was slain there. At this time it is supposed to have been brought from the church as a trophy, and given to Dale Abbey.†

About four miles south of Risley is CAVENDISH BRIDGE, so named from the Devonshire family, who built it in the room of

* Sir Hugh Willoughby.

† Stukeley's Dissertations on it, as quoted by Gough.

a very inconvenient ferry which used to cross the Trent near this spot. This is a handsome modern fabric of three arches, composed of freestone brought from a quarry about three miles distant: it unites the counties of Leicester and Derby. Near this place the great Staffordshire navigation, or Grand Trunk Canal, falls into the Trent, and, by its various connecting branches, facilitates the removal of goods to almost every part of the kingdom. Some good houses have been erected here by the gentlemen having the direction of the wharf, and, together with other buildings raised near them, go under the general name of Cavendish Bridge.

ELVASTON, the seat of Stanhope, Earl of Harrington, has long been the residence of that family; though neither the situation nor house have any particular beauty. The grounds are disposed in the ancient manner; but some of the apartments in the mansion have been fitted up in the modern style. Several family portraits, and a few other paintings of value, are preserved here. WALTER BLUNT, Baron of Mountjoy, whose family possessed this estate in the reign of Edward the Fourth, was a native of this place. From the *Blunts* it passed to the *Poles* of Radburne; but about the end of the reign of Henry the Eighth, came into the possession of the *Stanhopes*. William Stanhope, the first Earl of Harrington, was a person of distinguished abilities; and early in life was appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain. His diplomatic talents were not his only qualifications, for his bravery appears to have been equal. On the accession of George the First, he had been made colonel of a regiment of dragoons; and in 1719 headed a detachment to assist the English squadron in the attack made on the enemy's ships in Port St. Anthony. His conduct greatly contributed to the success of the expedition; for when the boats approached the shore, he was the first who leaped into the water; and the destruction of three men of war, and a very large quantity of naval stores, was chiefly effected through his contrivances and courage. By George the Second he was nominated ambassador and plenipotentiary to the Congress at Soissons; and in 1729 advanced to the dignity of a British peer. In the year

1742

ORMASTON.
Derbyshire

1742 he was created Viscount Petersham, and Earl of Harrington; and having filled some intermediate offices, was, in November, 1746, made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He died in the year 1756. The life of William, the second Earl, offers nothing particularly remarkable: but that of Charles, the third and present Earl, abounds with vicissitudes, and splendid actions, to display which, with their various connecting circumstances, will occupy many of the pages of some future biographer.

OSMASTON, the seat of Sir Robert Wilmot, the descendant of a younger branch of the Wilmots of Chaddesden, has been in the family of the present possessor nearly two centuries. The house was erected in the year 1696, partly of brick, and partly stone; but the brick-work has since been stuccoed. It has two fronts; that to the south measures 192 feet in length; that to the north 217: the latter has a very handsome appearance when seen from the London road, which passes within about half a mile from the mansion. The building is furnished with a well-chosen library and is decorated with a variety of paintings.

In the Hall are original whole-length portraits, but colored in a hard, dry style, of PHILIP THE SECOND, of Spain, with a distant view of the *Escurial* in the back-ground; CHRISTIAN THE FOURTH, King of Denmark; AMEDIUS, Duke of Savoy; and MONSEIGNEUR DE SOUBIZE.

In the Library is an extremely fine painting of the Meeting of Hector and Andromache at the Scœan Gate, by Cignaroti; nine feet in length, by seven feet high. This was designed from the passages in the Iliad, thus translated by Pope:

> With haste to meet him, sprung the joyful fair,
> His blameless wife, Aëtion's worthy heir:
> The nurse stood near, in whose embraces prest,
> His only hope hung smiling at her breast,
> Whom each soft charm, and early grace adorn,
> Fair as the new-born star that gilds the morn.
>
> Silent the warrior smil'd, and pleas'd resign'd
> To tender passions all his mighty mind.

His

His beauteous princess cast a mournful look,
Hung on his hand, and then dejected spoke;
Her bosom labor'd with a boding sigh,
And the big tear stood trembling in her eye.—

The expression in the countenance of Andromache is remarkably forcible, and her whole attitude seems perfectly in accordance with the idea of the poet. The other figures are equally well conceived; and the coloring is executed in the same masterly manner that reigns in the composition.

FERDINAND THE SECOND, Grand Duke of Etruria, and the PRINCESS URBINI, his Duchess; original half lengths: artist unknown.

CHARLES THE FIRST; old Stone; half length.

The present LADY WILMOT; half length.

MAURICE, Prince of Orange; Vandyck: whole length. This is an exceedingly beautiful portrait; the relief obtained by the coloring almost warranting the use of the word *magical* in describing it. The Prince is represented in gold armour, so excellently imitated, as to have all the resplendency of that metal.

The following paintings are contained in the south Drawing-Room, among various others of some eminence. The Adoration of the Magi, by Bassano; in which original portraits of HENRY THE FOURTH of France, and his Minister the DUKE DE SULLY, are introduced, by Giacomo Bassano.

The Repose; by Julio Romano.

The Incredulity of St. Thomas; Andrea Del Sarto.

Rubens' Wife; Rubens.

A Vintage; T. Bassan.

The Finding of Moses; Paolo Veronese.

A Female Peasant; Honthurst.

A Prize Landscape; Smith of Chichester.

View of Vesuvius, and a Morning Scene; Wright.

A small Autumnal Scene; Turner.

Sketch of a Lion-Hunting; Rubens.

In the Tapestry-Room is a Cleopatra, with an attendant holding a vase supposed to contain the asp; by Ludivico Caracci;

Caracci; and an original half-length of CECIL, LORD WIMBOLTON.

In the north Drawing-Room is a large piece, containing whole length figures of CHARLES THE FIRST, HIS QUEEN, and their sons, the DUKES of YORK, and GLOUCESTER; Vandyck.

A small original portrait of LOUIS THE FOURTEENTH when an infant, closely enwrapped in swaddling clothes.

The DUCHESS OF BRAGANZA, sister to Maurice, Prince of Orange; Vandyck.

The Birth of Venus; Paduanio; and its companion, an Emblematical Picture of the Four Elements; Cav. Lebiri.

Soldiers playing with Dice in a Guard-Room; Ann. Caracci.

A Sea piece, painted for Charles the First; W. Vandervelt.

The grounds of Osmaston were laid out by Emes, and though not of any remarkable beauty, are still pleasant; as their situation, being somewhat more elevated than the adjacent country, gives them a greater command of prospect than the neighbourhood could be supposed to afford. The estate is tolerably wooded; and the vicinity of the house improved by an ornamental fish-pond, and pleasure ground: the latter, with the kitchen garden, includes about five acres.

SWARKSTON BRIDGE, which crosses the Trent, and low meadows subject to be overflowed by that river, stands about four miles south of Omaston: it was originally constructed several centuries ago, at the expence, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, of two maiden sisters. Their names, however, have not been preserved; and when the great length of the bridge, which extends to the distance of three quarters of a mile, is considered, it renders the tradition improbable, as the expence of such an undertaking must, in former ages, have exceeded the ability of private individuals. The number of arches, standing at various distances from each other, is about twenty-nine: of late years, that part of this fabric which crossed the Trent has been rebuilt.

MELBOURN, a considerable village of some antiquity, is mentioned in the Doomsday Book as having a priest and a church, and

was

was then the property of the crown. Henry the Second granted it to Hugh de Beauchamp, whose eldest son gave it to William Fitz-Geoffry with his daughter in marriage. How it descended is uncertain; but in the reign of Edward the Third, it seems to have been the property of Henry, Earl of Derby, who obtained a grant for holding a market here, in the second year of that King.

The vestiges of an ancient castle may still be seen in this village; but by whom, or at what period, it was built, is unknown; yet that it existed in the time of Edward the Third is certain, as Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, died possessed of Melbourn Castle in the first year of that Monarch. In the year 1460 it was dismantled by order of Margaret, queen to Henry the Sixth; yet Leland speaks of it as being pretty, and in *metely good repair*. Lord Melbourn has an agreeable seat near this village, but rather in a confined situation; the family very seldom reside here.

The inhabitants of Melbourn are numerous; their employ is principally combing and spinning jersey; and working upon the stocking frame, from eighty to a hundred of which machines are used within the parish. A small manufacture of scythe stones is carried on here. The variety of religious sects in this place is remarkable: the Presbyterians, Calvinists, Baptists, and Quakers, have each a place of worship.

CALKE HALL, the seat of Sir Henry Harpur, Bart. is a spacious and handsome mansion, inclosing a quadrangular court; but the situation is not well chosen, as the rising grounds, which almost surround it, exclude the view of the neighbouring country. The *Harpurs* were anciently of Chesterton, in Warwickshire, where Hugh, son of Richard le Harpur, resided as early as the reign of Henry the First. Different branches of the family afterwards settled at Rushall, in Staffordshire, and at Little-Over, Bredsall, Swarkston, Twyford, and Calke, in this county; but all the former becoming extinct, their estates devolved on that branch which was seated at Calke. The title was first bestowed on Henry Harpur, Esq. created a baronet, in the year 1626, by Charles the First.

A convent

A convent of regular canons, of the order of St. Austin, was founded at Calke before the year 1161; and received endowments from various benefactors, but chiefly from Ranulph, second Earl of Chester, Matilda, his widow, and their son, Hugh. It afterwards became a cell to the priory at Repton; and its possessions, as part of that foundation, were granted to John, Earl of Warwick, in the first year of Edward the Sixth.

GRESLEY, or *Church Gresley*, so called to distinguish it from CASTLE-GRESLEY, a hamlet in the same parish, had formerly a priory of the order of St. Austin, which was founded by William, son of Nigel de Gresley, in the reign of Henry the First, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. George. At the Dissolution, its revenues were, according to Dugdale, estimated at 31l. 6s. A small part of its ruins was lately remaining. Among the monuments in the church is one to the memory of Sir Thomas Gresley, who was sheriff of this county in 1662: he died in 1669; and is represented on the tomb, kneeling, in the dress of the times. Another monument records the memory of the *Alleynes* (several of whom possessed a part of the manor, and were buried in this church) by a long inscription, containing a genealogical account of the family from the time of Henry the Eighth, to the beginning of the last century. By this it appears that the Alleynes of Gresley were descended from Sir John Alleyne, Knight, who was twice Lord Mayor of London, &c. in the reign of the above Monarch. *Castle-Gresley* derived its name from a fortress erected here by the Lords of Gresley, but now completely demolished, the irregularity of the ground alone marking out the spot where it stood.

Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, the present head of this family, resides at DRAKELOW, a low, but pleasant situation, among the luxuriant meadows bordering the Trent opposite Staffordshire. The mansion is a large, irregular pile of brick building, whitened over, but not affording any thing particularly remarkable. The pedigree of the Gresleys is said to have been traced to *Mahalulcius*, whose brother was an ancestor of William the Conqueror. From him was descended Roger de Toeni, standard-bearer of Normandy;

Normandy; whose two sons, Robert and Nigel, accompanied the Conqueror into England; and it appears from the general survey made in the year 1079, that the former then possessed nearly 150 Lordships, of which Stafford, the place of his residence, was one. In the Domesday Book, Drakelow is recorded as belonging to Nigel de Stafford. When the family assumed the name of Gresley is uncertain, yet it must have been prior to the year 1200, for William *de Gresley*, then held the manor of Drakelow, *in capite*, by the service of finding a bow, without a string, a quiver and thirteen arrows; twelve fledged, or feathered, and one unfeathered.* The present Sir. N. B. Gresley was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1780; and his family have frequently had the honor to represent the county in Parliament.

Bretby, now only a small hamlet, was formerly of more considerable size, vestiges of walls, foundations, wells, &c. having been frequently discovered in the adjacent grounds. Here was likewise a castle, which belonged to Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and second son to Edward the First; from whom it descended to the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk. The unevenness of the ground points out the spot where it stood; but the walls are entirely removed. The estate afterwards descended to the *Berkeleys*, from whom, through a family named *Mee*, it passed to the Earls of Chesterfield.

Bretby Park, the residence of the present Earl, though not extensive, presents a variety of beautiful scenery. Here stood a magnificent old mansion, which his Lordship, in his youth, was persuaded, by an artful steward, to pull down, as being in a dangerous state of decay, though it was afterwards proved to have been very firm and substantial. This structure† was furnished with rich tapestry and fine paintings, and was surrounded with gardens, disposed after the plan of Versailles, in the old grand style, with terraces,

* Blount's Tenures.

† A bird's-eye view of this seat, engraved by J. Kip, may be seen in the "*Nouveau Theatre de la Grande Bretayne;*" and various particulars of the house and grounds were inserted in the second volume of the Topographer.

CORE MARK
Derbyshire

terraces, statues, and fountains. Its demolition is sincerely regretted by its noble owner, who is become very much attached to the place, and actually inhabits a small building erected by the steward out of the materials of the old mansion. It is reported to be Lord Chesterfields intention to build a new house here immediately.

FOREMARK, the seat of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Trent. The mansion was erected, about forty years ago, by the late Sir Robert Burdett, upon the site of a very ancient house; but neither so elegant, nor commodious as the present. This is a handsome stone building, with a portico projecting from the north front, which is otherwise uniform with the south, and, like that, consists of a square centre, flanked with bows, terminating in dome roofs, which have a peculiar, but somewhat heavy, appearance. Each front has a handsome double flight of steps. The offices are connected with the east end of the mansion by a covered walk, leading through an inclosed court.

A spacious and handsome Hall (forty-seven feet long, by thirty broad) extends through the centre of the edifice, from north to south, having windows, and an entrance at each end, opening upon the steps before-mentioned. The spaces on each side the hall are occupied by various convenient apartments, and a staircase of oak, very wide and handsome. This leads to the Bed Chambers and Dressing Rooms; over which is an attic story, distributed into commodious rooms. The internal, as well as the external, part of this building is very neatly finished, and reflects considerable credit on the abilities of the architect. All the floors and doors are of the best oak, nicely fitted. The rooms contain some good family portraits; but none of particular celebrity.

On a rising ground, near the west end of the house, which is ornamented with a small lawn, shaded by a grove of young oaks, stands the village church, a plain, humble fabric, with a low tower, yet forming a pleasing object, in connection with the contiguous scenery, from several points of view. The old parish church,

church, or chapel, which was an appendage to the priory at Repton, stood in the hamlet of Ingleby, on the banks of the Trent, about one mile to the east; but when that fell into decay, the present edifice was erected by the then possessor of Foremark, at his own expence; and consecrated by Bishop Haskett, in the year 1662.

A pleasant secluded walk, between two rows of aged oaks, runs from the east end of the house, and is skirted on the north side by a close thicket of underwood, interspersed with willows, ash, and oak trees, through the intervals of which the prospect of an irregularly rising lawn is admitted, pleasingly varied by scattered oaks, thorns, and beeches; and bounded by plantations. But the most striking ornament of the grounds is a grove of majestic oaks, which extends from the vicinity of the house to a piece of water at some distance, opposite the north front. Were the dimensions of this pellucid sheet somewhat more enlarged, it would become a very interesting feature in the scenery: but it is at present too diminutive; and, except from the walk in the grove, where its boundaries are not visible, conveys an idea of insignificance rather than grandeur. Beyond the grove, the land declines northward to the rich meadows watered by the Trent.

Opposite the house, on the south, the ground gently swells into a hill, ascending which, and proceeding in a southerly direction, the road leads to Foremark Park, where the country assumes a down-like appearance, consisting of green swelling eminences, which agreeably contrast with the flat meadows enlivened with the silver winding Trent on the north. These rising grounds were formerly disposed in a spacious park, but are now enclosed.

Foremark has been noticed by Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," as particularly *pleasant*, *wholesome*, and *eligible*, and with reason; for, besides the agreeable disposition of the scenery, the soil is dry and fertile, it lying very near a stratum of gravel. It is also very favorable to the production of game, particularly pheasants; but of late their numbers have not been abundant,

abundant, owing to the increased depredations of poachers, whom long-continued lenity has rendered more audacious.

Sir Francis Burdett, the respectable owner of this estate, and now representative for the county of Middlesex, is descended from a very ancient family, one of whom, named Hugh Burdett, came into England with the Conqueror. His descendant, William Burdett, Lord of Louseby, in Leicestershire, who lived in the time of Henry the Second, founded the Priory of Aucote, in Warwickshire, to expiate the murder of his wife, whom he had slain on returning from the Holy Land. Nicholas Burdett, Knight, served in the wars of Henry the Fifth and Sixth, and was slain at Pontoise. Thomas, his heir, a person of considerable ability, having incurred the displeasure of Edward the Fourth, by his attachment to the Duke of Clarence, and utterance of some rash words, was beheaded as a traitor. These are the most particular circumstances recorded in the history of the Burdetts; yet it should not be omitted, that individuals of this family have frequently served in Parliament.*

Foremark, and the estates connected with it, were formerly the property of the *Fraunceys*, but were conveyed to the Burdetts by the marriage of the heiress of that family with Sir R. Burdett, of Bramcote, in Warwickshire, about the year 1607.

At the distance of somewhat more than a quarter of a mile from Foremark, in a north-east direction, is a singular rocky bank, which terminates abruptly above the extensive meadows on the margin of the Trent. The summit is only a continuation of the high grounds of Foremark; but, from its rude and sudden break, singularity of form, and neighbouring objects, it constitutes a very curious piece of scenery, particularly when viewed from the low grounds at its foot. Its centre, where the rock projects, and is most naked and precipitous, presents the appearance of a Gothic ruin, with openings to admit light, and a door-way rudely fashioned out of the rock, leading into several excavations or cells, which communicate with each other, and give probability to the tradition

* See Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II.

of its having been the residence of an anchorite; whence it has derived the name of ANCHOR CHURCH. The rock is chiefly composed of rough grit-stone, and a congeries of sand and pebbles, possessing the appearance of having been formed by water. The river, which now flows at a short distance, formerly run close under the rock, as is evident from a dead pool of water yet remaining at its foot, and communicating with the present channel. The summit of the rock is crested by old oaks and firs, and is irregularly broken by deep fissures and abrupt prominences, half covered with brush-wood and ivy, which mantling over the Gothic-like door and windows of the hermitage, give a very picturesque character to the whole mass. Human bones have been dug up on this spot; and the faint traces of a figure somewhat sepulchral, are yet left beneath the rock.*

KNOWLE HILLS, between one and two miles east of Foremark, is a beautiful retired spot, surrounded by fine woods and plantations of oak and beech. Here, in the mouth of a narrow dell, stood a singular but pleasant house, climbing irregularly from the bottom of the dell to the summit of its western bank. This was built by Walter Burdett, younger son to the first possessor of Foremark, of this family, to whom it was bequeathed by his father. Walter, having disagreed with his relations, either gave or sold this estate to a gentleman named Hardinge, who inhabited the mansion for some years. From his heir it was purchased by the late Sir Robert Burdett, who made it his residence while the Hall at Foremark was rebuilding, and afterwards dismantled it. To a remnant of the upper part of the house that was left standing, a neat little room has been attached, with ornamental doors and windows opening upon a small grass-plat, or terrace. The prospect from the room is confined by a grove of beech and lime trees, through which a narrow walk leads to a pond surrounded by alders, but admitting through their intervals, a view of a wood of oaks, forming a pleasant screen. From the terrace, the dell opens to the

* See Topographer, Vol. II. p. 40.

the north, and north-east, and suffers the eye to survey the extensive meadows which skirt the Trent, in which Swarkston Bridge appears a very ornamental object. By the margin of a limpid pool, in one part of this charming retirement, is an ancient beech, of uncommon magnitude.

Near the banks of the Trent, about eight miles south-east of Derby, is REPTON, a village celebrated by antiquaries as the head of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and the burial-place of several of its Sovereigns. Its situation, on the declivity of a hill, gives it considerable interest, as the prospects it commands are animated by the beautiful meanderings of the river.

This place, it has been said, "was an ancient colony of the Romans, called *Repandunum*," but we believe the assertion rests on an insufficient basis; for, however remote its origin, we have no memorials to prove that it was founded by that people. By the Saxons it was named *Hreopandune*. It has also been called *Reppendune, Rapandon, Repindon*, &c. as is apparent from ancient deeds.

By the earliest records in which Repton is mentioned, "a noble monastery for religious men and women, under the government of an abbess,* seems to have been established here previous to the year 660. This was afterwards destroyed by the Danes; yet being refounded in the year 1172, by Matilda, widow of Ranulph, second Earl of Chester, it continued till the period of the Dissolution in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Among the number of the Kings of Mercia recorded to have been interred in the original structure, is Meruwala, and Ethelbald the First: the latter was slain by one of his own chieftains, after an attempt to march into Wessex, in which he was opposed by Cuthred, with all his forces, and driven back to Sceadune, near Tamworth, where the Mercians were routed, after a decisive battle. Kynechardus, brother to Sigebert, King of the West Saxons, was likewise buried here.

* Edburga filia Adulphi regis Orientalium Anglorum Abbatissa in Reopendune. *Lib. Eliensis MS. lib.* 1. *c.* 9.

Burthred, the last king of the Mercians, whom an unwise policy had induced to purchase an insecure peace of the Danes, by solicitations and bribery, was here, at length, expelled from his throne, after a troublesome reign of twenty-two years. His kingdom was then ravaged by that barbarous people; and Repton, with its palace and priory, laid in ruins; in which state it probably remained till the Conquest.

At the time of the Domesday survey, this manor was part of the King's lands; but seems soon after to have belonged to the Earls of Chester. On the renewal of the priory by Matilda, she dedicated it to the honor of God, the Blessed Mary, and the Holy Trinity, and translated hither the black canons who had been previously settled at Calke. To support the revived institution, she endowed it with the tythes of Repton, and of its subordinate hamlets, Newton, Milton, Foremark, Ingleby, Tykenhall, Smythesby, and Meysham, and with other lands in the parish to a great extent: to these were added Batlow, in Essex, and lands at Gransden, in Huntingdonshire. Various benefactions were in after times bestowed by the heirs of the foundress, and other persons; so that at the Dissolution, its revenues were, according to Speed, estimated at 167l. 18s. 2d.

In the thirty-second of Henry the Eighth, the priory, and its possessions at Repton, were vested in Thomas Thacker, Esq. who was servant to that Monarch. In his family it continued till the reign of Queen Anne, when the property was divided between two co-heiresses; the elder of whom conveyed her share to the Stanhopes of Elvaston; but the younger, at her death, in 1728, devised her part to Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. of Foremark, whose grandson, Sir Francis, is now proprietor. The site of the priory, and the mansion now used as the house of the head master of Repton school, are included in the possessions of the latter.*

Repton

* That part of the manor of Repton, which was not vested in the priory, descended through the families of Lord Segrave, and Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, to the *Finderns*, of whom John de Findern was possessed of an estate at Repton in the first of Henry the Fifth. This, by marriage of the only daughter of

Repton consists principally of one street of scattered houses, extending from north to south, about one mile in length; and has a brisk trout stream running by it, which flows into the Trent. At the lower part of the village, pleasantly elevated above the meadows, stands the church, a large handsome structure, ornamented with an elegant spire, sixty-six yards high, which, as it rises above the hills and woods from most parts of the surrounding country, forms a very beautiful and distinguished object. Tradition asserts, that this is the third church that has stood upon this spot. The present structure has evidently been erected at two different periods: by the style of the windows and arches, the nave and side aisles seem to be of the reign of Edward the Third; but the chancel is certainly more ancient, and appears to have been formerly higher than at present. The arches that divide the nave from the aisles are pointed, excepting the two that adjoin the chancel, which are circular.

Beneath the chancel is an ancient *crypt*, discovered of late years, which is supported by two rows of round Saxon wreathed pillars, with passages at each corner of the west end, leading into the church, and another on the north. "In appearance, it resembles the crypt under the church of St. Peter's in the East, at Oxford, which was supposed to have been erected by Grymbald, one of the first professors at Oxford, in Alfred's reign. Now as Grymbald's crypt, and that under Canterbury Cathedral, resembles this at Repton in many respects, it may be fairly concluded to be of the same antiquity."* The interior of the church has within the last twenty years undergone a thorough repair, been new paved, &c. It contains a few handsome monuments; and several belonging to the Thacker family, in tolerable good preservation.

of Thomas Findern with Sir Richard Harpur, Judge of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry the Eighth, was conveyed into that family, in which it still remains. The manor-house of the Findern and Harpur estate was pleasantly situated a little above the town, where they had, till within these few years, a park, now converted into farms.

* MS. from Dr. Sleath, master of the grammar-school at Repton.

From the fields adjacent to the church-yard, may be traced many foundations of buildings leading to the north end, and joining to the priory itself; and in a close near the church, in William and Mary's reign, a labourer, cutting hillocks, discovered a cemetery, containing, among many other human skeletons, one of an extraordinary size, measuring nine feet. Some particulars of this discovery were published by Dr. S. Pegge, in the Philosophical Transactions of the year 1734.

In the area before the church is an old stone cross, consisting of eight octagonal steps, terminating in a column; and a large plain pointed arch, or gateway, leading to the priory, or school-yard. On the east-side of this inclosure are the remains of the priory, now converted into a school,* with habitations at each end, for the upper master and first usher. The school-room, as appears from the windows, and other traces, was the refectory or hall of the priory. This is supported by a row of strong round Saxon pillars, evidently of very ancient date, which formerly extended to the of the priory; but several were removed a few years ago, when some alterations were made in the house of the first usher. The dormitory was at the north end of the hall; and on the east side was situated the cloisters, the area of which is converted into a garden for the master.

Adjoining to the cloisters stood the priory church, which, from the remains that have been occasionally laid open, appears to have been an elegant fabric, supported by pillars of alabaster, extending 180 feet and upwards from the school building. This structure was demolished in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign:

* This was founded in pursuance of the will of Sir John Port, of Etwell, Knight, who, by grant of Henry the Eighth, was possessed of several estates belonging to the priory, and in 1556 devised certain lands and tenements for the foundation of a grammar school at Repton, and hospital at Etwell. His executors purchased of Gilbert Thacker, Esq. part of the priory, and fitted it up for the reception of the scholars, and residence of a master and usher. By James the First, the master and poor men of Etwell Hospital, with the schoolmaster, ushers, and poor scholars, of Repton, were incorporated; and the appointments, and hereditary government of these foundations, vested in the families of the Earls Chesterfield and Moira, and —— Gerrard, Bart.

reign: its destruction is thus quaintly related in Fuller's Church History. "I must not forget," says this author, "how one Thacker, being possessed of Repingdon Abbey, alarmed with the news that Queen Mary had set up the abbies again, (and fearing how large a reach such a precedent might have,) upon a Sunday, (belike the better day, the better deed,) called together the carpenters and masons of that county, and plucked down in one day *(church-work is a cripple in going up,* but *rides post in coming down)* a most beautiful church belonging thereunto, saying, "He would destroy the nest, for fear the birds should build there again."

In the adjoining orchard, extending over several acres of ground, are the foundations of the other buildings of the priory, which may be plainly traced in various directions. At the north end of the priory-yard, on the bank of a piece of water called the Old Trent, is a mansion that was rebuilt, by the Thackers, about a century ago, upon the foundations of the prior's lodging, and which of late years has been appropriated for the residence of the head master. This house exhibits, towards the water, a curious brick tower, with battlements, and an ornamental cornice. This is one of the earliest specimens built with such kind of materials now remaining; and is of the date of Henry the Sixth, as the rebus and initial letters of Overton (one of the priors in that reign) evidently point out: the rebus, &c. is in the lower room. The number of houses in Repton, as returned under the late act, is 230: the inhabitants, 1424; their chief employment arises from the operations of agriculture.

EGGINTON, a small but pleasant village, near the banks of the river Dove, is the seat of Sir Henry Every, whose family were originally from Somersetshire. The greatest part of the old mansion was consumed by fire in 1736, and the present house erected in its place. Sir Edward Every, father to Sir Henry, was sheriff of Derbyshire in the year 1780.

The manor of SUDBURY belonged, in the time of Edward the Second, to the *Montgomery* family, who held it till the reign of Henry the Eighth, when the youngest daughter, and co-heiress

of Sir John Montgomery, conveyed it, by marriage, to Sir John Vernon, son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon-Hall: his descendant, George Venables, Lord Vernon, is now proprietor. The mansion inhabited by his Lordship was built about the commencement of the seventeenth century, by Mary, widow of John Vernon, Esq. grandson to the above Sir John. It is a very respectable building of red brick, intermixed with others of a darker color; and though not very large, is well proportioned, and has two small wings. Several of the apartments are fitted up in a neat and elegant manner, and a good gallery runs through the house; in this are portraits of the Lords CROMWELL, and STRAFFORD, and SIR JOHN VERNON, three of the favorites of Charles the First. Other paintings are distributed through the rooms, but of no very remarkable celebrity.

The family of the Vernons is of great antiquity. They are descended from the Lords of Vernon in Normandy; one of whom, Richard de Vernon, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and was one of the seven Barons created by Hugh Lupus, the great Earl of Chester. Sir Ralph de Vernon, who was alive in the reign of Edward the Second, was styled the Long-Liver, from his great age, which is said to have been 150 years. The first of this family invested with a peerage, was the late George Venables Vernon, who was raised to that honor by his present Majesty in the year 1762.

Sudbury Church is an ancient fabric, standing in the garden near the house; and being luxuriantly covered with ivy, becomes a picturesque object. Here the ancestors of the family for more than two hundred years have been deposited, and various monuments to their memory have been erected. An inscription on a neat mural monument, raised in commemoration of CATHERINE, daughter to the late Lord Vernon, who died at the age of twenty-five, we shall insert, as it was written by William Whitehead, Poet Laureat.

Mild as the opening morn's serenest ray,
Mild as the close of Summer's softest day;

Her

Her form, her virtues, (form'd alike to please
With artless charms, and unassuming ease;)
On every breast their mingling influence stole,
And in sweet union breath'd one beauteous whole.
This fair example to the world was lent
As the short lesson of a life well spent:
Alas, too short!—but bounteous Heaven best knows
When to reclaim the blessings it bestows.*

At FOSTON, between one and two miles from Sudbury, was born, in the year 1540, "Authur Agard, forty-five years Deputy Chamberlain of the Exchequer, who died 1651. Mr. Camden calls him *Antiquarius insignis.* Walter Achard, or Agard, claimed to hold by inheritance the office of Escheator, and Coroner of the whole honor of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, and of the Bailliwick of Leyke, for which he produced no other evidence than a white hunting-horn, adorned with silver gilt in the middle, and at each end with a belt of black silk, set with silver gilt buckles, and the arms of Edmund, second son of Henry the Third. This horn is now in the possession of Mr. Foxlowe, of Staveley, in this county, who enjoys the posts of Feodary, or Bailiff in Fee, Escheator, Coroner, and Clerk of the Market of Tutbury Honor, by this tenure, and by virtue of his being in possession of this horn, which he purchased of Christopher Stanhope, of Elvaston, Esq. into whose family it came by a marriage with the heiress of Agard. The arms as represented by Mr. Pegge,† are really those of the house of Lancaster, impaling Ferrars of Tamworth, who probably held those offices before Agard; for Nicholas Agard of Tutbury, who was living in 1569, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Roger Ferrars, eleventh son of Sir Thomas Ferrars, of Tamworth."‡

RADBOURN, a small hamlet, about four miles from Derby, has been the seat of several wealthy and respectable families. At

* For copies of all the epitaphs to the Vernons in this church, see Topographer, Vol. II. page 218. et. seq.

† Archæologia 3. 6. ‡ Gough's Additions to Camden.

At a very early period Robert Walkelyne resided here, whose youngest daughter, as co-heiress, conveyed it by marriage to Sir John Chandos, Knight. Sir John, the fourth in descent from [illegible] nobleman, began here "a mighty large howse of stone, with wonderful cost,"* but it seems never to have been comple[illegible] From the Chandos family the manor was conveyed to the Poles, the marriage of its heiress with Peter de la Pole of Newborough, Staffordshire, about the time of Edward the Third: in his line it remains, Sacheverel Pole, Esq. being now inheritor. The wid[illegible] of his father, Colonel Pole, married the late Dr. Darwin. The [illegible] cient mansion of this family stood near the church, and is now ruins. The present house was built by German Pole, Esq. abo[illegible] fifty years ago; its situation is elevated and pleasant, and it com[illegible] mands some fine prospects over the adjacent country.

At MACKWORTH, between two and three miles north-east o[illegible] Radbourn, was formerly a castle, only a small part of which is re[illegible] maining. The time it was built is uncertain, as well as who were its original owners; but its site is now the property of Lord Scarsdale. In the fourth of Philip and Mary it was held under the Crown, in the same manner as the honor of Tutbury, by soccage and fealty. According to the tradition of the village, it was demolished in the Civil Wars; and some high ground in the neighbourhood is yet called Cannon Hills, from the tale that the ordnance were there planted when the castle was destroyed.

KEDLESTON,

THE celebrated seat of Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarsdale, is situated about three miles north-east of Derby. On the road which passes to the right of this delightful residence, his Lordship has built a handsome inn for the accommodation of those strangers whom curiosity may induce to view his mansion. Nearly opposite is the entrance to the park, which is about five miles in circumference,

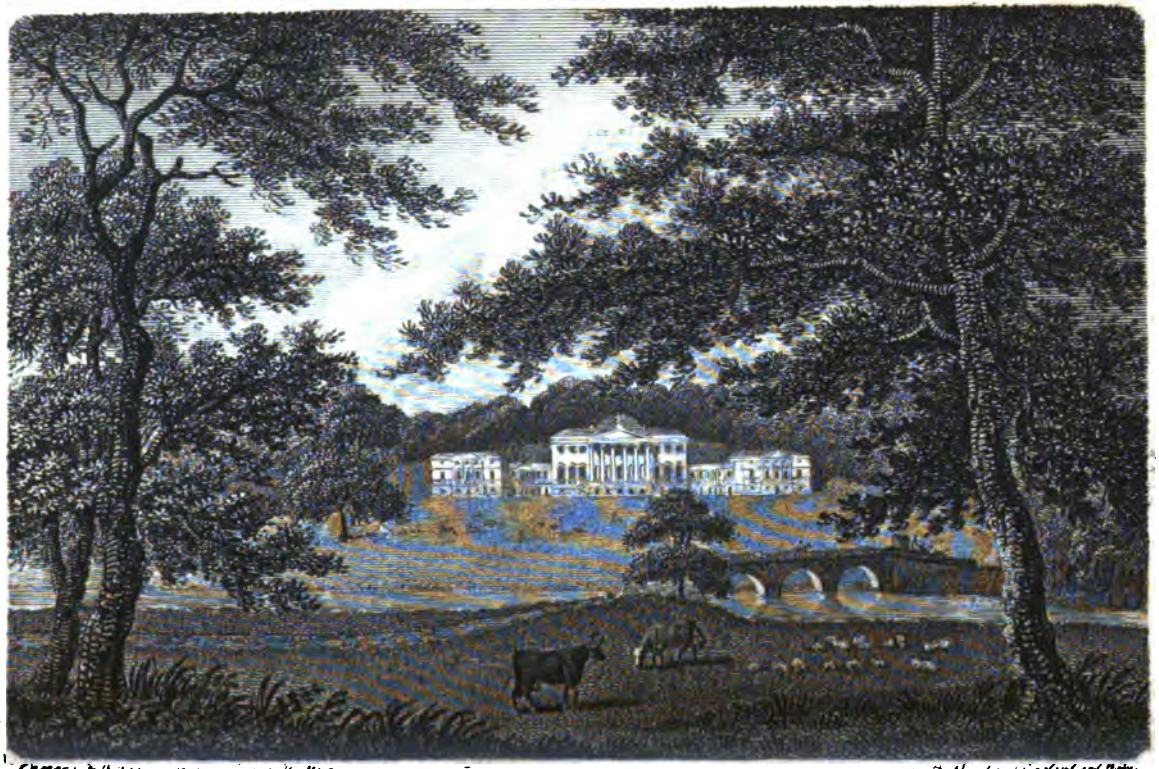
* Leland's Itinerary.

Engraved by W. Angus from a Drawing by N. Moore.

for the Beauties of England and Wales, E. W. Bell

Remains of
MACKWORTH CASTLE,
Derbyshire.

London Published by Lorrain Hood & Alwyne Faculty Feby 1st 1807



circumference, and displays some flourishing plantations, together [illegible] a grove of venerable oaks, some of them of enormous magni[illegible], measuring twenty-four feet in girth, and one hundred and [illegible]teen feet in height. Through this grove the road leads over an [illegible]ant stone bridge of three arches, thrown across a fine sheet of [illegible]r, that has been amplified to its present extent, by judiciously [illegible]ing away the banks of an insignificant brook, which formerly [illegible]ndered unnoticed through the park, or was forgotten as soon as [illegible]. Several cascades and islands have been formed above the [illegible]ge, which agreeably diversify the scenery, and have a pleasing [illegible]t when caught from a distance. From the bridge a gentle [illegible]t of several hundred yards leads to the house, a grand and ele[illegible] building, three hundred and sixty feet in extent, co[illegible]sisting of [illegible]tre, and two pavillions connected with the main building by [illegible]dors of the Doric order: that to the right contains the kitchen [illegible]other offices; that to the left consists of the private apartments [illegible] family.

[illegible] the centre of the north front, or that approached from the [illegible]ge, is a double flight of steps leading to a grand portico, [illegible]e pediment is supported by six columns of the Corinthian [illegible], which were proportioned from those of the Pantheon at [illegible]e, and are thirty feet high, and three feet in diameter: several [illegible]em are of one stone. Over the pediment are statues of Venus, [illegible]hus, and Ceres; and within the portico, are those of a Bac[illegible]nte, two Muses, and a Vestal, besides several medallions in [illegible]o-relievo.

[illegible]neath the portico, at the basement or rustic story, is the [illegible]eral entrance for visitants, which opens into a spacious but [illegible] room, called Cæsar's Hall, from its containing busts of the [illegible]sars. Hence through the Tetrastyle, which is furnished with [illegible]s of Alexander, Marcellus, Antonius, &c. the stranger is [illegible]ducted into THE HALL, an extremely magnificent apart[illegible]t, planned after the Greek Hall of the ancients, and mea[illegible]ing sixty-seven feet, three inches, by forty-two feet. The [illegible]g rises to the top of the house, is illuminated by three sky, lights-

lights, and supported by twenty columns of alabaster,* beautifully variegated with red, and having rich capitals of white marble: the columns are twenty-five feet high. Behind the columns are twelve niches, each containing a good cast from the antique, and above them a series of paintings in *Chiaro Oscuro*, from Homer. The grates in this apartment are designed after antique tripods, and the seats from the ancient sarcophagus.

Almost every room of this splendid mansion is decorated with paintings; of these we shall only mention the most remarkable, commencing our description with those which are first shown to strangers, and proceeding through the house in the same order.

In the MUSIC-ROOM, 36 feet by 24, and 22 high, are the following productions of the pictorial art.

Bacchus and Ariadne; Guido.

Two beautiful Flower Pieces; Baptiest.

The Triumph of Bacchus; Luca Giordano: 13 feet 10 by 8 feet 4: a fine picture: the figure of Bacchus is spirited, and well drawn.

An Old Man's Head; Rembrandt.

A Thunder Storm, with an arm of the Sea; Tempesta.

The DRAWING-ROOM, 44 feet by 28, and 28 high, has a covered ceiling after the antique, a Venetian window, and portals finished with Corinthian columns of Derbyshire alabaster. The chimney-piece is of Italiam marble, and extremely fine. In this apartment are the following well-executed performances.

Orlando and Olympia; Ann. Caracci.

Alexander in the Tent of Darius: and Alexander weeping over the dead Body of Clytus: P. Veronese.

Landscape; Cuyp: 6 feet by 4: This is a very beautiful painting, and richly colored.

Landscape, with the Story of Naaman; the joint composition of Mompert, Brughel, Teniers, and old Franks. A very curious painting;

* These columns were obtained from the Alabaster or Gypsum Pits at Elvaston, which are now rented of the Earl of Harrington by Messrs. Brown and Son, of Derby. All the other stone employed in building the house was procured from different parts of his Lordship's estate in this county.

painting; but the manner of the different artists does not assimilate; the coloring is harsh.

A small cabinet picture of the Salutation; Andrea Del Sarto.

Christ and the Woman with the Box of Ointment; Benedetto De Lutti.

Landscape; Claude Lorraine: 3 feet 4, by 2 feet 6. The aerial perspective extremely fine; and the composition judicious.

Cain and Abel; Benedetto De Lutti. This is a masterly performance; and the horror and remorse of Cain after the murder of his brother is extremely well depicted. The management of the light and shade is singular; but, on the whole, the tints are rather of too sombre a cast.

A sleeping cupid; Guido: 3 feet 10, by 2 feet 10. A most admirable figure, possessing all the sweetness and grace of this artist.

The Virgin and Child; Parmegiano.

The LIBRARY, 36 feet by 24, and 22 high, is finished with stucco ornaments, Doric entablature, and Mosaic ceiling. On the tops of the mahogany book-cases are the busts of Homer, Sappho, Socrates, Virgil, Anacreon, Pindar, and Horace. The chief paintings are these.

Diogenes; Luca Giordano.

Adam and Eve: And Lot and his Daughters: Carlo Lotti.

Daniel interpreting Belshazzar's Dream; Rembrandt: 5 feet 6 inches square. A very exquisite performance; yet the ill-judged style in which the artist has decorated the head of Daniel, frequently excites laughter; as the latter appears covered with a peruke of considerable magnitude.

SHAKESPEARE;* a fine copy by Vandyck.

An

* "It would have been desirable," says Mr. Warner, in his Northern Tour, "to ascertain from what picture this was made, since commentators have not differed more on the abstruse passages of our immortal bard, than collectors have done as to the originality of heads called Shakespeare. It was for some time *determined* that there was no original portrait of him; but that Sir Thomas Clarges, soon after his decease, caused a painting to be made from a person

An Old Man's Head; Salvator Rosa. Executed with extraordinary spirit and animation.

Winter, represented as an aged Man; Andrea Sacchi.

Rinaldo and Armida, from Tasso; Nic. Poussin.

The SALOON is one of the most beautiful apartments of its kind in Europe. Its decorations are interesting from the classic taste displayed in designing them, and the elegance with which they are executed. This room is circular, crowned with a dome, ornamented with rich stucco work, finished in octagon compartments with roses: its dimensions are, 42 feet in diameter, 24 feet to the cornice, (which is extremely rich,) 55 feet to the top of the cupola, and 62 to the extremity of the sky-light. Beneath, the saloon is divided into four recesses, or alcoves, having fire places, representing altars, adorned with classical figures in *bass relief*; and as many doors: the whole painted and ornamented with white and gold. Over the doors are paintings of Ruins by Hamilton; and above the recesses are delineations in *Chiaro Oscuro* by Rebecca; the subjects from English History. The pilasters are of Scagliola marble, in imitation of verd antique, by Bartoli. A chandelier, branches, and exquisite stucco-work, by Rose, complete the decorations of the room, which presents such a graceful combination of elegance and splendor as can rarely be obtained.

In the ANTE-CHAMBER, 24 feet by 12, and 20 high, are two Landscapes by Heusch; a St. John, by Carlo Maratti; and a pair of beautiful pieces, in *Chiaro Oscuro*, in imitation of ivory. These were lately sent from Germany by one of Lord Scarsdale's sons. The subjects are, Cupid in a Car drawn by Cupids; and Cupid carried on the Shoulders of the Loves.

The PRINCIPAL DRAWING-ROOM, 24 feet by 24, and 20 high, contains portraits of LORD and LADY SCARSDALE; by Hone.

A Blind

nearly resembling him: then came Mr. Walpole (whose deep researches in all questions connected with the arts, justly entitle him to the character of an *Arbiter*) with an opinion that Mr. Keck's picture, engraved by Vertue was original: since that time a variety of heads have been discovered, and the names affixed without hesitation."

A Blind Beggar, &c. by Jan. Stein.

RUPERTA; Sir Godfrey Kneller. This lady was the natural daughter of Mrs. Hughes, an actress, by Prince Rupert.

JAMES, DUKE OF ORMOND; Sir Peter Lely. This nobleman was an active partizan in the cause of Charles the First, by whom he was nominated Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; a situation to which he was a second time appointed after the Restoration.

Landscape and Figures; Bergham.

View of Matlock, east end; Zuccarelli.

Banditti; Loutherbourg.

HENRY JERMYN, EARL OF ST. ALBAN'S; Sir Peter Lely. "Of the many," observes Mr. Warner, "who evinced their attachment to the unfortunate Charles, no one appears to have more readily risqued life and fortune than this personage; whose zeal has, indeed, been construed into something more than mere loyalty, as he is reported to have been early favored by, and finally married to, Queen Henrietta Maria; on whom, during the troubles of her husband, he faithfully and diligently attended, through great perils and dangers: for which he was rewarded with the title of Lord Jermyn; and was, for continued services to the family previous to the Restoration, created Earl of St. Alban's by Charles the Second, to whom he was appointed Chamberlain."

The PRINCIPAL BED-CHAMBER is 30 feet by 22, and 20 feet high. The chimney-piece is of a statuary marble; with an oval tablet, containing a fine specimen of the Derbyshire Blue John. Here are,

Two Views in Cumberland; Barret.

Two Landscapes, with Figures; Zuccarelli.

The DUCHESS OF PORTSMOUTH; Vandyck.

The DUCHESS OF YORK; Sir Peter Lely.

The COUNTESS OF DORSET; a fine copy by Hamilton from Mytens. This lady was daughter of Sir George Curzon, and Governess to the Princess Mary and the Duke of York. Her dress is extremely singular, being curiously worked, and put on over a huge

huge hoop; the waist contracted by a close boddice; and her neck encircled by a large ruff.

In the WARDROBE, 22 feet by 14, and 20 high, are thirty-six small pieces in enamel, after Albert Durer, representing a series of events in the life of Our Saviour.

A fine painting of Turkies, &c. Van Utrecht.

CATHERINE, COUNTESS OF DORCHESTER; Sir Godfrey Kneller. This beautiful female was daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, and mistress to James the Second, by whom she was raised to the rank of a Countess; a situation which her father ever considered as a splendid indignity offered to his family. An injury so sensible, could scarcely be forgotten, or remain unresented, when opportunity offered. On the first agitation of the question which brought about the Revolution, Sir Charles was a distinguished partizan, and at once indulged the parent's resentment, and the wit's spleen, when he said, "The King did me the honour to make my daughter a Countess; and I should be ungrateful, indeed, not to assist in making his daughter (Mary, Princess of Orange) a Queen." When the remonstrances of his Confessors had induced James to break off the connection with the Countess, she married David, Earl of Portmore, and died in 1717.*

SIR PAUL RYCAUT: Vandyck. The diplomatic talents of Rycaut occasioned him to be employed as a negociator by Charles the Second; his successor, James; and King William. He was also eminent as an historian; and his History of the Ottoman Empire was spoken of by Dr. Johnson in the highest terms of praise.

Two beautiful cabinet pieces, the Nativity, and the Resurrection, by Murilio.

PRINCE HENRY, the amiable son of James the First; Cornelius Jansen.

QUINTIN MATSYS, HIS WIFE, AND CHILD; by himself.

THE DINING ROOM, 36 feet by 24, and 20 high, is neatly finished with stucco, and has a painted ceiling by Zucchi. In the

* Warner's Northern Tour, Vol. I. p. 127.

the centre is represented Love embracing Fortune; the circles display the Four Quarters of the Globe, and the oblong squares contain allegorical delineations of the Seasons. The chief pictures are two landscapes from Milton's L'Allegro, by Zuccarelli. Two fine pieces by Snyders: one representing Dead Game; the other, Ducks and Hawks: these are 7 feet 4, by 5 feet 3; and a Landscape by Claude Lorraine.

The apartments which are shown terminate with the western Pavilion, in which is a noble Kitchen, 48 feet by 24, viewed from a gallery connected with the corridor. Over the chimney is the very appropriate motto, "WASTE NOT; WANT NOT."

The East, or Family Pavilion, contains some good paintings. In LADY SCARSDALE'S *Dressing-Room*, are Landscapes by Claud Lorraine, Wooten, Gasper Poussin, Breughel, and Berghem; St. Christiana, by Carlo Dolci; and a Nativity, by Jan. Bassan. In LORD SCARSDALE'S *Dressing-Room*, is a cartoon of Venus and Cupids, by Carlo Maratti; a Badger and Fruit, by Snyders; and Christ delivering the Keys to St. Peter, by old Palma, the Magdalen by Corregio.

The idea of the south, or garden front, of this superb mansion, was formed from the Arch of Constantine at Rome; the entablature is supported by four Corinthian pillars, and the portico is ornamented by medallions, vases, and statues. The whole is surmounted by this motto:

A. D. 1765. N. BARO DE SCARSDALE AMICIS ET SIBI.

In concluding the description of Kedleston-House, we must observe, that it presents a beautiful specimen of what may be effected by the powers of art, when operating under the guidance of judgment and good taste. Every thing is rich and elegant; yet in no instance has convenience been sacrificed to a vain display of superfluous ornament. The parade of ostentation destroys its intended effect; for *admiration** is of too subtle a quality, too delicate in its nature, too refined and penetrating, to be excited when the

* We mean the admiration of the wise: the applause of the ignorant can always be obtained.

baits for the purpose become visible. Here, grandeur rests on propriety, its true basis. Incongruous association is the vice of fools. The skill and ingenuity of the architect, *Adams*, was, perhaps, never better displayed than by this mansion.

Among other improvements made by Lord Scarsdale, has been the transplanting of a village, which stood near the house, to a more distant part; and also the removal of the turnpike road, which ran within fifty yards, to its present situation. In the park is a neat building, ambushed in trees, erected over the medicinal spring before described,* and having accommodations for bathing. The Park-Lodge was designed from the arch of Octavia.

Giraline de Curson, or Curzon, his Lordship's ancestor, came into England with William the Conqueror, and had divers lands assigned to him in the counties of Oxford, Berks, and Devon. Richard, his second son, was, in the reign of Henry the First, possessed in this county of a considerable estate; in which Kedleston was included, and from him has descended to his present Lordship, who was created a peer on the 10th of April, in the year 1760.

DUFFIELD, an extremely pleasant village, situated on each side of the old road to Matlock, is tolerably populous, and has a number of good houses. On a rising ground at the north-west end of the village was formerly a castle, which in the fourteenth century belonged to the *Ferrers*, Earls of Derby. "Robert de Ferrers, the second Earl, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry the Second, hearing that the territories of the King in France were invaded by the adherents of young Henry, whom his father caused to be crowned during his own life, joined in rebellion against his Sovereign, and garrisoned his castle at Duffield. However, some time afterward, to obtain pardon and favor, he surrendered his fortress to the King, who commanded it to be immediately demolished; which was effected in August, 1325."† A large forest is likewise recorded to have existed at Duffield; tythe of all pannage, venison,

* Page 345. † Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II. p. 256.

venison, coney, and rent, arising from which, was given to the monks of Tutbury, by William de Ferrers, in the reign of Henry the Third, that their prayers for the health of the soul of his wife Agnes, and of the souls of his ancestors, might be offered up at the throne of Mercy.

BRAILSFORD is a village of scattered houses, built on each side of the road between Derby and Ashbourn, and nearly midway between those places. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, but derive some additional support from the passage of travellers. This manor was held, in the twenty-fifth of Edward the First, by H. de Brailsford. In the reign of Edward the Fourth, it was held by Ralph Shirley, under Duke Clarence of Tutbury; whose descendant, the late Earl Ferrers, sold it to Mr. Webster, formerly of Derby.*

SHIRLEY was the residence of the *Etendon* family, who assumed the name of *Shirley* in the reign of Henry the Third, at which time James Shirley had free warren granted him in all his demesne lands in this place. The manor passed through the same persons as Brailsford, to the late Earl Ferrers, who disposed of the farms, of which it consisted, to separate purchasers.†

At YEAVELY, a chapelry to Shirley, was once an hermitage, which in the reign of Richard the First was given by Ralph le Fun, with all its appurtenances and revenues, to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and afterwards became a preceptory to that order. At the Dissolution, its income, with that of another preceptory at Barow, in Chesnire, was valued at 93l. 3s. 4d.

LONGFORD HALL, the seat of Edward Coke, Esq. one of the Parliamentary representatives for Derby, is a spacious fabric, with wings apparently more modern than the body of the house. The grounds are pleasant; and the surrounding country furnishes a variety of agreeable prospects.

NORBURY was given to the very ancient family of the *Fitzherberts*, in the year 1125, by William de Ferrers, Prior of Tutbury;

* Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II. p. 266. † Ibid 268.

bury; and has continued in their descendants to the present time. Several individuals of this family have been much celebrated for their learning, but none more so, than Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, who presided as Judge in the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and is reported to have opposed Cardinal Wolsey in the plenitude of his power. He was the author of various works, of which his *Grand Abridgement* of the English Common Law, and New *Natura Brevium*, are still in repute among the students in his profession. He died in the year 1538, and was buried in Norbury Church. The last possessor of this estate was William Fitzherbert, Esq. whose death was occasioned by imprudently venturing into a cold bath, after walking from London to his residence at Norbury. No female, perhaps, has been more celebrated in the annals of the fashionable world, than the widow of this gentleman, the present Mrs. Fitzherbert.

ASHBOURN, OR ASHBURNE,

As the name is generally pronounced, is a neat market town, delightfully situated in a rich valley, through the midst of which the river Dove rolls its pellucid waters. A small rivulet, called the Henmore, divides the town into two parts, the most southern of which is denominated Compton, anciently, *Campdene*. From the descent of the Derby road, the view of Ashbourn is very beautiful, as it appears embosomed amid hills, and conveys a pleasing idea of security, and social happiness.

In the time of the Conqueror, Ashbourn was a royal manor, and had then its church and priest, with many dependant villages. King John granted it to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby; but in the succeeding reign it was seized by the Crown, on the rebellion of Robert de Ferrers, son of William. Edward the First bestowed it on his brother, Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster; and it continued parcel of the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster till the time of Charles the First, who sold it, with many other estates belonging to the Duchy. In Charles the Second's reign it was purchased from the *Cokes* of Melbourn by Sir William Boothby, Knt. and

and Bart. whose lineal descendant, and male heir, Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. the present owner, is well known as a good classical scholar, an elegant poet, and a steady friend to the principles of the British constitution.

King William Rufus gave the church of Ashbourn to the church of St. Mary of Lincoln; and the patronage, with the valuable rectorial tythes and glebe, belong to the Dean of the cathedral of Lincoln. It is probable that the present church was finished in 1241, as there is a memorial in brass, of its dedication to St. Oswald in that year. It is built in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the centre, terminated with a lofty octagonal spire, enriched with ornamental workmanship, and pierced by twenty windows. The roof is supported by several pointed arches: the interior is spacious, but not commodiously disposed, though galleries have been erected for the convenience of the congregation. It contains many monuments of the *Cokaines*, *Bradburnes*, and *Boothbys*; and in the windows are numerous shields of arms of different families in stained glass.

The tomb* which a few years ago was executed in this church by the classic chissel of Banks, for the daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, does great credit to the abilities of that artist. On the top is the figure of this much-lamented girl, carved in marble, and lying on her side; and round the tomb are inscriptions to her memory in English, Latin, Italian, and French. The former is in these words:

To Penelope,
Only Child of Sir Brooke and Dame Susannah Boothby,
Born April XI. 1785. Died March 13, 1791.
She was in form and intellect most exquisite.
The unfortunate parents ventured their all
On this frail bark, and the wreck was total.

On another monument, to the memory of Sir B. Boothby, Bart. and Dame Phœbe, his wife, the former of whom died in

* A neat Engraving of this Tomb has been published, with a Volume of Poems, by Sir Brooke Boothby, under the title of *Sorrows, Sacred to Penelope* splendidly printed by Bulmer in 1796.

the year 1789, and the latter in 1788, are the following pleasing lines.

Here, blameless pair, with mild affections blest,
Belov'd, respected, much lamented,—rest:
Life's shelter'd vale secure in peace ye trod;
Your practice, virtue; your reliance, God.
Long days, long loves, indulgent Heav'n bestow'd,
And sweet content to gild your calm abode;
Friends, who through life their faith unalter'd kept;
Children who lov'd, who honor'd, and who wept:
Heroes, and Kings, life's little pageant o'er,
Might wish their trophied marbles were no more.

Near the church is a Free Grammar-School, which was founded, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by the voluntary contributions of Sir Thomas Cockaine, Knight, William Bradburne, Esq. and other natives of this place and its neighbourhood, some of whom were at that time become wealthy tradesmen in London. It is under the patronage and direction of three governors and twelve assistants, all of whom are to be resident householders of Ashbourn, and who were incorporated by the patent of Queen Elizabeth. The head master is to be of the degree of Master of Arts, and has a house and garden for himself and family, adjoining to the school, with nearly 100l. per annum salary: the under master has a house, and about 30l. yearly: the children instructed here must be those of the town and neighbourhood. There is another free-school in Ashbourn, for educating poor boys and girls, the master and mistress of which have each about 10l. annually.

Near the entrance of the town from Derby is a neat chapel, and row of alms-houses, for six poor men or women, erected and endowed in the year 1800, by a native of Ashbourn, named Cooper, who, when a boy, followed the humble occupation of brick-making, but becoming disgusted with the employment, went to London, and, by frugality, and persevering industry, acquired considerable property. Several hospitals for the reception and support of ancient and decayed housekeepers

have also been founded here; as well as one for the maintenance of four widows of clergymen.

The number of houses in the township of Ashbourn, as ascertained by the late population act, was 459; that of inhabitants, 2006: the principal employ of the latter arises from agriculture, and the manufacture of cotton, which is rapidly spreading through the neighbourhood. No fewer than seven fairs are held here yearly, to which great quantities of horses, oxen, sheep, pigs, and wares of various descriptions, are brought for sale.

ASHBOURN HALL, the seat of Sir Brooke Boothby, but at present inhabited by Colonel Ram, was, from remote antiquity, the residence of the *Cokaines*, one of the most eminent Derbyshire families. Their continuance here may be traced with certainty from the time of Henry the Third, to that of Charles the Second, when they sold this seat to Sir William Boothby. The mansion is not possessed externally of any architectural beauties, but within every part is disposed with taste and elegance. Many of the pictures are valuable; the Library is neat, and the books are a choice collection of classic and polite literature. The situation is low; but the park and gardens have been laid out by Sir Brooke in a style of beauty and gracefulness, which compensates for the want of more picturesque scenery.

Of the Cokaine family we find a John Cokaine, who represented this county in several Parliaments and Councils during the reign of Edward the Third. Another John Cokaine was knighted by Henry the Fourth at the battle of Shrewsbury (1403) and killed in that conflict. His younger son was Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the third of Henry the Fourth; and a Justice of the Common Pleas in the sixth of Henry the Fourth, and second of Henry the Sixth. He lies buried in the church of Ashbourn; his tomb being decorated with the effigies, carved in alabaster, of himself and his lady: the latter has a Turkish head-dress. The family of Cokaine, resident till of late years at Cokaine-Hatley, in Bedfordshire, descended from this Judge. Thomas Cokaine, of Ashbourn, the representative of the eldest branch, was knighted for his valor at the battle of Spurs under Henry the Eighth. Sir

Aston Cokaine, in the time of Charles the Second, was the last of this family who resided at Ashbourn. He was a considerable sufferer for his loyalty to Charles the First, and gave the finishing blow to the ruin of an old and venerable inheritance, which began to decline in the reign of James. He was a great writer of verses, the chief merit of which consists in genealogical history, a subject but ill-adapted to accord with the smooth current of the Pierian spring. Sir William Cokaine, of a younger branch of this family, was Lord Mayor of London in the year 1619; and his son Charles was raised to an Irish peerage, by the title of Viscount Cullen, in 1642.

The most conspicuous of the eminences in the neighbourhood of Ashbourn, is *Thorp Cloud*, a vast hill, rising to a great height, and formed like a truncated cone. Near this is a tolerably good descent into a deep hollow, called BUNSTER-DALE; one side of which is bounded by a steep acclivity, finely covered with wood; and the other, by a range of lofty craggs, of wild, uncouth appearance. This ravine extends about half a mile, when, by a sudden turn, it unites with the southern extremity of DOVE-DALE; a romantic and rocky chasm, through which the river Dove pursues its winding course, and gives life and animation to the scenery, by dashing over the rude masses that have fallen into its stream from the adjoining cliffs.

On entering the Dale, the mind regards it as a sequestered solitude, where Contemplation might take her seat, and extend her musings through the wide range of existence, neither interrupted by jarring sounds, nor distracted by discordant images. As the road proceeds, however, the scenery becomes too romantic, and impressive from its singularity, to permit the attention to engage itself on other objects. The valley contracts; and on each side, rocks of grey limestone, abrupt and vast, rear their grotesque forms, covered with moss, lichens, yew-trees, and mountain-ash. A narrow and broken path winds along the margin of the river, which in some parts so nearly fills the bosom of the Dale, that even the foot passenger cannot pursue his cautious way, without the hazard of being precipitated from the slippery craggs into the stream.

The

The length of the Dale is rather more than two miles; but the views are more limited from the sinuosity of its course, and its projecting precipices, which in some places seem to fold into each other, and preclude every appearance of further access. On the right, or Derbyshire border, the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the left, or Staffordshire side, where they are partially covered with a fine hanging wood, which, from its various combinations with the surrounding objects, presents a succession of beautifully picturesque and romantic views. But the character of the scenery is greatly diversified by the varying forms of the rocks, and the changing current of the Dove, the motion and appearance of which is perpetually changing. "It is never less than ten, nor so much as twenty, yards wide, and generally from three to four feet deep; and transparent to the bottom, except when it is covered with a foam of the purest white, under water-falls which are perfectly lucid. These are very numerous, but very different: in some places they stretch straight across, or aslant, the stream; in others, they are only partial, and the water either dashes against the stones, and leaps over them, or, pouring along a steep, rebounds upon those below: sometimes it rushes through the several openings between them, and at other times it is driven back by the obstruction, and turns into an eddy. In one particular spot, the valley almost closing, leaves hardly a passage for the river, which, pent up, and struggling for a vent, rages, and roars, and foams, till it has extricated itself from the confinement. In other parts, the stream, though never languid, is often gentle, flows round a little desart island, glides between aits of bulrushes, disperses itself among tufts of grass and of moss, bubbles about a water-dock, or plays with the slender threads of aquatic plants which float upon the surface."*

The rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance of the rocks, distinguish the scenery of this valley from, perhaps, every other in the kingdom. In some places they shoot up

* Whately's Observations on Modern Gardening, p. 114.

up in detached masses, in the form of spires, or conical pyramids, to the height of thirty or forty yards, and are ornamented with festoons and net-work of ivy: in others their scattered and uncovered heads impend over the river in terrific masses, upheld by fragments apparently unequal to the weight they sustain. Some are firm and solid throughout; others are split and dislocated, and appear ready to be scattered into atoms by the first tempest that sweeps the Dale.

About a mile from the entrance, in a vast mural mass of detached rock, which extends along the edge of the precipice* on the right, nearly half way up the side of the Dale, is a magnificent natural arch, called *Reynard's Hole*. Its shape nearly approaches to the sharply-pointed Gothic: its height is about forty feet, and its width eighteen. Through this, in the body of the rock, the eye distinguishes the mouth of a cavern, which, from its situation so immediately above the opening of the arch, excites an idea, that the latter has been formed by some tremendous bursts of water, discharged through that aperture, from the interior of the mountain. On scrambling beneath the arch, however, up the steep path, to the cavern itself, this idea is not strengthened, for the extent of the excavation is little more than forty

* A melancholy accident happened near this spot between twenty and thirty years ago. Mr. Langton, Dean of Clogher, being on a visit to a family in the neighbourhood of Ashbourn, a party was formed to make an excursion to Dove-Dale. As they were proceeding along the bottom of the valley, Mr. Langton proposed to ascend, on horseback, a very steep precipice near Reynard's Hall, apparently between three and four hundred feet high; and Miss La Roche, a young lady of the party, agreed to accompany him on the same horse. When they had climbed the rocks to a considerable height, the poor animal, unable to sustain the fatigue of the task imposed upon him, fell under his burthen, and rolled down the steep. The Dean was precipitated to the bottom, where he was found so bruised and mangled by the fall, that he expired in a few days, and was buried in Ashbourn church; but the young lady, whose descent had been retarded by her hair entangling in a bramble bush, slowly recovered; though, when taken up, she was insensible, and continued so for two days. The horse, more fortunate than its riders, was scarcely injured.

forty feet; its height is about fifteen. The fatigue of ascending is repaid by the view from the entrance, which, though confined, is extremely beautiful. The opposite side of the Dale is covered with a mass of hanging wood, from the midst of which a large detached rock, solitary, craggy, and pointed, starts out to a great height, and forms a very grand object; "the characteristic feature of the whole scene:" this rock is known by the appellation of *Dove-Dale Church*. The cavern is called *Reynard's Hall;* and another small opening in the rock, below it on the right, has been named *Reynard's Kitchen*.

The same variety of wild and romantic scenery that distinguishes the former part of the Dale, accompanies it to its northern termination, where two vast rocks, rising abruptly to the right and left of the river, "form the jaws or portals of this wonderful valley, which now drops at once the grand and picturesque; its bottom gradually widening into an undulating flat, and its rocks sinking into round stony hills,"* with a craggy fragment occasionally peeping out after the chain is discontinued. Near this extremity of the Dale, is another large cavern, called the *Fox-holes;* and some others of inferior note may be found in different parts of this interesting chasm. The stream of the Dove flows from Mill-Dale; but a turn to the right will lead the curious visitant, who has thus far explored its recesses, to a farm-house, called Hanson Grange, whence a path may be readily found to the turnpike road between Newhaven and Ashbourn.

About two miles north of Ashbourn is FENNY BENTLEY, an old residence of the *Beresfords*, of which the Marquis of Waterford, in Ireland, is a junior branch. The family was seated here in the reign of Henry the Sixth, in the person of Thomas Beresford, Esq. (a younger son of a stock of the same name seated at Beresford in Staffordshire;) who is said, by tradition, to have mustered a troop of horse, at Chesterfield, consisting of his sons, and his and their servants, for the service of the King in his French wars. He died in the year 1473. The ancient manor-house, of which the little that

* Warners's Northern Tour, Vol. I.

hat is left retains somewhat of a castellated appearance, passed by an heir general into the family of *Cotton*, of Beresford; but the male heir of Thomas Beresford still possesses landed property here. Several monuments to the memory of the Beresfords are in the village church.

TISSINGTON HALL, the seat of Sir Henry Fitz-Herbert, Bart. formerly belonged to the *Savages*, and from them descended to the *Herthulls* and *Meynells*. That part of the estate which belonged to the latter, came by inheritance to the Fitz-Herberts, (through the families of *Clinton* and *Fraunceys*,) in the fifteenth century. The part that was in possession of the Herthulls, descended from them to the *Cokaines* of Ashbourn, who sold it to the Fitz-Herberts in the time of James the First. William Fitzherbert, Esq. of this place, who died in the year 1772, had two surviving sons, William and Alleyne. William, the eldest, was created a Baronet in 1783, and died in 1791: his youngest son, Henry, a minor, is now the possessor of the estate and title. Alleyne, the younger brother of Sir William, has attained some degree of political eminence. He has been Minister at Brussels, Petersburgh, and Madrid; Secretary to a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and in 1782 negociated the peace of which preliminaries were signed at Paris in the January of the year following. He was raised to an Irish Peerage in 1791; and to a Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, by the title of Baron St. Helen's.

Nearly two miles from Tissington is PARWICH, which in the time of the Conqueror was a royal manor, and passed in like manner with Wirksworth, till the time of Charles the First. Here was a subordinate, but more valuable manor, which belonged to the Fitz-Herberts of Norbury, and afterwards to the Cokaines of Ashbourn, who sold it in the reign of James the First: in the same reign it was purchased by the family of *Levinge* Sir Richard Levinge, Knight and Baronet, great grandson of Thomas, the purchaser, was Speaker of the House of Commons, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland: his descendant, Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. is the present possessor of the estate.

About

About half a mile north-east of the village, at a place called Lombard's Green, are vestiges of an ancient station, or encampment, which occupied a level piece of ground, near the summit of a very high eminence. Its forms is an oblong square, comprising a space of about half an acre, and consisting of several divisions, the foundations being still visible in various places. Some of the divisions are semi-circular; others square, and the size of most of them is different. The ground has been much disturbed by the searches that have been made for lead ore; and from a discovery made by a miner during one of these kind of pursuits, about thirty years ago, it seems very probable that this was a Roman camp. "At the depth of two feet and a half he found a military weapon, a considerable number of coins, and an urn of very great thickness, in which the coins had most probably been deposited. This collection of coins principally consists of the Roman *Denarii*, and is in good condition and preservation: the number was about eighty, of which seventy-four are in the possession of Mr. Rawlins of Ashbourn. Some of them are as high as the Triumvirate of Octavius, Lepidus, and Marc Antony; and others as low as the Emperor Aurelius."* Near this encampment, at the summit of the hill, is a bank about two feet high, and three broad, which extends nearly two miles and a half, in a direction east and west: at the western extremity it enters the road leading from Ashbourn to Buxton. About four hundred yards below it is a second narrow ridge of earth, which extends about half a mile to the west, in a direction nearly parallel to the former. Whether these banks were formerly connected with the station, or were only intended as boundaries, it seems difficult to ascertain.

The distance between Ashbourn and Buxton is somewhat more than twenty miles; and, previous to the year 1795, was considered as only one stage; the only place where any thing like refreshment could be procured, being at a mean public house nearly opposite the nine-mile stone. On this spot, now called NEWHAVEN, the Duke

* Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II.

Duke of Devonshire, to whom the ground belongs, has erected a large, handsome, and commodious inn, where travellers meet with every requisite accommodation. The country is here very bleak and open, and was formerly a barren waste; but the good effects of a bill of inclosure which was obtained a few years ago, are already to be distinguished. Several hundred acres are now in cultivation, and some fine crops of oats and barley were cut during the late harvest. The inclosures have a singular appearance to a stranger from the south, as, instead of hedges, the boundaries are all stone walls, from three to five feet in height, formed of broken masses of limestone, rudely piled upon each other without mortar, or any cementing materials. Near the inn, a plantation of firs, and other hardy trees, has been made, and its thriving state will doubtless occasion similar improvements to be effected in the neighbourhood. An annual fair is also held here for the sale of cattle, horses, &c. and is generally attended by a great concourse of people. The spot of ground where the booths are erected, and pot-houses established for the entertainment of the company, is so broken and diversified, as to be frequently mistaken for the site of an ancient emcampment. At a little distance is a lead-mine, now neglected, wherein rich specimens of *wheat-stone*, or white ore of lead, have been frequently obtained.

About three miles west of Newhaven is HARTINGTON, a manor that gives the title of Marquis to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who has a very large estate in land within its circuit. The village contains about sixty houses, and 370 inhabitants: near the entrance is some interesting rocky scenery. Here was anciently a castle; and remains of ancient works may be discovered in several places in the vicinity. The manor, which is nearly twelve miles in length, formerly belonged to the *Ferrers* family, and afterwards to the Duchy of Lancaster. In Charles the First's time it became the property of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; but in the reign of Charles the Second it belonged to the Cavendishes, Earls and Dukes of Devonshire.

Several

Engraved by J. Kirk from a drawing by H. Moore, for the Beauties of England & Wales. Vol. II.

STRAITS of DOVE DALE.
Derbyshire.

London Published by Geo. Hood, 16 Pharpe Pantry, Apr. 1. 1808.

Several traditions of battles said to have been fought in this neighbourhood, are current here. On Hartington Common the Britons are reported to have had a sharp conflict with the Roman General, Agricola; and on the hills near the village, the Republicans and Royalists are asserted to have engaged severely during the Civil Wars. The former tale is not strengthened by any according circumstances; but the latter has been corroborated by the finding many musket balls, which have been washed down with the soil from the high grounds after heavy rains.

"About one mile and a half south-east of Hartington is a high eminence, called *Wolf's-Cote Hill*, on the summit of which is a barrow or low.* This ancient remain is a large heap of stones of various sizes; the smallest are the most outward, and over them is a thin covering of moss and grass. It rises about three yards above the common surface of the ground about it, and is exactly circular. The circumference at the base is nearly seventy yards: at the top, the diameter is about ten yards; and in the middle is a cavity one yard deep, and three wide. This barrow has been opened; and its internal structure is said greatly to resemble that which will be described at Chelmorton."†

The scenery on the banks of the river Dove, in this part of the county, assumes a great deal of the romantic character of Dove-Dale; for though the rocks are not so elevated, the singular and wide forms into which they are broken, have a very striking effect; and the frequent changes in their appearance, are particularly interesting. One rock, distinguished by the name of the *Pike*, from its spiry form, and situation in the midst of the stream, was noticed in the second part of the *Complete Angler*, by Charles Cotton, Esq. who resided at BERESFORD HALL, an ancient, but extremely pleasant mansion, on the Staffordshire side of the river.

Below this, the stream flows in a rapid current betwixt the craggy steeps which form its boundaries, for some distance; when it

* *Low* is the general term by which barrows, or tumuli, are distinguished in this county.

† Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II. page 290.

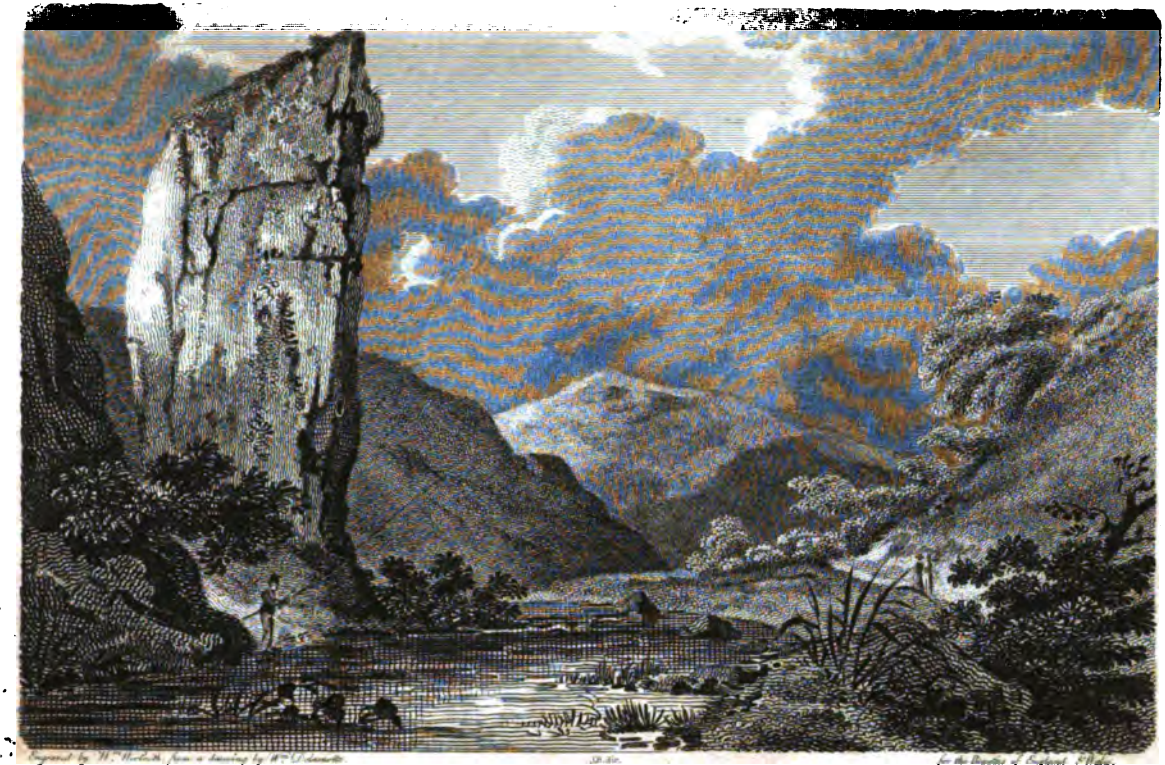
it loses itself underground, " and, after a mile's concealment, appears again with more glory and beauty than before, running through the most pleasant vallies, and most fruitful meadows, that this nation can justly boast of."* The grounds at Beresford Hall are not extensive, but possess great variety; in some parts gradually sloping to the water's edge; and in others skirting the wild precipices that hang over the river. They are now entirely neglected; but in Mr. Cotton's time were pleasantly disposed, and kept in excellent order.

The small fishing-house mentioned in the above work, still remains; and the words PISCATORIBUS SACRUM are yet visible over the door; but the roof is nearly destroyed; and the furniture, and appropriate embellishments, which adorned the interior, have been long demolished. In one of the rocks which impend over the river, is a small cavity, only to be approached by an intricate and hazardous path, in which Mr. Cotton is said to have eluded the pursuits of the officers of justice after some offence of which he had been guilty. The depth of it is about fifteen yards; but even in this small space are several windings, which renders it of difficult access, and well adapted for the purpose of concealment.

At Pilsbury, in Hartington parish, in a deep valley on the banks of the Dove, in a field, called *Castle-Hills*, are some ancient remains deserving of notice. On the east side is a sharp natural ridge of rocks, which in one part rises to the height of seven or eight yards, bearing some resemblance to a sugar loaf. Adjoining to this is a raised bank, inclosing an area of about sixty yards from north to south, and forty from east to west; and having a barrow near its western side, about forty yards in diameter. Southward of the barrow is a second bank, forming a square of nearly thirty yards each way.

Between two and three miles north-east of Newhaven, at a little distance beyond the Roman road from Buxton to Little Chester, is one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity in

* Complete Angler, Edit. edited by Sir John Hawkins.



VIEW IN DOVE-DALE,
Derbyshire.

in Derbyshire. This is the ARBOR-LOW, or *Arbelows*, a Druidical circle, surrounded by a ditch and vallum. Its situation, though considerably elevated, is not so high as some eminences in the neighbouring country; yet it commands an extensive view, especially to the north-east. The area, encompassed by the ditch, is about fifty yards in diameter, and of a *circular form*; though, from a little declination of the ground towards the north, it appears somewhat elliptical, when viewed from particular points. The stones which compose the circle, are rough and unhewn masses of limestone, apparently thirty in number; but this cannot be determined with certainty, as several are broken. Most of them are from six to eight feet in length, and three or four broad in the widest part; their thickness is more variable, and their respective shapes are different. They all lie on the ground, and generally in an oblique position; but the opinion that has obtained, of the narrowest end of each being pointed towards the centre, in order to represent the rays of the sun, and prove that luminary to have been the object of worship, must have arisen from inaccurate observation: for they almost as frequently point towards the ditch, as otherwise. Whether they ever stood upright, as most of the stones of Druidical circles do, is an enquiry not easy to determine; though Mr. Pilkington was informed, that a very old man living in Middleton, remembered, when a boy, to have seen them standing obliquely upon one end. This secondary kind of evidence does not seem entitled to much credit, as the view of the stones themselves, and their relative situations, are almost demonstrative of the contrary. Within the circle are some smaller stones, scattered irregularly; and near the centre are three larger ones, erroneously supposed to have once formed a cromlech.

The width of the ditch which immediately surrounds the area on which the stones are placed, is about six yards; the height of the bank, or vallum, on the inside, is from six to eight yards; but this varies throughout the whole circumference, which on the top is nearly two hundred and seventy yards. The vallum seems to have been formed of the earth thrown up from the

ditch. To the inclosed area are two entrances, each of the width of ten or twelve yards; and opening on the north and south. On the east side of the southern entrance is a large barrow, standing in the same line of circumference as the vallum, but wholly detached, excepting at the bottom. This barrow was opened some years ago, and the horns of a stag were discovered in it.*

About the distance of half a mile from Arbor-low, to the west, is another large barrow, called *End-low*, in which ashes and burnt bones have been found. From this numerous barrows may be seen on the distant eminences; and in some of them, urns, human bones, ashes, and other memorials of the customs of remote ages, have been discovered. The names of several places in this neighbourhood ase also indicative of antiquity, though the places themselves are now of little account; as *Aldwark*, five miles south of Arbor-low, on the Roman road from Buxton to Little Chester; *Aldport*, on another ancient way leading from Aldwark towards Bakewell, and some others.

On a waste piece of ground between Moneyash and Arbor-low, about one mile and a half from the latter, is a huge block of limestone lying on the heath, and having a circular cavity on the top, which those who discover remnants of Druidism in every singularly shaped or hollow stone, would probably denominate a rock-bason. Its diameter is about nine or ten inches, and its depth eighteen or twenty. The interior is rugged and uneven; and has somewhat of the appearance of a corkscrew; though the hollows do not all run into each other. Scarcely a doubt can be entertained of this excavation being natural, though the particular cause of it cannot perhaps be assigned.

MONEYASH, a chapelry to Bakewell, consists of between fifty and sixty stone houses, scattered irregularly over a large plot of ground, and surrounded with distant elevated tracts of country. William de Lynford, who held this manor in the reign of Edward the Third, had a grant of a market and fair in reward

* Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II. p. 461.

reward for the good services he had performed for the King in Scotland; but the place is now very poor, and the market and fair are discontinued. At the distance of a mile and a half, in a narrow dale, which presents some pleasant scenery, are the quarries where much of the Derbyshire marble is obtained. The rocks from which it is blasted seem almost wholly composed of entrochi.

The little village of CHELMORTON is situated at the foot of an high eminence, on the summit of which are two considerable barrows, within a short distance of each other. The circumference of the largest is nearly eighty yards; that of the smallest about seventy: on the top of both is a circular cavity, or bason. A barrow, about the size of the former of those now mentioned, described by Pilkington, as being situated about a quarter of a mile north-east from Chelmorton, was opened in the year 1782, by some laboring men who were searching for stone to build a walled fence in a neighboring field. "After removing a thin covering of moss and soil from the lower extremity of the mount, or barrow, they discovered a kind of breast-work, or regular wall, of single stones formed without mortar. Not apprehensive of meeting with any thing extraordinary beyond this wall, they proceeded with their work, but were soon surprised by the sight of several human bodies. They found that the wall was at the end of a cell, or coffin, in which the bodies had been deposited. The breadth of the cell within was two feet; but its depth was not fully ascertained, though supposed to be about a yard. The sides consisted of stones about eight inches thick, and two feet wide; they were placed on their edge, and formed a kind of partition: the stones used for the covering were from one to three inches thick, but not larger.

"Though some of the stones, and a small quantity of the soil, had fallen into the vault, yet several human bodies, or skeletons, might be clearly distinguished, lying at full length, with their heads towards the centre of the mount. The bones had never been disturbed, and were apparently united at the different joints, but by the slightest motion were found to be

entirely loose and unconnected; upon examination, they were discovered to be remarkably strong and sound; the ribs, in particular, were so little decayed, that they would easily bend without breaking. Those who saw the bones, thought that they were uncommonly large; and it was imagined that the persons to whom they belonged, must have been, when alive, at least seven feet high: the teeth were sound and perfect. From the number of bones and skulls, and the dimensions of the vault, it was supposed that it contained about four or five human bodies; and though only one vault was opened, it was presumed that others were carried throughout the whole circumference of the mount, and might be about twenty in number."*

Between Chelmorton and Buxton, within about one mile of the latter, near a hill called *Staden-low*, are the remains of some ancient earth-works, which Dr. Stukeley has noticed in the second volume of his Itinerary. Since his time the ground has been inclosed and cultivated, but sufficient vestiges may be distinguished to ascertain the form of these memorials of antiquity. They consist of two divisions; an ellipsis, and an oblong square. The former, supposed by the Doctor to have been a place for shows, is encompassed by a shallow ditch, nearly a yard and a half wide; and a mound, or bank, about one foot high, and seven yards and a half broad: the inclosed area measures forty-five yards from south-east to north-west, and sixty-six, from north-east to south-west. The square division is bounded by a vallum, now nearly levelled by the plough, and extends in length forty-five yards, and in breadth, twenty-four. A small semi-circular cove of earth is mentioned by Stukeley as being at the side of the circle furthest from the square.

On the north side of Staden-low is a romantic and beautiful dale, between two and three miles in length, through which flows the bubbling current of the river Wye. Each side is bounded by elevated rocks, so near together, that, for a considerable space, there is hardly more room than for the passage of the water: some-

* View of Derbyshire, Vol. II. p. 426.

some of them are perpendicular, and completely bare of vegetation; others are covered with ivy, yew, and ash-wood, but have a craggy steep occasionally starting through the verdure. The whole dale bears the name of THE LOVER'S LEAP, from a vast precipice that forms one side of a narrow chasm, which breaks from the main rift nearly at right angles; and from the summit of which a love-lorn female is reported to have flung herself into the rocky gulph below. At the southern extremity the scenery assumes a milder character; and the hollow takes the appellation of *Mill-Dale*, from a mill which is turned by the stream, and, in conjunction with a rude bridge, a mountain path, and other accompaniments, composes a very picturesque view. Another fine scene is formed by a lofty rock, called *Swallow Tor*, which soars over a mass of wood, and lies the river roaring at its base over broken masses of limestone.

The village of BUXTON is situated in the midst of the most dreary and cheerless scenery which the Peak of Derbyshire exhibits; and were it not for the deserved reputation of its mineral waters, would undoubtedly be deserted and forgotten. "All before us," says a modern writer, who travelled to this place from Tideswell, "appeared the most forlorn nakedness; and had we not observed some marks of human industry in the stone divisions of the fields, we should have conceived that the country round was one *wide extent of hopeless sterility*." It lies in an extensive hollow, with bleak elevated tracts of moor-land completely surrounding it. Several plantations have, however, been made of late years on the adjacent hills, and some land been cultivated. Should these judicious means of improvement continue to be pursued, we may yet well praised

> "—— Behold a smiling change of scene,
> Where earth-born russet turns to lively green;
> Rich pastures rise where deserts spread before,
> And barren wastes recruit the less'ning store."

The late Dr. Gale, as appears from a manuscript of his quoted in Gough's Additions to the Britannia, placed the *Aquis* of

Ravennas at Buxton; though he had previously conjectured it to be at Aidon, in Northumberland. That its warm springs were known to the Romans, is evident from various concurring circumstances. Several ancient roads concentrate at this spot, particularly one called the *Bath-way*, or *Bathom-gate*, which commences at Brough, a Roman station, near Hope, and was traced by the late Mr. Pegge;* and another, that came from Manchester, and is known in different parts of its course, by the appellations of *High-Street*, *Street-Fields*, *Street-Lane*, *Old-Gate*, &c.† Specimens of Roman workmanship have also been discovered here at different times. Bishop Gibson mentions a Roman wall, "cemented with red Roman plaister, close by St. Anne's Well, where are the ruins *of the ancient bath.*" This wall was taken down in the year 1709, when Sir Thomas Delves, of Cheshire, in memory of a cure he had received from the waters, erected a small stone alcove over the Well; some capacious leaden cisterns, and different articles apparently Roman, were found in digging the foundation. The shape and dimensions of the ancient bath, which was about six yards from the present bath-room, were clearly discovered when the building of the Crescent commenced in the year 1781. Its form appeared to be an oblong square, or parallelogram; it measured from east to west, thirty feet, and fifteen in a contrary direction. The spring was situated at the west end; and at the east might be plainly perceived a flood-gate, by means of which the water was let out. The wall was built with limestone, covered on the outside with a strong cement; the floor consisted of a composition of lime, mixed with coarse sand, saturated with blood. Near one end a cavity was formed in the floor, resembling the figure of a boat, extending circularly in length almost from one side wall to the other; its breadth was about two yards; and its depth below the level of the floor, at the deepest point of curvature, about eighteen inches: the water was conveyed into this room by a leaden pipe.‡

Though

* Essay on the Roman Roads through the Country of the Coritani, p. 41,

† Ibid. 35. ‡ Ibid. 36.

Though the remote appropriation of the Buxton waters is apparent from the above circumstances, neither the Saxon nor Monkish annalists furnish any testimony, as to their having been in use in the middle ages. It seems probable, however, that they were never entirely deserted; though we have no certain records of their having obtained a high degree of reputation till the sixteenth century, when Dr. Jones gave them celebrity by a treatise on their beneficial qualities.* The first convenient house for the reception of visitants, was erected a short time previous to this publication, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the site of the building now called *The Hall*, a part of which belonged to the old fabric. This, in the verbose manner of that age, Dr. Jones has described as follows. "Joining the chief spring, between the river and the bath, is a very goodly house, four square, four stories high, so well compact with houses of office beneath, above, and round about, with a great chamber and other goodly lodgings, to the number of thirty, that it is and will be a beauty to behold, and very notable for the right honorable and worshipful that shall repair thither, as also for others; yea, and the poor shall have lodgings and beds hard by for their uses only."

"This building occasioned the waters to be much more resorted to than heretofore by all ranks of people. Mary, Queen of Scots, being at that time in the custody of Earl of Shrewsbury, was brought along with him, and his wife Elizabeth, in one of his visits to this place, on which occasion this heroic and unfortunate Princess applied to Buxton, Cæsar's Verses upon Feltria, with some alteration:

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale.

Buxton, whose fame thy milk-warm waters tell,
Whom I, perhaps, no more shall see, farewell.†

* This was entitled "The Benefit of the ancient Bathes of *Buckstones*, which cureth most grievous Sickness, never before published; compiled by John Jones, Physition at the King's Mede, near Derby, &c. 1572."

† Gough's Additions to the Britannia.

The number of visitors who sought health or recreation at these springs continuing to increase, the hall became insufficient for their accommodation, and most part of it was taken down about the year 1670; at which time a new and enlarged edifice was erected on the spot by William, third Earl of Devonshire. This building, having undergone various subsequent alterations to render it more convenient, is still the principal hotel for the reception of company. Within it are the baths, which are five in number; they all adjoin to each other, but are in distinct apartments. The gentleman's bath is in a close room, ten yards in length, and five and a half wide: along one end and side is a stone bench, for the use of the bathers; and at each corner are steps leading into the bath. This is twenty-six feet and a half long; twelve feet, eight inches broad; and, at a medium, four feet, seven inches deep. On the south-east side is a stratum of black limestone, through which the two principal springs rise; but the water also bubbles up in various lesser springs, through the chinks between the stones with which the bath is paved. In the bath for ladies, and in that appropriated to the use of the poor, the water issues through the crevices of the floor. The two other baths are private. The springs have been calculated to throw up about sixty gallons of water every minute. The time requisite to fill the baths, is two hours and fifty minutes.

The almost invariable temperature of the water, as it rises in the baths, is 82° of Farenheit's thermometer; but sometimes, according to the observations of Dr. Pearson, it has been one quarter of a degree lower. From the analysis made by this gentleman, it appears that a gallon of the water, when evaporated, deposits sixteen grains of sediment; of this quantity, eleven grains and a half were calcareous earth, two grains and a half vitriolic selenite, and one grain and three quarters sea-salt. In the analysis made by Dr. Percival, and Dr. Higgins, the results were rather different: the former obtained from twenty-three to twenty-four grains of sediment; the latter, nearly eighteen.

The beneficial tendency of the Buxton waters is particularly apparent in the gout, rheumatism, nephritic, and bilious disorders,

BUXTON CRESCENT.
Derbyshire.

ders, and debility of the stomach and intestines. When drank in any considerable quantity, it occasions many feverish symptoms, and is found to possess a binding and heating quality. In the *Observations on Buxton Water*, by Dr. Denman, published a few years ago, some judicious directions, founded on his own practice, are given for its use. He considers it as a more active remedy than is generally supposed; and not only dissuades from its use in all inflammatory and feverish complaints, but likewise limits the quantity to be taken, in cases where its use is efficacious, to a moderate portion. "In common," he observes, "two glasses, each of the size of the third part of a pint, are as much as ought to be drank before breakfast, at the distance of forty minutes between each; and one or two of the same glasses between breakfast and dinner will be quite sufficient." With respect to bathing, he recommends for invalids, the time between breakfast and dinner as the most proper; and directs that the prescribed, or usual exercise, should be taken before going into the bath: the water never to be drank immediately previous to bathing.

The water is usually drank at *St. Anne's Well*, a modern, but elegant little building in the antique style, where it is conveyed into a white marble bason, from the original spring, through a narrow grit-stone channel, so nicely adjusted, that the temperature of the water, on issuing into day, is never more than three quarters of a degree lower than in the baths: its general height is from 81½ to 81¾ of Farenheit. This Well is regarded as one of the *Seven Wonders** of the Peak; chiefly, we believe, from the circumstance, that both hot and cold spring water may be obtained within twelve inches of each other, from a double pump, situated on the opposite side of the building to that which contains the bason.

The *Crescent* is a very magnificent range of building, erected here by the Duke of Devonshire within the last twenty years, from the design, and under the superintendance, of the architect Carr.

It

* The other reputed wonders are POOLE'S HOLE, THE EBBING AND FLOWING WELL, ELDEN HOLE, MAM-TOR, or the Shivering Mountain, THE PEAK CAVERN, and CHATSWORTH.

It consists of three stories; the lowest rustic, forming a beautiful colonnade, which extends the whole length of the front, and is seven feet wide within the pillars, and eleven feet high. The divisions between the windows above, are formed by Ionic pilasters, which extend to an elegant balustrade that skirts the whole front, the span of which is 257 feet. In the centre are the arms of the Cavendish family, neatly carved in stone, but surmounted with a *natural* stag's antlers. Each extremity of the Crescent contains an hotel: between them are several private lodging-houses, the lower rooms of which form a series of shops. In the larger hotel is the ball-room, a very elegant and well-proportioned apartment, with a rich projecting cornice, and various appropriate and beautiful ornaments. The length of this room is seventy-five feet and a half; the width, thirty feet, two inches; and the height, thirty feet. The number of windows in the whole Crescent is 378. It is built with grit-stone obtained near the spot, and faced with fine free-stone, procured from a quarry about two miles distant.

Near the back of the Crescent are the *Stables*, an extensive pile, forming, on the outside, an irregular polygon, but having a circular area within, sixty yards in diameter. Round this is a covered gallery, or ride, where the company take exercise on horseback, when the weather renders shelter necessary: near the stables, on one side, is a spacious repository for carriages. These buildings, like the Crescent, were constructed at the charge of his Grace of Devonshire, who is said to have expended the sum of 120,000l. in completing the whole.

Besides the hall, and the hotels in the Crescent, one or two other spacious inns are open for the reception of company; but those persons who reside in the houses belonging to the Duke, have the privilege of bathing first.* The poor who resort to Buxton,

* The charge for bathing at the public baths, is one shilling each time; at the private ones, three shillings. The expences at the different houses were company are received during the season, are not materially different. Dinner, at the ordinary, is two shillings and sixpence; tea, one shilling; breakfast and supper, one

Buxton, on bringing a certificate from the minister of their parish and medical attendant, vouching for their being proper objects of charity, are admitted to partake the benefit of a fund formed by collecting one shilling from every visitor who stays here more than a day. This is appropriated to the purchase of necessary medicines, and supplying fourteen indigent persons with six shillings weekly, for one month; they are also permitted to bathe, gratis.

During the season, prayers are daily read in the Hall, the Chapel at Buxton being much too small for the company. The allowance to the minister is defrayed by subscription. Formerly a lecture was delivered after the prayers; but, from the objections made by the rector of the parish, this has been discontinued. For the better accommodation of the visitors, however, the Duke of Devonshire has determined to erect a new church at a little distance, in an adjoining parish, and workmen are now digging the foundations.

The amusements of Buxton generally commence in June, and conclude in October. In these months three assemblies are held every week; Monday and Friday for an undress, and Wednesday for a dress ball. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, a small Theatre is opened, neatly fitted up, and frequented by a respectable company of players. An elegant card-room, which adjoins the ball-room, is open every evening. For the diversion of gentlemen, a pack of good harriers are kept by subscription.

Opposite the front of the Crescent is an eminence called the *Stain-cliffs*, or *Hans-cliff*, over the top of which a pleasant walk has been made. "Here," observes Mr. Pilkington, "is a low, or barrow, of a different shape from any which I have seen in Derbyshire. It is long, narrow at the top, and slants off at the sides and ends: the length at the bottom is about fifteen yards; and the breadth

one shilling and sixpence each. A single bed-room is half a guinea per week; a double ditto, fourteen shillings; and a sitting-room, according to its quality, &c. from twelve to sixteen shillings. The subscription to the ball and card-room is one guinea; but if a family, only the two first pay a guinea each; the others, half a guinea each.

breadth six yards; its height is about two yards. This barrow is encompassed by a ditch nearly six yards wide; and has a cavity about six yards in diameter, and one in depth, at each end, near the south-west and north-west corners." The late Rev. Mr. Watson, rector of Stockport, in a letter written to Mr. Pegge in the year 1782, observes, that the remains of an ancient settlement, supposed by him to be Roman, were visible on this piece of ground.*

Buxton is situated in two parishes; but the principal part is a chapelry to Bakewell. The number of houses is about 100, chiefly of stone; that of inhabitants, who are generally resident about 400. The number of visitors who sojourn here during the bathing season is uncertain; but, as the public and private lodging-houses contain accommodation for about 700, it may be concluded that upwards of that quantity of persons are annually entertained; particularly as of late years, many of the company have been obliged to seek residences in the neighbouring villages. The principal, we might almost say the *only*, dependence of the inhabitants, is on the expenditure of the crouds who assemble here. Several shops for the manufacture and sale of ornaments of fluor spar, and alabaster, are established in this village. The most finished and best assortment of articles of this description are exhibited in the warehouse of Mr. Samuel Cooper. The place where the crystals, denominated Buxton diamonds, are found, is about two miles south-west from the village: it is a waste uneven piece of land, several acres in extent, and called the *Diamond Hill*.

Between one and two miles westward of Buxton, in the vast mass of limestone which ranges in this part of the county, is a fissure, or cavern, called POOLE's HOLE, from an ancient tradition, that an outlaw, named Poole, once made it his residence. Nothing grand nor picturesque marks the entrance into this cavity, neither does its interior present any of the magnificence which so eminently distinguishes the *Peak Cavern*, at Castleton. It opens with a crevice so low and contracted, that the curious visitant is obliged to proceed

* Essay, &c. through the Country of the Coritani, p. 38.

ceed with caution in a stooping posture nearly twenty-five yards, when the passage widens into a spacious vacuity, "from whose roof depends a quantity of *stalactite*, produced by the droppings of water laden with calcareous matter. Part of this substance adheres to the roof, and forms gradually those pendant spiral masses called stalactites, or *(locally)* water-*icles*: another portion drops with the water to the ground, and attaching itself to the floor, is there deposited, and becomes the *stalagmite*, a lumpy mass of the same matter. One of the former, of immense size, called the *Flitch of Bacon*, occurs about the middle of the cavern, which here becomes very narrow; but, after a short space, spreads again to a greater width, and continues large and lofty till we reach another surprising large mass of stalactite, to which the name of *Mary, Queen of Scots' Pillar*, is attached, from the tradition of that Queen having made a visit to the cavern, and advanced thus far into its recesses,"* at the period she resided at Buxton. As this pillar cannot be passed without some difficulty, few people venture beyond it; and, indeed, the remaining part of the cavern offers few objects to repay the fatigue of exploring it. The passage contracts, and for some yards it is necessary to descend by very slippery and craggy steps. Having passed these, the path continues nearly on a level for eighteen or twenty yards, when an almost perpendicular ascent commences, which leads to the extremity of the fissure, through the *Eye of Anthony's Needle*, a narrow strait, beyond which, the steepness of the way is only to be surmounted by clambering over irregular masses of rock. The cavern terminates at about ninety-five yards beyond the Queen of Scots' Pillar: near the end is an aperture through a projection of the rock, behind which a candle is generally placed when any person has ventured to the extremity: this, when seen from the bottom of the cavern, appears like a dim star. On returning, the stranger is conducted by a way that passes underneath a considerable portion of the road by which he entered. In one part of this passage is a fine spring of transparent water. The

* Warner's Northern Tour, Vol. I. p. 161.

The various masses of stalactitic matter that are met with in this excavation, and distinguished by different names, according to the objects they are fancied to resemble. *Poole's Saddle*, his *Turtle*, and his *Woolsack*, the *Lion*, the *Lady's Toilet*, *Pillion*, and *Curtain*, and a variety of other appellations bestowed from a real or supposed likeness to the things themselves, are all pointed out by the guides, who having the names by rote, attend very little to the resemblance. The forms of these masses are, indeed, continually varying from the depositions left by the water, which constantly percolates through the roof and sides of the rock. The money given by visitants is divided among ten aged women, who reside here, and act as guides by the permission of the Duke of Devonshire, to whom the ground belongs. Some of them are always ready to exhibit the wonders committed to their charge; and as the old ladies keep a watchful eye over each other's receipts, the spectator has generally three or four attendants more than are necessary. The extent of the cavern does not exceed 300 yards.

The limestone in this neighbourhood is of several kinds, though chiefly applied to the making of lime, many hundred tons of which are here burnt annually. The workmen and their families, like the Troglodytes of old, reside in *caves;* for any other name would be ill-adapted to describe their habitations, which are scooped out of the hillocks, or small mounts, formed with the refuse from the lime-kilns. The crust of these heaps of rubbish having been consolidated by time and the weather, is now impervious to the rain; and being left of sufficient thickness, forms a substantial roof. Each habitation contains two or three rooms; but few have any other light than is admitted through the chimney and doorway. "Such is the effect of the whole," observes an intelligent foreigner, "that when the workmen descend into their caves, at the time of repast, and a stranger sees so many small columns of smoke issuing out of the earth, he imagines himself in the midst of a village in Lapland."* The name by

* Travels, &c. by B. Faujas St. Fond, Vol. II.

by which this series of mole-hills is distinguished, is the *Ass-Hillocks.*

The Marvel Stones, a natural curiosity, to which probably, Dr. Stukeley alluded when he mentions having heard of what appeared to him a Druidical work near Hope, is situated about three miles from Buxton, and two from Chapel-in-the-Frith, in a pasture on the right of the road. "It is a rock of about 280 feet long, and 80 broad at the widest part; but does not any where rise more than three feet above the surface of the ground. The face of it is deeply indented with innumerable channels, or gutters, of various length, breadth, shape, and depth; from nine inches to thirty feet long; from five inches to five feet wide. There are also a great number of holes; some round, some of an irregular shape, from the size of a small bason to that of a large kettle. The channels, or gutters, generally run north and south: but none of them go quite across the stone: there is always some seam or ridge in the rock, terminating the channel; and in a few inches another channel commences, which is also crossed by another seam or ridge. These seams, or ridges, are from four inches, to four feet broad; but there can hardly be found four feet square, without a hole or a channel. The stone is not jointed, or of a loose kind, but one hard, firm rock. At the east and west ends are a great number of irregularly shaped stones, standing a few inches from each other; the interspaces filled with earth: perhaps, if the earth was removed, it would be found, that these are parts of the same rock. The whole is certainly the work of nature."*

Three miles north-west of Buxton, near the northern extremity of an eminence called *Combe-Moss,* are some ancient military works, consisting of two deep trenches, which run parallel to each other to an extent of about 200 yards. That which lies nearest to the edge of the hill, is carried down the declivity by two traverses, and reaches to the distance of a quarter of a mile; it is also much wider than the other.†

Five

* Bray's Tour into Derbyshire, &c. 2d edit. p. 237.

† View of Derbyshire, Vol. II.

Five miles south of Buxton, near the little village of Wormhill, is a most romantic and deep hollow, where the river Wye flows beneath a stupendous mass of rock, called CHEE TOR, that rises perpendicularly from the bottom of the dale to the height of nearly 400 feet. The channel of the river is here confined between vast rocks of limestone, which seem, from their general correspondence of situation and form, to have been once united. In some parts they are partially covered with brush-wood, nut-trees, and mountain-ash; in others they are totally naked, precipitous, and impending. The chasm runs in a direction so nearly circular, that the sublime Chee Tor, and its dependant masses of rock, are almost insulated by the river which laves their feet. Its length, as far at least as it possesses any considerable beauty, is between five and six hundred yards; a distance which presents several picturesque and interesting views. Some plantations on the neighbouring heights increase the general effect of the scenery. Near the bottom of a steep descent, that leads to this spot from the village, is a strong spring, from which a great quantity of water flows into the river. About midway up the acclivity, the limestone stratum gives way to a mass of toadstone of considerable extent, above which another stratum of limestone occurs.

At Tunsted, a hamlet in the parish of Tideswell, was born, in the year 1716, the celebrated JAMES BRINDLEY, whose superior judgment in planning canals, and ability in overcoming every difficulty that occurred to impede their progress, will ever retain a distinguished place in the annals of inland navigation. His father possessed a small freehold; but a destructive partiality for field amusements having obliged him to alienate his property, the son's education was neglected, and the latter reduced to contrive to support the family by the lowest occupations of rustic labour. At the age of seventeen, young Brindley apprenticed himself to a mill-wright, named Bennet, who resided at Macclesfield, in Cheshire. Here his mechanical genius began to display itself, and he executed several ingenious pieces of work without having had any previous instruction. His knowledge of the principles of mechanism continuing to increase, he introduced several im-

Engraved by S. Greig from a drawing by H. Moore, for the Beauties of England & Wales. C.A.B. del.

CHEE TOR.

On the River Wye:

Derbyshire.

London Published by Vernor, Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, May 1, 1806.

provements into his business; these performances obtained him celebrity; and on the expiration of his servitude, his master entrusted the management of his trade to the youthful artist, whose attention was rewarded by continued success.

Some years afterwards he commenced business for himself, and, by various new and ingenious contrivances, greatly extended his reputation. In the year 1752 he was employed to erect a water-engine of extraordinary powers, for the purpose of draining some coal mines in the neighbourhood of Clifton, in Lancashire. In the progress of this undertaking, he evinced the possession of those peculiar abilities through which he ultimately became eminent, by driving a tunnel through a rock nearly 600 yards in length, to convey a stream of water from the river Irwell, for the purpose of turning a wheel fixed thirty feet beneath the surface of the earth. "In 1753 he was employed to execute the larger wheels for a silk-mill at Congleton; and a person who was engaged to make other parts of the machinery, and to superintend the whole, proving incapable of completing the work, the business was entirely committed to Brindley; who not only executed the original plan in a masterly manner, but made many curious and valuable improvements, as well in the construction of the engine itself, as in the making the wheels and pinions belonging to it. About this time, also, the mills for grinding flints in the Staffordshire potteries received several improvements from his ingenuity.

"In the year 1756, he undertook to erect a steam-engine, upon a new plan, at Newcastle under Line; and was for a time very intent upon a variety of contrivances for improving this useful piece of mechanism. But, from these designs he was, happily for the public, called away, to take the lead in what the event has proved to be a national concern of high importance—the projecting of the system of *Canal navigation.* The Duke of Bridgewater *(to whose patronage the subsequent success of this system is incontestibly owing)* had formed a design of carrying a canal from his coal works at Worsley, to Manchester, and was induced, by the reputation of Mr. Brindley, to consult him, as to the most judicious

mode of executing it; and having the sagacity to conceive, and strength of mind to confide in, the original and commanding abilities of this self-taught genius, he committed to him the management of the arduous undertaking.

"In the progress of this enterprize, which was attended with complete success, Mr. Brindley projected, and adopted those leading principles for the execution of these kind of works, which he ever afterwards adhered to, and in which he has been imitated by all succeeding artists. To preserve, as much as possible, the level of his canals, and to avoid the mixture and interference of all natural streams, were objects at which he constantly aimed. To accomplish these, neither labor nor expence were spared; and his genius seemed to delight in overcoming all obstacles, by the discovery of new and extraordinary contrivances.

"The most experienced engineers, upon former systems, were amazed and confounded at his project of aqueduct bridges over navigable rivers, mounds across deep vallies, and subterraneous tunnels; nor could they believe in the practicability of some of these schemes, till they saw them effected. In the execution, the ideas he followed were all his own; and the minutest, as well as the greatest of the expedients he employed, bore the stamp of originality.

"Every man of genius is an enthusiast: Mr. Brindley was an enthusiast in favor of the superiority of canal navigations above those of rivers: and this triumph of art over nature, led him to view, with a sort of contempt, the winding stream in which the lover of rural beauty so much delights. This sentiment he is said to have expressed in a striking manner at an examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, when, a. being asked, after he had made some contemptuous remarks relative to rivers, what he conceived they were created for? he answered, "*To feed navigable canals.*"

"After the successful execution of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal to the Mersey, Mr. Brindley was employed in the revived design

design of carrying a canal from that river to the Trent through the counties of Chester and Stafford. This undertaking was commenced in the year 1766; and, from the great ideas it opened in the mind of its conductor, of a scheme of inland navigation, which should connect all the internal parts of England with each other, and with the principal sea-ports, by means of *branches* from this main stem, he gave it the emphatical name of the *Grand Trunk*. In executing this, he was called upon to employ all the resources of his invention, on account of the inequality and various nature of the ground to be cut through: in particular, the hill of Hare-Castle (which was only to be passed by a tunnel of great length, bored through strata of different consistency, and some of them mere quicksand) proved to be a most difficult and expensive obstacle, which, however, he completely surmounted. While this was carrying on, a branch from the Grand Trunk, to join the Severn near Bewdley, was committed to his management, and finished in 1772. He was also concerned in the projection and execution of many others; and, indeed, there was scarcely any design of canal navigation set on foot in this kingdom during the latter years of his life, in which he was not consulted, and the plan of which he did not either entirely form, or revise and improve.

"The attention and application which all his various and complicated employments required, probably shortened his days; as the number of his undertakings, in some degree, impaired his usefulness. He fell into a kind of chronic fever, which, after continuing some years with but little intermission, at length wore out his frame, and put a period to his life on September the twenty-seventh 1772, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was buried at New Chapel, in Staffordshire.

"In appearance and manners, as well as acquirements, Mr. Brindley was a mere peasant. Unlettered, and rude in speech, it was easier for him to devise means for executing a design, than to communicate his ideas concerning it to others. Formed by nature for the profession he assumed, it was there alone that he was in his proper element; and so occupied was his mind with

his business, that he was incapable of relaxing in any of the common amusements of life. As he had not the ideas of other men to assist him, whenever a point of difficulty in contrivance occurred, it was his custom to retire to his bed, where, in perfect solitude, he would lie one, two, or three days, pondering the subject in his mind, till the requisite expedient had presented itself. This is that true inspiration which poets have almost exclusively arrogated to themselves, but which men of original genius, in every walk, are actuated by, when, from the operation of the mind, acting upon itself, without the intrusion of foreign notions, they create and invent. A remarkably retentive memory was one of the essential qualities which Mr. Brindley brought to his mental operations. This enabled him to execute all the parts of the most complex machine in due order, without any help of models or drawings, provided he had once settled the whole plan in his mind. In his calculations of the powers of machines, he followed a plan peculiar to himself; but, indeed, the only one he could follow without instruction in the rules of art. He would work the question some time in his head, and then set down the result in figures: then taking it up in this stage, he would proceed by a mental operation to another result; and thus he would go on by stages, till the whole was finished; making use of figures only to mark the several results of his operations. But though, by the wonderful powers of native genius, he was thus enabled to get over his want of artificial method to a certain degree, yet there is no doubt that, when his concerns became extremely complicated, with accounts of various kinds to keep, and calculations of all sorts to form, he could not avoid that perplexity and embarrassment which a readiness in the processes carried on by pen and paper can alone obviate. His estimates of expence have generally proved wide of reality; and he seems to have been better qualified to have been the contriver than the manager of a great design. His moral qualities were highly respectable. He was far above envy and jealousy, and freely communicated his improvements to persons capable of receiving and executing them; taking a liberal satisfaction in forming a new generation of engineers,

neers, able to proceed with the great plans in the success of which he was so deeply interested. His integrity, and regard to the advantage of his employers, were unimpeachable. In fine, the name of BRINDLEY will ever keep a place among that small number of mortals, who form ERAS in the art or science to which they devote themselves, by a large and durable extension of its limits."*

In the second volume of the "View of Derbyshire," some remains of an ancient monument, which Mr. Pilkington imagines to have been of the same kind as the *Arbor-low* near Newhaven, are mentioned as being situated near the south-west side of Peak-Forest.† The extent of the area, he observes, "is forty-eight yards from east to west, and fifty-six in the contrary direction. The width of the ditch is about six yards; and the height of the bank is the same; but its breadth at the base is twelve yards. Through the openings to the north and south a wall has been carried; and the west division of the area has been ploughed and sown with corn. All the stones, excepting one, are removed."

On the Peak Forest, between Buxton and the Ebbing and Flowing Well at Barmour, are numerous *Limestone quarries*, which occupy an extent of nearly half a mile in length, and two or three hundred yards in breadth. Here many workmen are constantly employed in boring the rocks, and shattering them into pieces by the explosion of gunpowder. From the quarries a *Rail-way* extends to Chapel-in-the-Frith, where an inclined plane has been formed

* Aikin's Description of the Country round Manchester.

† It should be observed that this is the name of an extensive tract of land, (formerly covered with trees,) as well as of a small village, in the Peak. The former is the sense in which it is used in the text. The forest was anciently called *De alto Pecco*, and included the parishes of Castleton, Hope, Chapel, or Boden, and Glossop, in this county; and Mottram in Longdendale, in the county of Cheshire. It was stocked with red deer, which, by tradition, are reported to have sometimes traversed the country so low as Ashford. Most of the deer perished in a great snow about the time of James the First, or the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth. Many petrified horns have been found in the limestone tracts.

on the side of a mountain, to convey the limestone to the Manchester canal. The velocity with which the loaded carts descend is regulated by mechanical principles.

THE EBBING AND FLOWING WELL is situated nearly midway between Chapel-in-the-Frith and Tideswell, close to the south side of the turnpike road, and immediately under a steep hill, which rises to the height of more than one hundred feet. The Well is merely a small pool, of an irregular form, but nearly approaching to a square, from two to three feet deep, and about six or seven yards in width. The motion of the water, from which it has obtained its name, is by no means regular, but seems to depend on the quantity of rain which falls in the different seasons of the year. In very dry seasons, it has sometimes ceased to flow for two, three, or four weeks together; and several instances of this kind have been observed within the last thirty or forty years. Sometimes it flows only once in twelve hours; but at others, every hour; and in very wet weather, perhaps twice or thrice within that time. When it first begins to rise, the current can only be perceived by the slow movement of the blades of grass, or other light bodies that float upon the surface; yet, before the expiration of a minute, the water issues in considerable quantity, with a gurgling noise, from several small apertures on the south and west sides. The interval of time betwixt the ebbing and flowing is not always the same; and, of course, the quantity of water it discharges at different periods must also vary. In October, 1802, after a few showery days, it flowed and ebbed once in about three quarters of an hour; the whole time it continued to flow was four minutes and a half. In this space it rose more than five inches; and would probably have been three times that height, if the water had been confined; but as one side of the pool is lower than the other, the water falls into a ditch that skirts the road. Having ceased to flow, it remained a few seconds stationary, and then began to run back. The retrogade motion continued nearly three minutes, when the Well assumed its former quiescent tate.

This curious phenomenon does not appear to have been satisfactorily

factorily explained, as the principles on which the Syphon acts, will only account for the intermittent *flowing* of the water; the cause of its *ebbing* being still unresolved. The opinion of a second Syphon, as ingeniously advanced by a modern traveller,* which begins to act only when the water rises, or is near its height, seems inconsistent with the appearances at the Well; as the water continues to *ebb* for sixty or eighty seconds after its decrease has left a sufficient opening for the *admission of the air* into the supposed reservoir in the hill. Admitting the existence of one natural Syphon, may we not account for the return of the water, by supposing an interior cavity on a level somewhat lower than the passages which communicate with the Well, having a distinct outlet, but too contracted to give issue to *all* the water that flows from the Syphon. The overplus will, in consequence, be discharged into the Well, where it finds vent, and flows out till the Syphon has ceased to act. When this happens, the interior cavity, no longer receiving more water than its distinct aperture can carry off, begins to empty, and receiving back that portion of the water from the Well which lies above the level of the communicating passages, discharges it by its own outlet?

CHAPEL-IN-THE-FRITH.

Is a small, but neat town, situated on the declivity of a high convex hill, which rises in the midst of a spacious concave, formed by the mountains at this extremity of the county. The Church was erected at the commencement of the fourteenth century, at which time the soil belonged to the King, as appears from a presentation made by virtue of a commission *ad quod damnum*. The east end was lengthened some years ago, at the expence of Mrs. Bower, whose daughter bequeathed her harpsi-

* See an original "Journal of a Three Weeks' Tour through Derbyshire to the Lakes;" by a Gentleman of the University of Oxford; published in the Fifth Volume of Mavor's British Tourist.

cord to the church, with a salary of about twenty pounds yearly for a person to play, and find coals to air it. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the manufacture of cotton.

HAYFIELD is a long straggling village on the road between Chapel-in-the-Firth and Glossop, divided into two parts by a fine stream of water. The inhabitants are mostly clothiers; though, since the introduction of the cotton trade, many of them obtain employment in that business.

CHARLESWORTH, another scattered village of considerable extent, is built on the acclivity of *Charlesworth Nick*, a name given to a range of the highest hills in this part of Derbyshire. Both the size and population of this place have been much increased of late years, through the spreading of the cotton works. About one or two miles southward are collieries which supply fuel to several of the villages in this district.

In the township of Gamesley, north of Charlesworth, are vestiges of an ancient station, called MELANDRA CASTLE, which, from its appearance, and an inscription found there, seems to have been Roman; though no writer, previous to the late Rev. Mr. Watson, has ever mentioned it as made by that people. The following is an extract from that gentleman's description, inserted in the third volume of the Archæologia.

"It is situated, like many Roman stations, on moderately elevated ground, within the confluence of two rivers, and was well supplied with good water. Very fortunately the plough has not defaced it so that the form cannot be mistaken: the ramparts, which have considerable quantities of hewn stones in them, seem to be about three yards broad. On two of the sides were ditches, of which part remains; the rest is filled up: on the other sides there are such declivities that there was no occasion for this kind of defence. On the north-east side, between the station and the water, great numbers of stones lie promiscuously, both above and under ground: there is also a subterraneous stream of water here, and a large bank of earth, which runs from the station to the river. It seems very plain, that on this and the north-west side have been many buildings; and these

are

are the only places where they could safely stand, because of the declivity between them and the two rivers. The extent of this station is about 122 yards by 112. The four gates, or openings, into it are exceedingly visible; as is also the foundation of a building within the area, about twenty-five yards square, which, in all probability, was the *prætorium*."

This fort was an oblong square, the angles facing the points of the compass, and the north-west and north-east sides having the river Mersey flowing within one or two furlongs of the walls. The wall encompassing the area was about three yards in thickness; that which bounded the prætorium, about one yard and a half. Within the area, pieces of broken swords have been found; and very near the east angle, a stone about sixteen inches long, and twelve broad, (now in the wall of a farm house,) was discovered, with an inscription on it in Roman characters, partly abbreviated. This Mr. Watson reads thus: *Cohortis primæ Frisianorum Centurio Valerius Vitalis:* and concludes, that Melandra was a sister fort to that at Manchester, which, he observes, was garrisoned by another part of the Frisian cohort. Eleven square pieces of inclosed ground, adjoining to this fort, are called the *Castle-carrs*.

Glossop is a small village, situated on a rising bank in one of the deepest vallies in the Peak. The inhabitants are principally employed in spinning and weaving cotton, several factories being established in the adjacent parts. The Church is an ancient building. Within it is a neat marble tablet, with an inscription to the memory of Joseph Hague, Esq. of Park Hall, near Hayfield, who acquired considerable property by persevering industry; and bequeathed the annual interest of 1000l. for ever, towards clothing twenty-four poor men and women, out of the eight townships of Glossop-Dale: above the tablet, is a fine marble bust of Mr. Hague, executed by Bacon.

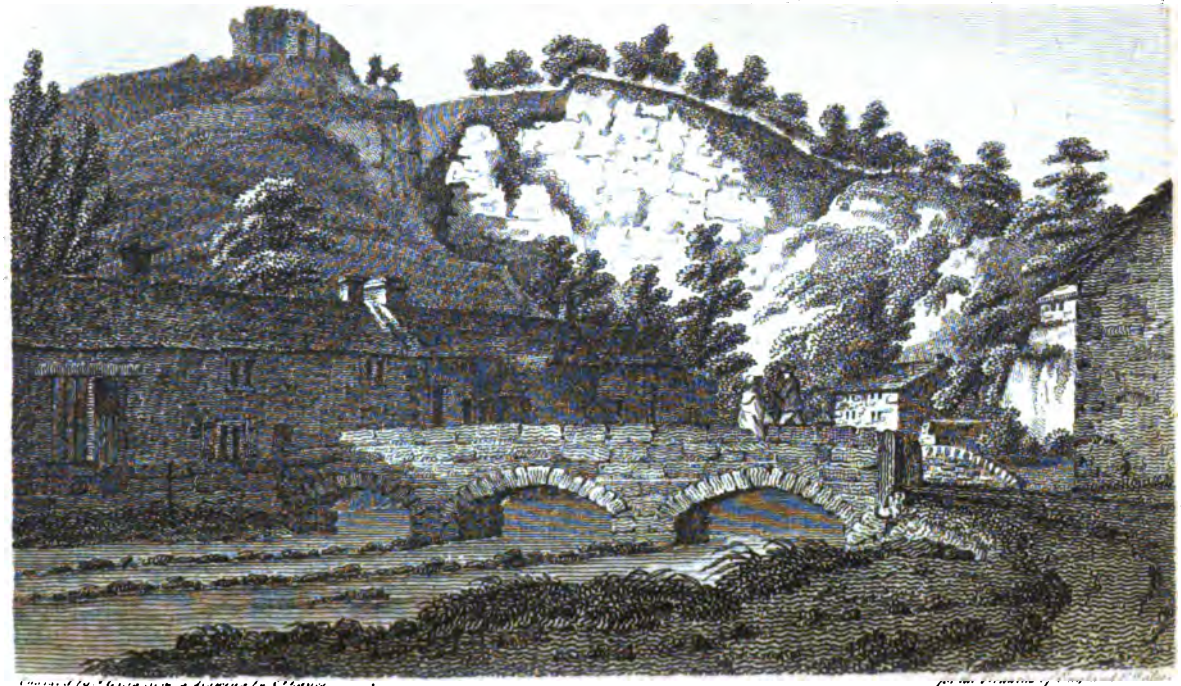
Among the sequestered vallies in this quarter of the county, is the pleasant Edale, where, secluded in the bosom of the mountains from the bustle of the world, the inhabitants appear to enjoy all the quiet and security which pervaded the happy valley of Rasselas. The Dale is wide and fertile, and better cultivated

than most others in the regions of the Peak: the bottom is enlivened by a little rivulet, which flows near the village of Edale, and aids, by its motion, the operations of a cotton factory, established at a little distance. Various other dales branch off from this to an extensive tract, called the *Woodlands of Derbyshire*, the upper parts of which display some fine oak, fir, and larch trees. The ground of the Woodlands mostly belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, by whose direction the plough has been introduced, and many acres brought into cultivation.

Mr. Bray, who has described this neighbourhood in his Tour through Derbyshire, observes, that a large stone, lying on the side of a hill to the right of the village, was removed some years ago, and that under it fifteen or sixteen *beads* were found, about two inches in diameter, and the thickness of the stem of a large tobacco pipe: one was of amber, the rest of glass; some black and white, others of different colors. These, he imagines, to have been amulets used by the Druids.

This gentleman has also mentioned a pile of unhewn masses of stone called a *Druid's Altar*, which stood in a rough heathy pasture, named Nether-Moor, on the summit of a hill, but was destroyed some years ago, for the sake of the stone. "The altar was circular, about sixty-six feet diameter, composed of rough stone of various sizes, rudely piled together, without mortar or cement, in the form of a haycock, about eighteen feet perpendicular height. The top was hollow, in the form of a bason, about four feet deep, and six feet in diameter: the stone on the inside of this bason was black, and much burned, as if large fires had often been made in it." Mr. Pilkington has observed on this passage, that heaps of stone, of a similar appearance, are too common in this part of the country to be supposed Druidical altars; and that, on Stanwich Top, there are at least three of this kind.

The immediate approach to CASTLETON, by the road across the mountains from Chapel-in-the-Frith, is by "a steep descent, called the *Winnets*, or Wind-gates, from the stream of air that always sweeps through the chasm. This road is a mile in length, and carried on in a winding direction, in order to render the natural



Derbyshire

tunable declivity of the ground passable by carriages. Happy was the imagination that first suggested its name, *The gates or portals of the winds*; since, wild as these sons of the tempests are, the massive rocks which nature here presents, seem to promise a barrier sufficiently strong to control their maddest fury. Precipices 1000 feet in height, dark, rugged, and perpendicular, heave their unweildy forms on each side the road, which makes several inflections in its descent, and frequently presenting themselves in front, threaten opposition to all further progress. At one of these sudden turns, to the left, a most beautiful view of Castleton Vale is unexpectedly thrown upon the eye, refreshing it with a rich picture of beauty, fertility, and variety, after the tedious uniformity of rude and hideous scenery to which it has so long been confined."*

This peaceful and luxuriant vale has a very impressive effect, from being contrasted with the bleak and elevated tracts that environ it. Its breadth is in many parts two miles, its length between five and six, and its depth below the general level of the surrounding country, nearly 1000 feet. Through its bosom flows several meandering rivulets; and from the north and south, various lesser dales open into it from different distances. The villages of Hope, Castleton, and Brough, are situated within its limits; and the former, with its spire church, forms a very agreeable feature in the scenery when viewed from this part of the descent. As the road winds along the declivity, the traveller obtains a prospect of CASTLETON, which appears clustered near the bottom of the steep eminence at whose feet the famous cavern discloses itself, and whose summit is occupied by the ruins of the ancient Castle that gave name to the place. Near the entrance of the village, a bridge has been thrown across the stream which issues from the cavern. The buildings are chiefly of stone. The support of the inhabitants is derived from the mining business, and from the expenditure of those who are induced to visit the remarkable places in the neighbourhood. A ditch and vallum formerly extended in a semi-circular

* Warner's Northern Tour, Vol. I. p. 166.

cular course round the village, from the mountain on which the Castle stands, and may yet be traced in particular directions.

The elevated situation of the Castle, and the almost perpendicular chasms that nearly insulate the eminence which it occupies, must, prior to the invention of gunpowder, have rendered it almost impregnable. The east and south sides are bounded by a narrow ravine, called the Cave, which ranges between two vast limestone rocks, and on the east is nearly 200 feet in depth. On the west it is skirted by the precipice which frowns over the great cavern, and rears its abrupt head to the height of 260 feet. The north side is the most accessible, yet even here the path has been carried in a winding direction, to obviate the steepness of the ascent.

The *Castle-yard*, an inclosed area, extended almost over the whole summit of the eminence. The wall is nearly in ruins to the level of the area; though, in some few places of the outside, it measures twenty feet high. On the north side were two small towers, now destroyed. The entrance was at the north-east corner, as appears by part of an arched-way yet remaining. Near the north-west angle is the *Keep*. The walls of this building, on the south and west sides, are pretty entire; and at the north-west corner are fifty-five feet high; but the north and east sides are much shattered. On the outside it forms a square of thirty-eight feet, two inches; but on the inside it is not equal, being from north to south, twenty one feet, four inches; from east to west, nineteen feet, three inches. This difference arises from a difference in the thickness of the walls, which are composed of broken masses of limestone, and mortar of such an excellent temper, that it binds the whole together like a rock: the facings, both outside and inside, are of hewn gritstone. In the wall within is a little *herring-bone* ornament.*

The inside is a complete vacuity; but anciently consisted of two rooms; one on the ground floor, and one above; over which the roof was raised with a gable-end to the north and south, but not

* Bray's Tour into Derbyshire, &c.

not of equal height with the outer walls. The ground floor was about fourteen feet high, the upper room about sixteen. The entrance to the former appears to have been through a doorway on the south side of the upper room, by a flight of steps, now wholly destroyed, but said to have existed within memory: the present entrance is through an opening made in the wall. At the south-east corner is a narrow winding staircase communicating with the roof, but in a ruinous condition.*

The antiquity of this Castle is considerable. Mr. King, who has minutely described it in the sixth volume of the Archæologia, imagines it to have been a fortress, and place of royal residence, in the Saxon times; but other antiquaries suppose it to be an undoubted Norman structure, built by William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror; to whom, indeed, the traditions of the neighbourhood ascribe its erection. Its ancient appellation of *Peverel's Place in the Peke*, countenances this opinion. Whatever is the truth, it is certain, that Peverel possessed it at the time of the Domesday Survey, by the name of the *Castle of Peke*, with the honor and forest, and thirteen other lordships in this county. About this time a tournament is reported to have been held here on the following occasion.

"Pain Peverel (half brother to William) Lord of Whittington, in the county of Salop, had two daughters; one of whom, named Mellet, was no less distinguished by a martial spirit than her father. This appeared from the declaration she made respecting the choice of a husband. She firmly resolved to marry none but a knight of great prowess; and her father, to confirm her purpose, and to procure and encourage a number of visitors, invited all noble young men who were inclined to enter the lists, to meet at Peverel's Place in the Peke, and there decide their pretensions by the use of arms; declaring, at the same time, that whoever vanquished his competitors, should receive his daughter, with his castle at Whittington, as a reward for his skill and valor. Guarine de Metz, a branch of the house of Lorraine, and an ancestor of the

* Bray's Tour into Derbyshire, &c.

the Lords Fitz-Warine, hearing this report, repaired to the place above-mentioned, and there engaged with a son of the King of Scotland, and also with a Baron of Burgoyne, and vanquishing them both, obtained the prize for which he fought."*

The *Peverels* did not enjoy their estates many generations; for William Peverel, grandson to the first possessor, of this name, having poisoned Ranulph, Earl of Chester, was obliged to secure his safety by an ignominious flight; and his castles, and other possessions, were left at the King's disposal, (Henry the Second,) by whom they were granted to his son John, Earl of Mortaigne, who afterwards succeeded to the Crown. In the sixth year of the reign of John, Hugh de Nevil was made Governor of the Peak Castle; but within ten years afterwards it is said to have been taken from the Barons who united to oppose the tyranny of the Monarch, by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. In the fourth of Edward the Second, John, Earl of Warren, obtained a grant of the castle and honor of *Peke*, in Derbyshire, with the whole forest of *High Peke*, in as ample manner as it was anciently enjoyed by the Peverels.† In the forty-sixth of Edward the Third, the Castle was granted to John of Gaunt, and from that time descended in the same manner as the Duchy of Lancaster.

It has been observed, that this Castle, though almost impregnable from its situation, was but ill-adapted for any continued defence; as there is no appearance of any well or reservoir within its limits, from which the garrison could be supplied with water. This remark, strictly confining it to the words in which it is expressed, is, perhaps, correct; yet it should be noticed, that at no great distance from the Keep, near the upper part of the Cave-Valley, there is a spring, which, by some contrivance, might have anciently conveyed water into the fortress. At present its waters sink beneath the clefts of the limestone, and fall in continued drops from the roof of the great cavern at the place appropriately named *Roger Rain's House*.

About

* Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II. p. 397.

† Dugd. Bar. Vol. I. p. 81.

THE PEAK CAVERN.
Derbyshire

About half a mile from the entrance of the Cave-Valley is a stratum of *Basalt*, which appears at the surface, and, in one part, assumes somewhat of the form of an hexagonal column, and is similar, in texture and hardness, to those of Staffa, in the Hebrides, and of the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland. Incorporated in it is crystallized quartz, approaching in appearance to chalcedony. This column is part of a vast basaltic mass of great thickness and considerable dip, which ranges north and south for fifty or sixty yards, and is covered with a thin stratum of a substance resembling half-baked clay. In its immediate neighbourhood is a stratum of toadstone; some of which is decomposed, and appears like indurated clay, full of holes, and variegated with green spots, and calcareous spar: other specimens are extremely hard, with zeolite, and jasper occasionally occurring in them.

The entrance to the PEAK CAVERN, or, as it is frequently termed, the *Devil's Cave*, is most extraordinarily magnificent. Its situation is in a dark and gloomy recess, formed by a chasm in the rocks, which range perpendicularly on each side to a great height; having, on the left, the rivulet which issues from the cavern, and pursues its foaming way over craggy and broken masses of limestone. A vast canopy of *unpillared* rock, assuming the appearance of a depressed arch, forms the mouth of this stupendous excavation. This arch is regular in its structure, and extends, in width, one hundred and twenty feet; in height, forty-two; and in receding depth, about ninety. Within this gulph some twine-makers have established their manufactory and residence; and the combination of their machines and rude dwellings, with the sublime features of the natural scenery, has a very singular effect. Proceeding about thirty yards, the roof becomes lower, and a gentle descent conducts, by a detached rock, to the interior entrance of this tremendous hollow. Here, the blaze of day, which has been gradually softening, wholly disappears, and all further passage must be explored by torch-light.

The way now becomes low and confined, and the visitor is obliged to proceed in a stooping posture, twenty or thirty yards, when

when a spacious opening, (called the *Bell-house*, from its form,) in the rocks above his head, again permits him to stand upright. Hence the path conducts to the margin of a small lake, by an accumulation of sand, great quantities of which are deposited by the water that flows through the cave after heavy rains. The Lake locally termed, the *First Water*, is about fourteen yards in length, but not more than two or three feet in depth. A small boat, provided by the guide, is ready to convey the passenger to the interior of the cavern, beneath a massive vault of rock, which in one part descends to within eighteen or twenty inches of the water. "Here," says a late traveller "we stood some time on the brink; and as the light of our dismal torches, which emitted a black smoke, reflected our pale images from the bottom of the lake, we almost conceived that we saw a troop of shades starting from an abyss to present themselves before us." This place, indeed, is extremely favorable to the wanderings of imagination; and the mind versed in classic lore, at once refers to the passage of the Styx in the fatal bark of Charon.

Beyond the lake a spacious vacuity, 220 feet in length, 210 feet broad, and in some parts, 120 feet high, opens in the bosom of the rocks; but, from the want of light, neither the distant sides, nor the roof of this abyss, can be seen. In a passage at the inner extremity of this vast cavern, the stream which flows through the bottom spreads into what is called the *Second Water*; but this can generally be passed on foot; at other times the assistance of the guide is requisite. Near the termination of this passage is a projecting pile of rocks, distinguished by the name of *Roger Rain's House;* the genius of Rain being supposed to have made it his habitation, from the circumstance of water incessantly falling in large drops through the crevices of the roof. Beyond this opens another fearful hollow, called the *Chancel*, where the rocks appear much dislocated and broken, and large masses of stalactite incrust the sides and prominent points of the cavity. In this part, the stranger is generally surprised by an invisible vocal concert, which bursts in wild and discordant tones from the upper region of the chasm; yet, being unexpected, "and issuing

Engraved by E. Noble from a drawing by S. Hayes.

for the Beauties of England &c.

THE PEAK CAVERN,
Derbyshire.

Representing the part called Roger Rain's House.

display an intermixture of chert. From different parts of the cavern, some communications open with other fissures; but none of these equal it either in extent or grandeur. In extremely wet weather, the interior cannot be visited, as the water fills up a great portion of the cavern, and rises to a considerable height even near the entrance: at other times, the access is not very difficult. A curious effect is produced by a *blast*, or the *explosion* of a small quantity of gunpowder, when wedged into the rock in the inner part of the cave: the sound appears to roll along the roof and sides, like a heavy and continued peal of overwhelming thunder.

The effect of the light, when returning from the recesses of the cavern, is particularly impressive; and the eye, unaccustomed to the contrast, never beholds it without lively emotions of pleasure. The gradual illumination of the rocks, which become brighter as they approach the entrance, and the chastened blaze of day, that, "shorn of its beams," arrays the distance in morning serenity, is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful scenes that the pencil could be employed to exhibit.

Between one and two miles from Castleton, near the western extremity of the elevated ridge that separates this valley from Edale, is MAM TOR, or the *Shivering Mountain*. This eminence is composed of shale and micaceous grit in alternate stratification; the former being highly impregnated with vitriol of iron. Its name, *Mam Tor*, is an ancient British appellation; but the *Shivering Mountain* is a title it has received in more modern times, from the circumstance of the shale continually decomposing under the action of the atmosphere, and falling in large quantities down the face of the precipice into the valley below. The vulgar error, that the mountain has suffered no diminution in bulk, though the shale and grit has been shivering from its face for ages, requires no confutation. If it did, the bare inspection of the spot would be sufficient; as the valley below is overwhelmed with its ruins, to the extent of half a mile; and the lines of an ancient encampment, which occupied the summit, destroyed for a number of yards by the crumbling of the

the substance. At some distance to the north-west, is another break in the mountain, called *Little Mam Tor*, from which the shale and grit frequently shivers, but not in so great a degree as at the former, where the rushing noise of the quantities that descend, is sometimes so loud as to be heard at Castleton.

The summit of Mam Tor was extremely well-adapted for a military station, as the ascent on every side, but the north-east, is very steep; and the height of the mountain nearly 1300 feet above the level of the valley. The camp was surrounded by a double trench, which is still, for the most part, in excellent preservation. It extended from the north-east to the south-west, along the ridge of the eminence, and occupied somewhat more than sixteen acres of ground, the circumference being nearly 1200 yards. The inclosed area is very irregular, but approaches to the oblong form. The principal entrance was from the west. At the north-east corner is a perennial spring; and near the south-west side are two barrows, one of which was opened a few years ago, and a brass celt, and some fragments of an unbaked urn, discovered in it.

Near the bottom of Mam Tor, on the south, is the very ancient mine of *Odin*, which has probably been worked from the Saxon times, and still furnishes employment for nearly 140 persons, men, women, and children. It consists of two levels, running horizontally into the mountain: the upper, a *cart-gate*, by which the ore is brought from the mine; the lower one, a water level, to drain the works, which have been carried more than a mile from the entrance. The vein of ore runs from east to west, *hading*, or underlying, to the south; and has in some places been followed sixty yards below the horizontal entrance; and in others, as much above it: the thickness of the vein is various. The quality of the ore differs in different parts of the mine: the best kind yields about three ounces of silver to the ton weight of lead. The elastic bitumen, described in page 328, is obtained in this mine; which also produces blende, barytes, manganese, fluor spar, sulphuret of iron, and various other substances.

Though the level at the entrance of Odin mine is not more than seven or eight feet from the surface of the earth, it is said to be nearly 450 feet below it, at the further extremity. It extends into the mountain where the *Blue John* is found, that singular and beautiful substance, of which we have already given a description, as well of the process observed in manufacturing it into ornaments.* The two mines in which it is procured, are named the *Tre-cliff* and the *Water-hull.* The entrance to the former is by an arched descent, conducting by numerous steps to the depth of about sixty yards, where the steps terminate; but a confined, yet tolerably easy path, leads into an opening about thirty yards deeper. This forms the commencement of a range of natural caverns, or fissures, in the bowels of the mountain, the termination of which is unknown, though they have been followed to an extent of nearly three miles. In this adventurous journey, the passage was in many parts extremely rude and difficult, the way being sometimes obstructed by enormous masses of stone, and at others impeded by precipitous gulphs, where the use of ropes became necessary to aid the descent. The strangely confused situation of the fissures; the abrupt and dislocated appearance of the rocks which form them; the singular direction of the path, now suddenly darting into the depths of the earth, and now proceeding by a more easy and circuitous rout; and the effect produced on the mind by this extraordinary arrangement of Nature's scenery; are circumstances which description will ever be inadequate correctly to display. Some beautiful snow-white stalactite decorates several parts of these subterraneous passages; and beds of a very rich kind of red ochre, are found among the productions of this singular mountain. The Blue John is obtained in two or three places of the mine, but does appear to exist in any considerable quantity. The passage is in many places wet and slippery; and the flannel shirt, hat, and trowsers, of a miner, are necessary to be worn by the person who undertakes to explore these remarkable cavities.

Another

* See pages 332 and 373.

Another curious object for inspection in this neighbourhood, is the *Speedwell Level*, or *Navigation Mine*, which is situated near the foot of the Winnets, in the mountainous range called the Long Cliff. This level was originally driven in search of lead ore, by a company of adventurers from Staffordshire, who commenced their undertaking about thirty years ago, but with such little success, that, after an expenditure of 14,000l. and eleven years ceaseless labor, exerted in vain, the works were obliged to be abandoned. The descent is beneath an arched vault, by a flight of 106 steps, which leads to the sough, or level, where a boat is ready for the reception of the visitor, who is impelled along the stream by the motion communicated to the boat by the guide, through pushing against wooden pegs driven into the sides of the rock at six feet distance from each other. The depth of the water is about three feet: the channel through which it proceeds was blasted through the heart of the rock, which was found of such solidity and hardness, that implements of sufficient temper could hardly be procured to penetrate it. As the boat proceeds, several veins of lead ore may be observed in the rock, but of insufficient value to defray the expence of working them.

At the distance of 650 yards from the entrance, the level bursts into a tremendous gulph, whose roof and bottom are completely invisible; but across which the navigation has been carried, by flinging a strong arch over a part of the fissure where the rocks are least separated. Here, leaving the boat, and ascending a stage erected above the level, the attention of the visitor is directed to the dark recesses of the abyss beneath his feet; and firm, indeed, must be his resolution, if he can contemplate its depths unmoved, or hear them described, without an involuntary shudder. To the depth of ninety feet, all is vacuity and gloom; but beyond that commences a pool of stygian waters, not unaptly named the *Bottomless Pit;* whose prodigious range may in some measure be conceived, from the circumstance of its having swallowed up more than 40,000 tons of the rubbish made in blasting the rock, without any apparent diminution either in its depth, or extent. The guide, indeed, in-

forms you, that the former has not been ascertained; yet we have reason to believe that this is incorrect, and that its actual depth in standing water is about 320 feet. There cannot, however, be a doubt, but that this abyss has communications with others, still more deeply situated in the bowels of the mountain, and into which the precipitated rubbish has found a passage. The superfluous water of the level falls through a water-gate into this profound cauldron, with a noise like a rushing torrent.

This fissure is calculated at being nearly 280 yards below the surface of the mountain; and so great is its reach upwards, that rockets of sufficient strength to ascend 450 feet, have been fired without rendering the roof visible. The effect of a Bengal light discharged in this stupendous cavity, is extremely magnificent and interesting. Beyond the fissure, the level has been driven to a similar length to that part which precedes it; but in this division of its course, little occurs to excite observation. A scheme to recommence the search for ore in this mine is reported to be now in agitation.

About three miles westward from Castleton, on the south side of a hill, is the famous perpendicular chasm called ELDEN HOLE, concerning which so many wild reports, and exaggerated descriptions, have been propagated. It has been represented as perfectly unfathomable; and teeming, at a certain depth, with such impure air, that no animal existence could respire it without certain destruction. Even in these days, when the extension of science has so greatly abated the belief in the marvellous, the credulity of a modern traveller has been so grossly imposed on, that he has stated the *known* profundity of this abyss at upwards of 770 yards; yet even to that depth, he observes, the line was let down without finding a bottom.*

It

* There can be little doubt but that many of the absurd tales respecting the immeasurable depth, &c. of Elden Hole, originate with persons who are interested in the expenditure of those whom curiosity may induce to visit it. The chasm is surrounded by a high wall, having an entrance-door at the end, the key

of

It is undoubtedly true that this statement, extreme as it appears, has been exceeded by former writers. Cotton affirmed, more than a century ago, that he endeavored to find the bottom by plumbing the cavity with a line 884 yards long, but could not reach it; and that upon examining the lower end of the line, he found that eighty yards had sunk through water.* And a Gentleman, whose account was quoted in Catcott's Treatise on the Deluge, from the second number of the Philosophical Transactions, has asserted, that he let down a line 933 yards, without meeting with a bottom. It would be uncandid to imagine, that the results from these latter admeasurements were intentionally exaggerated; yet we must either suppose that some great change (of which no indications are remembered) must have taken place in the interior of the chasm, or, what is by far more probable, that the plumb-line was in both cases wielded unskilfully: we form our opinion on the following evidence.

In the sixty-first volume of the Philosophical Transactions, is the account of a descent made into this fissure by a Mr. Lloyd; who relates that, for the first twenty yards, he descended somewhat obliquely, and that the passage then became difficult from projecting crags. At the depth of ten yards more, the inflection of his rope varied at least six yards from the perpendicular. From hence, the breadth of the chink was about three yards, and the length six; the sides irregular, moss-grown, and wet. Within fourteen yards of the bottom, the rock opened on the east, and he swung till he reached the floor of the cave, *sixty-two yards* only from the mouth, the light from which was sufficiently strong to permit the reading of any print. The interior of the chasm he describes as consisting of two parts; one, like an oven; the other, like the dome of a glass-house, communicating with each other by a small arched

of which is kept at an adjacent village; and, of course, cannot be obtained without pecuniary recompence. The more, therefore, the depth of the abyss is enveloped in mystery, the more productive does it become; as the numbers who wish to peep into its dark recesses is by that means rendered greater.

* Wonders of the Peak, page 40.

passage. On the south side of the second cavern was a smaller opening, about four yards long, and two high, lined throughout with a kind of sparkling stalactite, of a fine deep yellow color, with some stalactitical drops hanging from the roof. Facing the first entrance was a column of similar incrustation, ninety feet high. As he proceeded to the north, he came to a large stone which was covered with the same substance; and under it he found a hole, two yards deep, uniformly lined with it. From the edge of this hole sprung up a rocky ascent, sloping like a buttress against the side of the cavern, and consisting of vast, solid, round masses of the same substance and color. Having climbed up this ascent to the height of about sixty feet, he obtained some fine pieces of stalactite from the craggy sides of the cavern. Descending with some difficulty, he proceeded in the same direction, and soon came to another pile of incrustations of a brown color; above which he found a small cavern opening into the side of the vault. Here he saw vast masses of stalactite hanging like ice-icles from every part of the roof; some of these being four and five feet long, and as thick as a man's body. The sides of the largest opening were mostly lined with incrustations, of three kinds: the first was the deep yellow stalactite; the second, a thin coating, which resembled a light stone-colored varnish, and reflected the light of the candle with great splendor; and the third, a rough efflorescence, the shoot of which had the similitude of a kind of rose flower. These are the chief particulars of Mr. Lloyd's narrative; which, it may be observed, furnish no arguments of immeasurable depth. We shall now state our own observations, and also the result of enquiries made in the neighbourhood.

The mouth of the chasm opens longitudinally, in a direction from south to north. Its shape is nearly that of an irregular ellipsis, about thirty yards in length, and nine broad in the widest part. The northern end is fringed with small trees; and moss and underwood grow out of the crevices on each side to the depth of forty or fifty feet. As the fissure recedes from the surface, it gradually contracts; and, at the depth of twenty or twenty-five yards, *hades* considerably

considerably to the west; so that the eye can no longer trace its course. The bushes, and projecting masses of stone, are, excepting at one point on the west side, extremely unfavorable to plumbing it with accuracy. From this point, a weight was carefully let down, and, in the opinion of several persons by whom the line was repeatedly felt, was adjudged to have reached the bottom. The line had been previously measured, and the depth to which the weight descended was found to be no more than *sixty-seven yards and one foot!* That this is the *real depth* of the chasm, or as near it as can be ascertained, the assertions of three miners, questioned separately, who have been let down into it, at different periods within the last thirty-five or thirty-six years, abundantly corroborates.

Two of them imagined its depth to be about sixty-eight, or seventy yards; but as many years had elapsed since the time of their subterraneous expedition, they would not speak to a fathom or two. The third, whose descent into the chasm had been more recent,* affirmed, that the length of the rope which enabled him to reach the bottom, was *thirty-three fathoms*, and a *trifle more*. So nearly do these different relations correspond, that we can hardly suppose the depth of Elden Hole will again be made a question. It should be remarked, that the rise of the hill in the vicinity of the chasm, is about one foot in six; and, consequently, that the variation of a few yards in diverse admeasurements, may at once be reconciled, by supposing the stations to have been different.

Hope is a small yet pleasant village, between one and two miles east of Castleton, and is mentioned in the Domesday Book, as having a priest and a church in the time of Edward the Confessor. In some manuscript papers of the late Mr. John Mander, of Bakewell, it is described as an ancient market town; but the advantages

* Not more, indeed, than five years ago. The occasion of his undertaking it, was a supposition that a gentleman had been murdered, and thrown down the fissure in the night, as the door of the surrounding wall had been removed, and a strange horse, saddled and bridled, but without a rider, been found loose on the Peak Forest. Nothing was discovered to justify the report of the murder.

advantages of this privilege it no longer enjoys. It has also been recorded, that a castle existed at Hope in the time of Edward the First; and that John, Earl of Warren and Surry, was made governor in the twentieth of that reign.

"The moors of HOPE parish afford an extraordinary instance of the preservation of human bodies interred in them. One Barber, a grazier, and his maid servant, going to Ireland in the year 1674, were lost in the snow, and remained covered with it from January to May, when they were so offensive, that the coroner ordered them to be buried on the spot. About twenty-nine years afterwards, some countrymen, probably having observed the extraordinary property of this soil in preserving dead bodies, had the curiosity to open the ground, and found them no way altered; the color of the skin being fair and natural, and their flesh as soft as that of persons newly dead. They were exposed for a sight during the course of twenty years following, though they were much changed in that time by being so often uncovered. In 1716, Dr. Henry Bourn, M. B. of Chesterfield, saw the man perfect, his beard strong, and about a quarter of an inch long: the hair of his head short; his skin hard, and of a tanned leather color, pretty much the same as the liquor and earth they lay in: he had on a broad cloth, of which the doctor in vain tried to tear off a skirt. The woman was more decayed, having been taken out of the ground, and rudely handled; her flesh particularly decayed, her hair long and spongy, like that of a living person. Mr. Barber of Rotheram, the man's grandson, had both bodies buried in Hope Church, and, upon looking into the grave some time afterwards, it was found they were entirely consumed. Mr. Wermald, the minister of Hope, was present at their removal: he observed, that they lay about a yard deep, in moist soil, or moss, but no water stood in the place. He saw their stockings drawn off, and the man's legs, which had never been uncovered before, were quite fair: the flesh, when pressed by his finger, pittied a little; and the joints played freely, and without the least stiffness: the other parts were much decayed. What was left of their

their cloaths, not cut off for curiosity, was firm and good; and the woman had on a piece of new serge, which seemed never the worse."*

Brough, a small hamlet in Hope parish, was unquestionably a Roman station, though no mention appears to have been made of it in ancient writings. The camp was at the place, called the *Castle*, near the junction of two small streams, named the Noe, and the Bradwell Water. The inclosed area was of a square form, measuring 310 feet from south to north, and 270 from east to west. Mr. Bray observes, that many foundations of buildings, lying on every side of this spot, have been turned up by the plough; and that between the castle and the river bricks have been taken up; and on the other side the water, urns have been found. On some of the bricks Roman letters were impressed: and on the rim of an urn was this inscription, in three lines: VIT . . VIV . . TR. the two last letters being smaller than the others. Pieces of swords, spears, bridle-bits and coins, have also been found here: and a few years ago, a half-length figure of a woman, with her arms folded across her breast cut in a rough grit-stone, was turned up by the plough; and afterwards sold to a gentleman near Bakewell.†

The Rev. Mr. Pegge, who visited this station in the year 1761, mentions a rude bust of Apollo, and of some other Deity, which had been found in the fields. He likewise remarked the vestiges of an oblong square building, where a coarse pavement, composed of pieces of tiles and cement, was discovered; and in searching among the rubbish, he met with the fragment of a tile, on which part of the word *Cohors* was impressed. At Brough-Mill a gold coin of Vespasian has been found in good preservation.‡

In the neighbourhood of Hope and Castleton, on the range of hills which terminate at Mam Tor, are two conspicuous points called

* Gough's Additions to the Britannia, as detailed from the Philosophical Transactions.

† Tour in Derbyshire, p. 211, 212.

‡ Essay, &c. through the Country of the Coritani, p. 39, 40.

called *Win-Hill* and *Loose-Hill*, from the event of a battle which, according to tradition, was fought near them, between two armies who had previously encamped on these eminences. Under a large heap of stones, a little distance to the eastward of *Winhill-Pike*, about the year 1778 or 1779, an urn was discovered, made of clay, badly baked, and of very rude workmanship.

On a dreary moor, named Mill-Stone Edge, between Castleton and Hathersage, is a fortification called *The Carle's Work*, which Mr. Bray has thus described, with some other antiquities. To what age or people it may be referred is not known. "It may seem to have some resemblance of the huge and shapeless structure of stones mentioned by Tacitus to have been raised by Caractacus, when he headed the Silures against the Romans. On its first appearance, a stone wall, of eight or nine feet high, seeming to be pretty regularly made, is seen crossing a neck of land, lying higher than the adjoining part of the moor, and which is full of loose stones. On coming to it, the stones which compose the wall, are found to be very large, but regularly piled, and covered at the back with a sloping bank of earth. Keeping to the right hand, the ground is of an irregular shape, inclosed by a fence of stones rudely placed. Sometimes a great stone, in its natural position, forms the defence; in other places, smaller ones are piled between, or on large ones. In the side which looks towards Chatsworth, is an entrance, or gateway, opening inwards with two flanks."

HATHERSAGE is a small village, built on the sharp descent of a hill, and surrounded by mountainous tracts, whose barren summits, and dark declivities, agreeably contrast with the verdure of the smiling vale they envelope. A few of the inhabitants obtain support from the manufacture of metal buttons. The Church is tolerably handsome, with a spire. The earth here seems to possess some very peculiar properties, as will appear from the following extraordinary relation, chiefly extracted from a letter written by a clerk of Hathersage, but corroborated by enquiries made among other persons who were acquainted with the fact.

On

On opening a grave for the interment of a female, on the thirty-first of May, 1781, the body of a Mr. Benjamin Ashton, who was buried on the Twenty-ninth of December, 1725, was taken up, "*congealed as hard as flint.* His breast, belly, and face, were swarthy; but, when turned over, his back, and all the parts that lay under, were nearly the same color as when put into the coffin." The coffin was of oak boards, inch and half thick, and as sound as when first deposited in the grave, which was so extremely wet, that men were employed to lade out the water, that the coffin might be kept from floating, till the body was returned to it. The face was partly decayed; conveying the idea, that the putrefactive process had commenced previously to that which had hardened the flesh into stone. The head was *broke off* in removing the body from the coffin; but was replaced in its first position when again interred. Mr. Ashton was a very corpulent man, and died in the forty-second year of his age.

Above the church, at a place called *Camp-Green*, is a circular area, 144 feet in diameter, encompassed with a high and pretty large mound of earth, round which is a deep ditch. A road has been carried across the area from west to east; and an outlet and path has also been formed on the south side. In the church-yard are two stones, which, according to tradition, mark the spot where Little John, the famous companion of Robin Hood, was buried. The distance of these stones from each other is thirteen feet, four inches; and this, you are informed, was the height of this bold adventurer. A thigh-bone measuring twenty-nine inches and a half, is asserted by Mr. Pilkington to have been met with in this grave at the depth of two yards.

In the eighth volume of the Archæologia, is an account, by Mr. Hayman Rooke, of some ancient remains on Hathersage Moor, particularly of a *Rocking-stone*, twenty-nine feet in circumference; and near it, a large stone, with a rock bason, and many tumuli, in which urns, beads, and rings, have been found. At a little distance he mentions observing another remarkable stone, thirteen feet, six inches in length, which appeared to have been placed by

art on the brow of a precipice, and supported by two small stones. On the top is a large rock bason, four feet three inches in diameter; and close to this, on the south side, a hollow, cut like a chair, with a step to rest the feet upon. This, in the traditions of the country, is called *Cair's Chair*. Not far from this spot are also some Rocking-stones, "and of such a kind as seems plainly to indicate, that the first idea of forming Rocking-stones at all, was the appearance of certain stupendous masses, left by natural causes in such a singular situation, as to be even prepared, as it were, by the hand of Nature, to exhibit such a curious kind of equipoise."*

The small village of EYAM is mentioned in Dr. Mead's narrative of the Great Plague of London, from the singular circumstance of that dreadful disease having been communicated to the inhabitants, through a box of materials that was sent to a taylor who resided here, The servant who opened the box, observed that the goods were damp; and being ordered to dry them at the fire, was seized with the plague, and died; as was likewise the fate of the whole family, excepting one person. Hence the distemper spread through the parish, and destroyed no fewer than two hundred and fifty-nine persons. The infection was prevented spreading by the prudent measures of the Rev. William Mompesson, by whose advice the sick were removed into huts and barracks built upon the Common, where provisions were furnished them by the interest of the then Earl of Devonshire; and care being taken that no person should leave the parish, the neighbourhood escaped the contagion. The bodies of the dead were interred on the Common, where the graves are yet visible.

In the lead mines at *Eyam Edge*, the percussions of the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, on the First of November, 1755, were very distinctly felt; the soil fell from the joints, or fissures of the rocks, and violent explosions, as if of cannon, were heard by the

* Munimenta Antiqua, Vol. I.

MIDDLETON DALE,
Derbyshire.

the workmen.* In a *drift*† about 120 yards deep, and above 50 yards from one end to the other, several shocks were felt by the miners; and, after each, a loud rumbling in the bowels of the earth. The interval between the shocks was about four or five minutes: the second was so violent, as to cause the rocks to grind one upon another.‡

STONEY-MIDDLETON, a little village, "hewn out of the grey rocks which impend over it, and scarcely distinguishable from them, is worth notice, for its very neat octagon church, built partly by brief, and partly by donation from the late Duke of Devonshire." Its inhabitants are chiefly limestone-workers and miners. The valley, or rather chasm, near the entrance of which it stands, is called *Middleton Dale*, and continues in a winding direction nearly two miles. The scenery has been very appropriately characterised by Mr. Warner, who observes, that it is undeserving of the distinction it has received, from a total absence both of beauty and sublimity. "Rocks unadorned with trees, or other verdant covering, exclude the picturesque: whilst their clumsy, heavy round forms, preclude the idea of grandeur. A lively fancy may, indeed, paint to itself something resembling castellated buildings, or rude fortresses, in the perpendicular crags, which, in some places, rise to the height of four hundred feet; and the turnings of the Dale are so sharp, as occasionally to give the idea of all further progress being prevented by the opposition of an insurmountable barrier of precipitous rock. Its character, therefore, is rather singularity, than magnificence or loveliness."§ It has been thought that the rocks which form this chasm, were burst asunder by some convulsive rent of the earth; and, in confirmation of the opinion, it has been observed, that the veins of lead ore in the mines on one side, have corresponding veins in the same direction on the other. The surrounding country is wild, dreary and desolate.

In

* Whitehurst's Theory, p. 189.

† A *drift*, or *gait*, is that part of the mine which runs in an horisontal direction from the bottom of any of the shafts.

‡ Philosophical Transactions, Vol. XLIX. § Northern Tour, Vol. I.

In making a turnpike road from Wardlow to Bakewell, in the year 1759, part of a *Cairn*, or stone barrow, was destroyed, which had stood in an adjoining field time immemorial, though no tradition existed as to the occasion of its having been raised. On removing the stones, the remains were discovered of at least seventeen persons, who had been deposited on flat stones, each about seven feet and a half long, placed on the surface of the ground. The two bodies interred near the middle of the barrow, appear to have been inclosed in complete chests, each two feet high, and seven feet long, formed with stones placed edgeways, and covered with flat ones. The others were but partially inclosed, only the head and breast being protected from the incumbent weight, by small walls, with flat stones placed over them. The diameter of the cairn was thirty-two yards, and its height about five feet. The above remains were found in the one half of it that was examined; it is probable that inattention alone prevented a similar discovery in the other part, as several bones and teeth were found among the rubbish.*

TIDESWELL,

A SMALL market-town, situated in a bottom, among moorish and bleak hills, is reported to have received its name from an ebbing and flowing well, similar to that described in page 454, but now hardly remembered, as it has long ceased to flow. The church is a handsome building of the conventual form, with a neat tower at the west end, terminated by eight pinnacles; those at the angles rising from octagonal bases, and being much higher than the intermediate ones. In the chancel is a flat stone inscribed to the memory of John, son of Thomas Foljambe, who died in the year 1558, and is said to have contributed towards the building of the church. Here is also a very curious table monument, inscribed to SAMPSON MEVERILL, who was born in the year 1388, and died in 1462. It appears, from the inscription,

* Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LII, part 2.

scription, that, in the space of two years he was in eleven battles in France, where he served under the command of the great Duke of Bedford, who knighted him at St. Luce, and made him Knight Constable of England, &c. On this tomb, bread is given away every Sunday to some of the indigent parishioners. Another monument records the memory of a native of Tideswell, named ROBERT PURSEGLOVE, described as Prior of Gisburn Abbey, Prebend of Rotherham, and Bishop of Hull, who died in the year 1579. Henry the Eighth allowed him a pension, in reward for his compliance with the Monarch's wishes; his conduct, as Dugdale records, being so very obsequious, that, after he had wrought the surrender of his own house, he was employed as a commissioner to persuade others to do the like. At the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, he was made Archdeacon of Nottingham, Suffragan Bishop of Hull, &c. but refusing to take the oath of supremacy to Queen Elizabeth, he was deprived of his archdeaconry, and other spiritualities, in the year 1560. He afterwards retired to this town, and founded a grammar-school, which adjoins the church-yard; and a hospital for twelve poor people. In the south transept is a tomb, with whole-length figures of a man and a woman, of whom nothing is with certainty known; but tradition represents them as the effigies of Thurston de Bower and his wife, who are said to have built the transept. The inhabitants of Tideswell are chiefly supported by the mining business; their number is about 1000. The buildings are mostly scattered on the opposite sides of a clear rivulet.

Tideswell anciently belonged to William Peverel, and being afterwards vested (with the remainder of his inheritance) in King John, was given by him to his esquire; a female descendant from whom, in Richard the Second's time, being married to a Stafford, had with her husband a grant of a weekly market and yearly fair there. Afterwards the estate came to the *Meurrills*, or *Meverills*, of Throwley, in Staffordshire; and was conveyed by the marriage of an heiress to Lord Cromwell, of Oakham, in Rutlandshire, one of whose descendants sold it, between the death of Charles the First

and the period of the Restoration, to the *Eyres of* Highlow. Since the death of John Archer, Esq. of Welford, in Berkshire, the male heir of this family, the manor has been sold under the authority of the Court of Chancery, to the present Duke of Devonshire.

Between Tideswell and Ashford is a road which runs through Litton, and winds beneath the elevated lands that form the northern boundary of MONSAL-DALE. The scenery of this sequestered retreat is in some places romantic; but its general character is picturesque beauty, which it possesses in a most enchanting degree. Near the head of the Dale, the rocks jut out on the south side, like the immense towers of a strong fortress, having the stream of the Wye sportively flowing at their feet. Lower down, the crags soften into verdure, the Dale expands, and the eye dwells enraptured on the rich prospect that presents itself. The mountainous banks on each side are partially diversified with fine masses of wood, which occasionally slope down to the margin of the river, and wave their pendant branches in its translucent waters. In other places, the grey color of the rocks is beautifully harmonized by shrubs, underwood, and green turf, which intermix their varying tints, and increase the general richness of the scenery. More distant, the bosom of the Dale spreads wider; and the stream softly meanders through luxuriant meadows, having its margin occupied by a small farm-house, partly concealed by trees, and, with its accompaniments of a rustic wooden bridge, broken rocks, &c. composing a very picturesque scene. The back-ground is formed by a steep precipice, variegated by short herbage and brush-wood, with occasionally a starting rock breaking its continuity of surface. On ascending this eminence, and looking back from its brow upon the Dale, the sight is delighted by one of the most beautiful views that the plastic hand of nature ever arranged. Wood, water, and rock, intermingle in the prospect, and so happily combine with the fertile meads that spread immediately beneath the eye in strong contrast with the barren heights to the right and left, that imagination itself could hard-

MONSAL DALE,
Derbyshire.

VIEW ON THE RIVER WYE.

ly portray a scene more lovely. At some little distance from the point where the course of the river is concealed by a projecting hill, its waters form a natural and not uninteresting cascade.

On the summit of the eminence that overlooks Monsal Dale, and is here called the *Great Finn*, was a large barrow, about 160 feet in circumference, chiefly composed of broken masses of limestone, to obtain which, the barrow was destroyed at different times, in the years 1794, 1795, and 1796. Within this tumulus, various skeletons were discovered, as well as several urns of coarse clay, slightly baked, containing burnt bones, ashes, beaks of birds, &c. Two of the skeletons were of gigantic size, and lay in opposite directions, with their feet pointing to an urn placed between them. In one part, at the bottom, was a cavity cut in the solid rock, (two feet nine inches broad, and two feet one inch in depth,) wherein lay the bones of a skeleton with the face downward; and on the top of the skull, where it appeared to have been fixed by a strong cement, a piece of black Derbyshire marble, dressed, two feet in length, nine inches broad, and six inches thick: under the head were two small arrow-heads of flint. In another cavity formed in the soil, with flat stones at the sides and bottom, were ashes and burnt bones. A spear-head, and some other memorials of ancient customs, were also found here. It should be noticed, that, excepting on the side next the precipice, the summit of the Great Finn is surrounded by a double ditch, with a vallum to each: the distance between the vallums is 160 yards.

Mr. Hayman Rooke, from whose letter, inserted in the twelfth volume of the Archæologia, some of the above particulars are extracted, imagines this barrow to have been of very remote antiquity, and quotes a passage in confirmation, from the *Nenia Britannica*; the learned author of which, when speaking of arrow-heads of flint, observes, "they are evidences of a people not in the use of malleable metal; and it therefore implies, wherever these arms are found in barrows, they are incontestibly

the relics of a primitive barbarous people, and preceding the era of those barrows in which brass or iron arms are found."

ASHFORD, a chapelry to Bakewell, is situated on the banks of the Wye, and frequently, from the lowness of its site, called *Ashford in the Water*. Here, Edward Plantagenet of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, and after him, the *Hollands*, Earls of Kent, and more recently, the *Nevilles*, Earls of Westmoreland, had a residence, of which the only vestige that remains is the moat. This estate was sold by an Earl of Westmoreland to Sir William Cavendish, the favorite of Wolsey, and still continues in the Cavendish family, being now the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

The *Marble Works* in this village, where the black and grey marbles found in the vicinity are sawn and polished, were the first of the kind ever established in Great Britain. They were originally constructed about sixty years ago, by the late Mr. Henry Watson, of Bakewell; but though a patent was obtained to secure the profits of the invention, the advantages were not commensurate with the expectations that had been formed. The present proprietor is Mr. John Platt, architect of Rotherham, in Yorkshire, who rents the quarries at Ashford, where the black marble is obtained, of the Duke of Devonshire; as well as those in which the grey marble is procured, at Ricklow Dale, near Moneyash. These are the only quarries of the kind now worked in any part of Derbyshire. The machinery is somewhat similar in construction to that described in the marble and spar works at Derby; and, like that, is put in motion by water. One part, called the *Sweeping Mill*, from its circular motion, is, however, different; by this a *floor*, containing eighty superficial feet of marble slabs, is levelled at the same time.

BAKEWELL,

OR *Bath-quelle*, so denominated from its Bath-well, is an ancient market-town, standing on the western banks of the river Wye. In the Saxon Chronicle it is called *Badecanwyllam*; a circumstance that induced Mr. Bray to conjecture, that the bath had

had been long in use previously to the year 924, at which time Edward the Elder ordered a town to be built in the vicinity, and strongly fortified.* In the time of the Conqueror, here were two priests and a church. At this period the manor belonged to William Peverel, whose son gave two parts of the tithe of his demesne of Bakewell to the monastery of Lenton and Nottinghamshire. The remaining part of the tithes, with the glebe and patronage of the church, was given to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, by John, Earl of Mortaigne, in whom the estates of the Peverels became vested. The manor afterwards belonged to the *Gernons* of Essex,* one of whom had a grant of a fair to be held there, from Henry the Third. In this family it continued till the reign of Henry the Seventh, when it was sold to the *Vernons*, of Haddon, from whom it has descended to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, the present owner.

The church is an ancient structure, situated on an eminence, and built in the form of a cross, with an octagonal tower in the centre, from which rises a lofty spire. The workmanship exhibits specimens of the style of three different periods. The western part of the nave is of plain Saxon architecture; but the external arch of the west doorway is enriched with Saxon ornaments. The greater part of the rest of the church is apparently the work of the fifteenth century; but the pillars which support the tower are evidently older than that period, though not so ancient as the west end of the nave. Among the monuments deserving attention in this fabric, is a beautiful little one to the memory of Sir Godfrey Foljambe and his Lady,† who were the founders of a chantry here in Edward the Third's reign. The arms upon it are evidently those of Foljambe and Darley: the colors were not easily discernible some time ago, but have lately been traced with great care, and restored. Beneath an arch in

* Gibson's *Saxon Chronicle*, p. 110.

† Both this monument, and that of the Knight Wednesley, are engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*; but the names have been reversed through mistake; that of Foljambe being ascribed to Wednesley, and *vice versa*.

the vestry is the tomb of Sir Thomas de Wednesley, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Shrewsbury, under Henry the Fourth: his recumbent figure on the tomb is dressed in rich armour.

In the middle of the chancel is a small alabaster tomb, for the heir apparent of a Vernon, who died in the reign of Edward the Fourth; and in the *Newark* (the burial-place of the Vernons and Manners) are the tombs of Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, and his two ladies; Sir John Manners, and his lady, (the daughter of Sir George Vernon;) and Sir George Manners, the son of Sir John, and his lady. Sir George Vernon and his two wives are represented in recumbent postures: the former is dressed in armour, with a surcoat of arms containing many quarterings with those of Vernon: his ladies are so much alike, that, a trifling variation in their dresses excepted, they appear as cast from the same mould. The other monuments are large and costly; but there is not any thing particularly excellent in the workmanship. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross, reputed to have been conveyed hither from some other place. The sides are diversified by ornamental sculpture. On the front are several rudely carved figures; the upper compartment appears to have represented a crucifixion; but as the top of the cross is broken off, the intention can hardly be determined.

The weekly market at Bakewell was formerly held on Monday, but has of late years been held on Friday, and has shrunk into such complete insignificance as to be scarcely worth notice. Near the entrance of the town from Ashford, is a large mill for the carding, roving, doubling, spinning, and twisting of cotton, in which from 300 to 350 persons of both sexes are employed, inclusive of the mechanics whose business is to keep the works in order: the mill was erected by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, the founder of the cotton-trade in this neighbourhood. The number of houses in Bakewell is about 240; that of inhabitants nearly 1400.

The place where the ancient bath was situated is now occupied by the residence of Mr. White Watson, who forms mineralogical

logical collections* for private cabinets, &c. and whose own *Collection of Fossils* attracts many visitors from Buxton and Matlock during the summer season. This collection is distributed into three classes: the first is confined to the productions of Derbyshire, yet contains nearly 1350 specimens of rocks, ores, crystallizations, petrifactions, &c. the second comprises one specimen at least of most of the known species of fossils, properly arranged, and described after Werner: the third embraces specimens of those minerals only as are employed in the arts and manufactures. Besides minerals, Mr. Watson has various antiquities in his possession, that have been discovered in different parts of Derbyshire: among them is a basaltic head of an axe, found a few years ago on Stanton Moor; a basaltic celt, met with near Haddon Hall, in November 1795; an entire urn of baked earth discovered in a barrow on Stanton Moor, July 15th, 1799, full of burnt bones; a small lamp, found in another urn, about the same time and place, with the heads of a spear and an arrow, of flint, that were among the burnt bones which the urn contained; a glass vessel, neatly ornamented, and hermetically sealed, supposed a *lachrymatory*, found beneath a heap of stones, near Haddon Hall, in 1801; and a square tile, on which the letters of the alphabet are impressed in Saxon characters.

The parish of Bakewell is the most extensive in the county; its length, from north-west to south-east, being more than twenty miles, and its breadth upwards of eight: it contains nine chapels of ease. Between the gritstone and limestone strata about Bakewell is a thick stratum of shale, which being of an argillaceous nature, and retentive of moisture, the pasturage on it is remarkably good.

Hassop, a small hamlet, about two miles from Bakewell, on the Sheffield road, anciently belonged to the *Foljambs*, and from them descended to the *Plomptons*, of Plompton, in Yorkshire,

* It should have been observed in our Account of the *Spar and Marble Works* at Derby, that Messrs. Brown and Son have a considerable assortment of English minerals constantly on sale; and also, that they form general Collections of Fossils, classed and arranged according to their affinities.

whose coheirs sold a part of the estate in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and the remainder in the time of Queen Elizabeth, to the family of *Eyre*, in which it still continues.

CHATSWORTH,

THE celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire, was purchased, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of the ancient family of *Leeche*, by Sir William Cavendish, husband to Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, whose sister married a Francis Leeche of this place. Through the persuasion of the Countess, Sir William commenced a noble mansion-house, which, after his death, in the year 1557, was carried on and completed under her directions. This building was taken down at the latter end of the seventeenth century, when William, the first Duke of Devonshire, began on the site of the more ancient fabric, the present magnificent residence, which was finished in the year 1702.

The situation of Chatsworth-House is peculiar and striking. It stands on a gentle acclivity, near the bottom of a high hill, finely covered with wood, in a narrow and deep valley, bounded by bleak and elevated tracts of land, and divided into two parts by the river Derwent. Over this is the approach to the mansion by an elegant stone bridge of three arches, erected by Paine, and ornamented with figures sculptured by Cibber. The house is built in the Ionic order, with a flat roof, surrounded by a neat ballustrade. Its form is nearly a square of about 190 feet, inclosing a spacious quadrangular court, having a fountain in the centre, with the statue of Orpheus. The principal entrance on the west, by a noble flight of steps to a terrace the length of the whole building, has a fine effect. The fronts which form the quadrangle, are decorated with rich sculptures, representing military trophies.

The interior of this edifice, though splendidly ornamented with painted walls and ceilings, presents but very few of those captivating productions of the pencil which embellish the apartments of numerous mansions in this county. It possesses, however, some attractions

Engraved by J. Sutter from a drawing by [illegible]

for the Beauties of England & Wales

CHATSWORTH,

Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

Derbyshire.

London, Published by Vernor & Hood, Poultry, Jan. 1806.

attractions of another kind, which amply repay the visitant's attention; we mean, the beautiful carved ornaments by Gibbons; of whom Walpole observed, that he was the first artist, "who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements, with a free disorder natural to each species."

The HALL, 60 feet by 27, is somewhat dark, but has an air of considerable grandeur: the ceiling, end, and one side, display representations of an Assembly of the Gods; Julius Cæsar sacrificing; and the Assassination of that Chief at the foot of Pompey's statue. These were originally painted by Verrio and La Guerre; but were judiciously retouched a few years ago. From the Hall a double flight of steps, and a long gallery, conduct to the Chapel, which is very elegantly fitted up, and decorated with paintings by Verrio, and variety of exquisite carving by Gibbons. The altar-piece by the former is one of his best performances: it represents *Christ reproving the Incredulity of St. Thomas.* The ceiling is covered with a painting of the Ascension.

In the *Dining-Room,* 50 feet by 30, is a fine whole-length portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of WILLIAM, first Duke of Devonshire, "who was distinguished as a wit, a scholar, a soldier, and a gentleman." He was also a true patriot, and one of the most zealous supporters of that Revolution which placed the present illustrious family on the throne of Great Britain. The inscription he is reported to have left for his monument, which was never erected, is a faithful epitome of his political character.

WILLIELMUS DUX DEVONIÆ
BONORUM PRINCIPIUM SUBDITUS FIDELIS
INIMICUS ET INVISUS TYRANNIS.

And to the honor of his hereditary representatives, none of them have deserted those principles which have secured to his memory the reverence and esteem of his countrymen.

The

The *Dancing-Gallery*, 100 feet by 22, is exceedingly splendid; the ceiling and pannels are elegantly painted, and the cornices gilt: in the coves are various statues. A point-cravat, a woodcock, and a medal, by Gibbons presented by him, on the completion of his work at Chatsworth, to the Duke of Devonshire, are here preserved in a glass case. In the *Dressing-Room* to the *Best Bed-Chamber*, is a small but beautiful collection of fossils belonging to her Grace of Devon, who possesses considerable skill in the science of mineralogy, and collected many of the specimens that are arranged in this cabinet.

The *Music Room* is neatly painted in imitation of marble. It contains the portraits of the present DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, and her daughter, LADY GEORGIANA, married to Lord Morpeth; by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In the *Chintz Bed-chamber* is a good picture of RACHAEL, second Duchess of Devonshire, daughter of William, Lord Russel, and four of her children, three girls and a boy.

The *State Apartments* are on the south side of the house: here, in an ante-chamber, over the chimney-piece, is a beautiful carving of several dead fowl, by Gibbons; and in an adjoining room, over the door, a carved delineation, by the same master, of a pen, so finely executed, that Mr. Walpole characterized it as "not distinguishable from real feather." In the *First Drawing-Room*, 36 feet by 30, are the following portraits:

JOHN, first Duke of Rutland; obiit 1710, ætat. 72.

WILLIAM, first Earl of Devonshire, ascribed to Mytens; and declared by Mr. Walpole to be one of the finest single figures he had ever seen. This nobleman was second son to Sir William Cavendish, and the Countess of Shrewsbury, through whose affection and management he became possessed of a larger fortune than his elder brother. He contributed greatly towards the establishment of the English Colonies in Virginia and the Bermuda Islands. After the death of his brother, in the year 1618, he was created Earl of Devonshire by James the First. He died in 1625, and was buried at Edensor, where an elegant Latin

Latin epitaph, inscribed on his tomb, represents him as a "Man born to execute every laudable enterprise; and in the simplicity of virtue; rather *deserving* than *courting* glory."

The DUKE OF ORMOND; two fine whole lengths, said to be *Earls of Pembroke*, with pointed beards, whiskers, Vandyke sleeves, and slashed hose; and an *Earl of Devonshire*, in the costume of the seventeenth century.

In the *Leicester*, or *Principal Drawing-Room*, is an invaluable piece by Holbein, representing, in black chalk, heightened, the figures of HENRY THE SEVENTH, and HENRY THE EIGHTH, as large as life; and a fine painting by Titian, of Our Saviour, and Mary Magdalen, in the Garden: the expression in the countenance of the latter is very beautiful. The *Scarlet-Room* was so named from containing the bed in which George the Second expired, and which, with the Coronation chairs of the present King and Queen, became the perquisites of the late Duke, as Lord Chamberlain; the chairs are preserved in another apartment.

The suite of rooms called *Mary, Queen of Scots'*, is thought to correspond in situation with those inhabited by that beautiful but indiscreet princess, when a prisoner in the old house at Chatsworth, under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Thirteen years of her long captivity were passed here; and from this place she wrote her second letter to Pope Pius, bearing date the 31st of October, 1570.

At the distance of about 250 yards from the house, on a more elevated site, are the *Great Stables;* the west and north fronts of which are somewhat more than 200 feet in length. These are handsome, and well-disposed: they were erected, together with the bridge, by the late Duke, about forty years ago.

The Park extends through a circumference of nine miles, and is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, as well as various plantations, which range in fine sweeping masses over the inequalities of the ground. The prospects from different parts are exceedingly fine; and one view, looking back from the south, possesses extraordinary grandeur. Immediately below the eye

is

is the rich vale animated by the meandering current of the silver Derwent; more distant is the house, with a fine back-ground of wood, rearing in solemn majesty; and far beyond, the blue hills of Castleton skirting the horizon.

The *Water-Works*, which, fifty or sixty years ago, gave the gardens of Chatsworth a celebrity that they have not yet lost, are situated near the south-east and south sides of the house. Though still in tolerable order, they generally fail to interest, as the improved taste of the present day can only regard them as formal puerilities. The principal of these artificial contrivances is the great Cascade, which consists of a series of steps or stages, extending a considerable distance down a steep hill, crowned at the top by a temple, which is supplied with water from a reservoir, which occupies several acres. "This fane," observes Mr. Warner, "should certainly be dedicated to Mercury, the god of fraud and deceit, as a piece of roguery is practised upon the incautious stranger within its very sanctuary; from the floor of which a multitude of little fountains suddenly spout up whilst he is admiring the prospect through the portal, and quickly wet him to the skin." When the cascade is put in motion, the water rushes in vast quantity, and with prodigious force, from the domed roof of the temple, and from a variety of lions' heads, dolphins, sea nymphs, and other figures that ornament it; and falling into a bason in front of the building, (from which also several fountains issue,) is thence discharged down the flight of steps before described; and having reached the bottom, disappears by sinking into the earth. Among the other contrivances of this kind, is a copper tree, made to represent a decayed willow, the branches of which produce an artificial shower; some sea horses, and a triton, from whose heads small streams issue; and a fountain which throws up the water to the height of ninety feet.

On the most lofty part of the eminence that rises on the east side of the house, is the *Hunting Tower*, a building supposed to have been erected as a station where the female visitants at Chatsworth could partake in the diversion of stag-hunting without

out incurring the danger; as its height (ninety feet) enabled them to overlook the surrounding hills. It is of a square form, having a rounded tower at each angle. In another part of the grounds, near the river side, to the north of the bridge, is a second tower, encompassed by a moat, and named the *Bower of Mary, Queen of Scots*, from a garden which occupied its summit, wherein that princess spent many of the tedious hours of her confinement.

Robert de Gernon, the ancestor of the noble family of Cavendish, came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and contributed considerably towards the success of the expedition. Geoffrey de Gernon, one of his descendants, resided at Moor-Hall in this county, in the reign of Edward the First. Roger, his son, married the daughter and heiress of John Potton, or Potkins, of *Cavendish*, in Suffolk; and his children, according to the custom of the age, and in compliment to their mother, assumed the name of Cavendish. Roger Cavendish, the eldest, was appointed Lord Chief Justice in the year 1366; but was seized, and beheaded, by the insurgents of Suffolk, in revenge for the death of Wat Tyler, whom his son was reported to have slain. On the latter, named John, the honour of knighthood, with an annuity of 40l. for himself and his heirs for ever, was bestowed for his activity in suppressing the insurrections that were then prevalent. Thomas Cavendish, his great grandson, was Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer in the time of Henry the Eighth, and had four sons; the second of whom was the celebrated Sir William, who married the Countess of Shrewsbury.

In the Church of the small village of EDENSOR, near Chatsworth, besides the tomb already mentioned for the first Earl of Devonshire, is a large and costly monument to the memory of Henry Cavendish, the eldest son of Sir William; whose gallantries were so notoriously gross, as to induce Sir Sampson Degge, in a letter printed with Erdeswick's Survey of Staffordshire, to call him the Common Bull of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Here is likewise a long Latin epitaph to the memory of one of the domestics of the Queen of Scots, who died while in her service at Chatsworth.

HADDON

HADDON HALL, the truly venerable mansion of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, is situated about two miles south of Bakewell, on a bold eminence* which rises on the east side of the river Wye, and overlooks the pleasant Vale of Haddon. This is the most complete of our ancient baronial residences now remaining; and though not at present inhabited, nor in very good repair, is extremely interesting to the antiquary, from the many indications it exhibits of the festive manners and hospitality of our ancestors, and of the inconvenient yet social arrangement by which their mode of life was regulated.

The high turrets and embattlements of this mansion, when beheld from a distance, give it the resemblance of a strong fortress; and even on a nearer approach, it apparently confirms the idea; but, though thus castellated, and assuming the forms of regular defence, it was never, even in its original construction, furnished with any means of effectual resistance. It consists of numerous apartments and offices, erected at different periods, and surrounding two paved quadrangular courts. The most ancient part is the tower over the gateway, on the east side of the upper quadrangle; this was probably built about the reign of Edward the Third; but there is no evidence by which its precise date can be ascertained. The Chapel is of Henry the Sixth's time; and the tower at the north-west corner, on which are the arms of the Vernons, Pipes, &c. is nearly of the same period. The gallery was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, after the death of Sir George Vernon: some of the offices are more modern; but not any portion of the building is of a date subsequent to the seventeenth century.

The principal entrance at the north-west angle, is under a high tower, through a large arched gateway, that leads, by a flight of angular steps, into the great court. Near the middle of the east side of the latter is a second flight of steps, communicating with the great porch, over the door of which are two shields

* This eminence is a single mass of limestone, insulated by strata of a different kind: how it was thrown into its present station would be a curious subject of inquiry.

shields of arms carved in stone; the one containing those of *Vernon*, and the other, of *Fulco de Pembridge*, Lord of Tong, in Shropshire, whose daughter and heiress, Isabella, married Sir Richard Vernon, and considerably increased the family estate by her own possessions. On the right of the passage leading from the porch is *the Great Hall*, having a communication with the grand stair-case and state apartments; and on the left, ranging in a line, are four large door-ways, with great pointed stone arches, which connect with the kitchen, buttery, wine-cellar, and numerous small upper apartments, that appear to have been used as lodging-rooms for the guests and their retainers. In the kitchen are two vast fire-places, with irons for a prodigious number of spits; various stoves, great double ranges of dressers, an enormous chopping-block, &c. Adjoining the kitchen are various lesser rooms, for larders and other purposes.

The Hall must have been the great public dining-room, for no other apartment is sufficiently spacious for the purpose. At the upper end is a raised floor, where the table for the Lord and his principal guests was spread; and on two sides is a gallery, supported on pillars. From the south-east corner is a passage leading to the great stair-case, formed of huge blocks of stone, rudely jointed; at the top of which, on the right, is a large apartment, hung with arras, and behind it, a little door, opening into the hall-gallery.

On the left of the passage, at the head of the great stairs, are five or six very large semicircular steps, framed of solid timber, that lead into the *Long Gallery*, which occupies the whole south side of the second court, and is 110 feet in length, and seventeen wide. The flooring is of oak planks, affirmed by tradition to have been cut out of a single tree which grew in the garden. The wainscotting is likewise of oak, and is curiously ornamented: on the frieze are carvings of boars heads, thistles, and roses; these, with the arms, &c. prove it, in the opinion of Mr. King, to have been put up *after* the house came into the possession of Sir John Manners, yet *before* the title of Earl of Rutland descended to that

that branch of the family.* In the midst of the gallery is a great square recess, besides several bow-windows, in one of which are the arms of the Earl of Rutland, impaling Vernon, with its quarterings, and circled with the garter, &c. and in another, the arms of England, similarly encircled, and surmounted with a crown. Near the end of the gallery is a short passage, that opens into a room having a frieze and cornice of rough plaster, adorned with peacocks and boars' heads, in alternate succession: an adjoining apartment is ornamented in the same manner; and over the chimney is a very large bass-relief of Orpheus, charming the Beasts, of similar composition.

All the principal rooms, except the gallery, "were hung with loose arras, a great part of which still remains; and the doors were concealed every where behind the hangings, so that the tapestry was to be lifted up to pass in and out; only for convenience, there were great iron hooks, (many of which are still in their places,) by means whereof it might occasionally be held back. The doors being thus concealed, nothing can be conceived more ill-fashioned than their workmanship; few of these fit at all close; and wooden bolts, rude bars, and iron hasps, are in general their best and only fastenings."†

The Chapel is in the south-west angle of the great court; from which the entrance leads under a low sharp-pointed arch. It has a body and two aisles, divided from the former by pillars and pointed arches. In the windows are some good remains of painted glass; and the date *Millesimo CCCCXXVII.* By the side of the altar is a niche and bason for holy water. An ancient stone font is likewise preserved here. Near the entrance into the chapel stands a Roman altar, about three feet high, said to have been dug up near Bakewell. The inscription is nearly obliterated, but was given by Bishop Gibson as follows

DEO

* See *Observations on Ancient Castles*, in the sixth volume of the Archæologia; wherein is a very minute description and ground-plan of this mansion.

† Archæologia, Vol. VI. p. 353.

DEO
MARTI
BRACIACÆ
OSITTIVS
CÆCILIAN
PRÆFECT
TRO....
VS.

The park originally connected with this mansion, was ploughed up and cultivated about thirty years ago. The gardens consist entirely of terraces, ranged one above another; each having a sort of stone ballustrade. The prospects from one or two situations are extremely fine; and in the vicinity of the house is a sweeping group of luxuriant old trees.

The manor of Haddon was, soon after the Conquest, the property of the *Avenells*, whose coheirs married to *Vernon* and *Basset*, in the reign of Richard the First. The Bassets continued to enjoy half the estate in the time of Edward the Third. The heiress of Vernon married to *Franceys*, who assumed the surname of Vernon; and the whole estate was the entire property of Sir Richard Vernon in Henry the Sixth's time. This gentleman was Speaker of the Parliament held at Leicester in the year 1425, and was afterwards constituted Governor of Calais, in which office he was succeeded by his son, who was appointed Constable of England for life, and was the last person that held that important office. Sir Henry Vernon, his son and successor, was Governor to Prince Arthur, heir apparent to Henry the Seventh; and is said to have frequently entertained the Prince at Haddon. Sir George Vernon, the last male heir of this family, became so distinguished by his hospitality, and magnificent mode of living, that he was locally termed, *King of the Peak*. On his death, in the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, his possessions descended to his two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy: the former married Sir Thomas Hanley, Knt. second son of Edward, the third Earl of Derby; and the latter, Sir John Manners, Knt. second son of Thomas, first Earl of Rutland of that name. By this marriage, Haddon, and the other estates in this county, that had been held

by the Vernons, became the property of the Manners', and have regularly descended to the present Duke of Rutland.

Haddon-Hall continued to be the principal residence of this family till the beginning of the last century, when it was quitted for Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire. In the time of the first Duke of Rutland, (so created by Queen Anne,) seven score servants were maintained here, and the house was kept open in the true style of old English hospitality during twelve days after Christmas. Since that, it has occasionally been the scene of mirth and revelry; and the cheerful welcome of former ages, so far as the despoiled condition of the mansion would admit, has not been wanting to increase the pleasure of the guests. The last time its festive board was spread, was shortly after the conclusion of the late Peace, when nearly 200 couple danced in the Long Gallery.

STANTON, a manor between one and two miles south-west of Haddon, is the joint property of the Duke of Rutland and Bache Thornhill, Esq. the latter of whom has a commodious mansion-house here, on a demesne that has been the entire property of himself and his ancestors, of the surnames of Bache and Thornhill, for two centuries. This manor, with some others in the neighbourhood, formerly belonged to the ancient family of the Foljambs.

On STANTON MOOR, a rocky, uncultivated waste, about two miles in length, and one and a half broad, are numerous remains of antiquity, as rocking-stones, barrows, rock-basons, circles of erect stones, &c. which have generally been supposed of Druidical origin; and perhaps with truth, as to the principal mass, though certainly erroneous with respect to the entire detail.

At the south end of the moor, close to the village of Birchover, is a remarkable assemblage of grit-stone rocks, which extends in length between seventy and eighty yards, and rises to the height of about forty or fifty. This massive pile is distinguished by the name of the *Router*, or *Roo-tor-Rocks;* an appellation that appears to have been derived from the various rocking-stones near the summit; as it is a common expression in the provincial dialect,

lect, that a thing *roos* backward and forward.* Its general position is undoubtedly natural, and was probably occasioned by the sinking of the surrounding strata; but the forms and arrangement of many stones on the upper part, display evident traces of design.

Near the east end is a vast block of an irregular shape, and estimated to weigh about fifty tons, which several writers have noticed as a rocking-stone, that could be shook by the pressure of the hand; yet it is now immoveable, through having been forced from its equilibrium by the mischievous efforts of fourteen young men, who assembled for the purpose on Whit-sunday, in the year 1799. Its height is about ten feet, and its circumference in the widest part nearly thirty: its bottom has somewhat of a convex form; and the rock on which it stands appears to have been hollowed to receive it. At a little distance northward is a second rocking-stone, not very dissimilar in shape to an egg, which may be moved by the strength of a single finger, though twelve feet in length, and fourteen in girth. More directly north, is another rocking-stone, resembling the latter both in figure and facility of motion; and at the west end, are seven stones piled on each other, various in size and form, but two or three very large; all which may be shook by the pressure of one hand, and this at various places.

It should be observed, that the huge masses which occupy the summit of the Router rocks, range from east to west along the middle of the hill, and have had a narrow passage, and two chambers, or caves, cut within them. The largest cave has a remarkable sound, and has thence been named the *Echo;* its length is sixteen feet, its width twelve, and its height about nine. The origin of these excavations cannot have been very remote, as the marks of the pick on the sides are very visible and fresh. They were probably formed about the same period as an elbow-chair near the west end on the north side, which has been rudely shaped on the face of a large mass of stone, and has a seat for one person

* Archæologia, Vol. VI. p. 110.

on each side of it. This we have been informed was executed by the direction of Mr. Thomas Eyre, who inhabited the ancient manor-house, called Router Hall, near the foot of the hill on the south, between fifty and sixty years ago, and used frequently to entertain company on this elevated spot. A hollow, in the stone which forms the highest point of these rocks, Mr. Rooke supposes to have been a rock-bason; he also mentions a second rock-bason on the north-west side.

Nearly a quarter of a mile west of Router is another assemblage of large rocks, forming a similar kind of hill, called *Bradley Tor*; on the upper part of which is a rocking-stone thirty-two feet in circumference, of an orbicular shape, and raised above the ground by two stones, having a passage between them. Its conformity to the description of the *Tolmên* given by Dr. Borlase in his Antiquities of Cornwall, has induced an opinion of its having been a rock idol.

Near the south-west side of Stanton Moor is an elevated ridge, which rises into three craggy eminences, respectively named, *Carcliff Rocks*, *Graned Tor*, and *Durwood Tor*. On the top of the former are several rock-basons, varying in diameter from two to three feet; and near the bottom, towards the west, is a small cave, called the Hermitage, at the east end of which is a rude figure of a crucifix, between three and four feet high, sculptured in high relief on the solid rock. In the inner part is a seat, and a recess, apparently intended for a sleeping-place.

Graned Tor, called also *Robin Hood's Stride* and *Mock Beggar's Hall*, is a singular heap of rocks, which Mr. Rooke supposes to have been anciently a "curious group of Druidical monuments."* On one rock, that seems, from its present position, to have fallen from the top, and is twenty-nine feet in circumference, are four rock-basons; and at the bottom of another, a rock-bason of an oval form, four feet in length, and two feet ten inches wide, which "evidently appears to have been cut with a tool."† This bason is sheltered by a massive stone, placed in a sloping direction against

* Archæologia, Vol. XII. p. 47. † Ibid.

against the rock. The uppermost points of this Tor are two vast stones, standing upright, each eighteen feet high, and about twenty-two yards asunder, which at a distance resemble the chimnies of an ancient mansion-house, from which circumstance the pile obtained its appellation of Mock Beggar's Hall. Round the bottom of the hill there seems to have been a fence of broken masses of stone. On the top of Durwood Tor are three rock-basons, artificially formed; and an impending crag, or rock-canopy, which overhangs what has been denominated an "augurial seat." At *Durwood*, on removing a large stone, an urn was discovered half full of burnt bones; and near it two ancient *Querns*, or hand-mill stones, flat at top, and somewhat convex on the under sides, about four inches and a half thick, and nearly a foot in diameter; the upper stone so much less than the under, that, being placed on it, it could be turned round within its rim.* Similar stones have been found in Yorkshire and Wiltshire; and such kind are yet in common use in the Hebrides.

In a field north of Graned Tor, called Nine-Stone Close, are the remains of a *Druidical Circle*, about thirteen yards in diameter, now consisting of seven rude stones, of various dimensions; one of them is about eight feet in height, and nine in circumference. Between seventy and eighty yards to the south, are two other stones, of similar dimensions, standing erect.

About a quarter of a mile west of the little valley which separates Hartle Moor from Stanton Moor, is an ancient work, called *Castle Ring*, which Mr. Rooke supposes to have been a British encampment. Its form is elliptical; its shortest diameter, from south-east to north-west, is 165 feet; its length, from north-east to south-west, 243. It was encompassed by a deep ditch and double vallum, but part of the latter has been levelled by the plough.

In a small enclosure, adjoining the north-west end of Stanton Moor, are some remarkably situated rocks; on two of which the following inscriptions were cut in Roman capitals about 170 years

* Gough's Additions to the Britannia.

ago, by an ancestor of the *Calton* family, who possessed the estate. "*Res rustica quæ sine dubitatione proxima et quasi consanguinea sapientiæ est, tam discentibus eget quam magistris.*"—"*Nihil est homini libero dignius, et quod mihi ad sapientis vitam proxime videtur accedere.*"

About half a mile north-east from the Router Rocks, on Stanton Moor, is a Druidical circle, eleven yards in diameter, called *The Nine Ladies*, composed of the same number of rude stones, from three to four feet in height, and of different breadths. A single stone, named the *King*, stands at the distance of thirty-four yards. Near this circle are several cairns and barrows; most of which have been opened, and various remains of ancient customs discovered in them. In one of the barrows, opened by Mr. Rooke, an urn of coarse clay was found, three feet three inches in circumference, and ten inches in height, having within it a smaller urn, covered with a piece of clay; in both of them were burnt bones and ashes: two other urns, similar to the former, were discovered in the same barrow. Urns with burnt bones, &c. have likewise been met with in some of the other barrows. Under one of the cairns, human bones were found, together with a large blue glass bead.

On the east side of Stanton Moor, near the edge of a declivity overlooking Darley-Dale, are three remarkable stones, standing about a quarter of a mile from each other in a north and south direction. One of these, called *Cats' Stone*, is on the verge of a precipice, and has a road leading to it, cut through a surface of loose stones and rock: the second is named *Gorse* Stone*, and the third, which is the largest, is called *Heart Stone*, and measures eighty-three feet in circumference. Several other stones of singular forms may be observed on different parts of the Moor; and particularly one called the *Andle Stone*, about a quarter of a mile eastward of Router Rocks: this is nearly sixteen feet high, and

* Archæologia, Vol. VI. p. 113, 114. Mr. Rooke supposes this name to have been derived from the British *Gorsed-dau*.

and appears to have been shaped by art. At a little distance is another larger stone, named *Thomas Eyre's Chair*, which has been rudely cut into the figure of a chair, and was formerly elevated on some smaller stones; but has been thrown down.

WINSTER

Is a small market-town, containing about 230 houses, principally inhabited by persons employed in the mining business, and in the inferior branches of the cotton trade. On the commons in the neighbourhood are several cairns, or stone barrows, and also two or three barrows of earth: in one of the latter, that was opened in the year 1768, two glass vessels were discovered, between eight and ten inches in height, containing about a pint of water, of a light green colour, and very limpid. With these a silver collar, or bracelet, was found, about two inches broad, together with some small well-wrought ornaments, several square and round beads, of glass and earth, and remains of brass clasps and hinges, with pieces of wood, that seemed to have belonged to a box in which the ornaments had been deposited.* On the face of one of the ornaments, now in the possession of Mr. Mander, of Bakewell, is some very neat filligree work; and round the centre, a setting of garnets, or deeply stained red glass. From the above antiquities, Mr. Edward King imagined the barrow to have been raised over some Briton of distinction, though long after the Romans were in possession of the Island.†

DARLEY is a little village, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Derwent, in the beautiful dale which extends to Matlock. In the church-yard is a remarkable yew tree, measuring thirty three feet in girth, and, though robbed of many of its branches, still exhibiting a singular specimen of luxuriant vegetation.

SNITTERTON-HALL, formerly the property of the *Sacheverels*, is a curious old mansion, standing near the summit of a hill, west

* Archæologia, Vol. III. p. 274. † Manimenta Antiqua, Vol. II.

of the river Derwent. The front has two projecting wings, with pointed gables, embattled sides, and square bayed windows. The entrance, instead of being in the centre, as customary, is on one side; the whole structure is of stone, inclosed within high walls.

The extraordinary beauty of many of the Derbyshire vales, may in some degree be estimated from the descriptions already given; but the unparallelled grandeur of the scenery round MATLOCK, renders every attempt to delineate its varied characteristics by words, at least, hopeless, if not absolutely impossible. The bold and romantic steeps, skirted by a gorgeous covering of wood, and rising from the margin of the Derwent, whose waters sometimes glide majestically along, and sometimes flow in a rapid stream over ledges and broken masses of stone; the frequent changes of scene, occasioned by the winding of the Dale, which at every step varies the prospect, by introducing new objects; the huge rocks, in some places bare of vegetation, in others covered with luxuriant foliage, here, piled upon each other in immense masses, there, displaying their enormous fronts in one unbroken perpendicular mass; and the sublimity, and picturesque beauty, exhibited by the manifold combinations of the interesting forms congregated near this enchanting spot, can never be adequately depicted by the powers of language. The creations of the pencil, alone, are commensurate to the excitation in the mind, of correspondent images.

The general name, Matlock, it must be observed, includes both the village of MATLOCK, and MATLOCK-BATH. The former is as ancient as the Conquest, and is chiefly situated on the eastern banks of the river; the latter is considerably more recent in its origin, and stands on the western margin. "At the time of compiling the Domesday Book, Matlock appears to have been a hamlet of the manor of *Metesford*, (the situation of which is now unknown,) which was part of the demesnes of the Crown. It afterwards became a part of the estate of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who had a charter of free-warren for his demesne lands here. On the attainder of his son, Robert de Ferrers, for espousing the cause of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester,

Matlock, then become a manor, reverted to the Crown; and was granted, in the seventh of Edward the First, to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and continued a part of the possessions of the earldom and Duchy of Lancaster, till the fourth of Charles the First, when it was granted by that King, along with a great number of other manors and estates, to Edward Ditchfield and others, in trust for the Mayor and citizens of London. In the year following, it was sold by Ditchfield, and the other trustees, to the copyholders of the manor of Matlock, and is now divided into several small shares."* According to the returns made under the late act, this parish contains 492 houses, and 2354 inhabitants.

Matlock village is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the neighbouring lead mines, and in the manufacture of cotton. The houses are principally of stone; and at the entrance of the village is a neat stone bridge; at some distance from which, on the verge of a most romantic rock, stands the church. This structure contains a nave, side aisles, and a small chancel: the outside is embattled, having an ancient tower with pinnacles, whimsically decorated with figures of grotesque animals for spouts. On the eminence above the church, called Riber Hill, are the remains of what has been supposed a Druidical altar, but which has more resemblance to a cromlech; though it may probably have only been intended as a point for the transmittal of signals. It is called the *Hirst Stones*, and consists of four rude masses of grit-stone, one of which, apparently the smallest, is placed on the others, and is computed to weigh about two tons. On the upper stone is a circular hole, six inches deep, and nine in diameter, wherein, about fifty years ago, stood a stone pillar.

Matlock-Bath is nearly a mile and a half from the village; and though few situations can be more beautiful, it was only occupied by some rude cottages, inhabited by miners, till its warm springs began to attract notice, for their medicinal qualities, about the year 1698. At this period the original bath "was built and paved by

* Description of Matlock-Bath, p. 37.

by the Rev. Mr. Fern, of Matlock, and Mr. Heyward, of Cromford: and put into the hands of George Wragg, who, to confirm his title, took a lease from the several lords of the manor, for ninety-nine* years, paying them a fine of 150l. and the yearly rent or acknowledgment of sixpence each. He then built a few small rooms adjoining to the bath, which were but a poor accommodation for strangers. The lease and property of Mr. Wragg were afterwards purchased for about 1000l, by Messrs. Smith and Pennel, of Nottingham, who erected two large commodious buildings, with stables, and other conveniencies; made a coach road along the river side from Cromford, and improved the horse-way from Matlock Bridge. The whole estate afterwards became the property of Mr. Pennel by purchase; and on his death, about the year 1733, descended to his daughter, and her husband:"† it is now the joint property of several persons.

The judicious means thus exerted to render the accommodations attractive, and the increasing celebrity of the waters, occasioned a greater influx of visitors; and a second spring having been discovered within the distance of about a quarter of a mile, a new bath was formed, and another lodging-house erected, for the reception of company. At a still later period, a third spring was met with, three or four hundred yards eastward of that which was first noticed; but its temperature being some degrees lower than either of the other springs, it was not brought into use till a level had been made in the hill, and carried beyond the point where its waters had intermingled with those of a cold spring. Another bath and lodging-house were then erected; and the latter, by various subsequent alterations, is become one of the most commodious hotels in England. These buildings are of stone, and are respectively named

* We have been informed, but cannot state it with certainty, that the lease granted to Mr. G. Wragg was for the term of 999 years.

† History of Mineral Waters, by Dr. Short.

named, the *Old Bath*, the *New Bath*, and the *Hotel*.* The number of persons that may at the same time be accommodated at these, and the private lodging-houses, is upwards of 400; and since the taste for contemplating beautiful scenery has been so general, more than this number have been frequently entertained.

All the warm springs issue from between fifteen and thirty yards above the level of the river: higher or lower, the springs are cold, and only common water. The temperature of the former, as given by Dr. Pearson and others, is 68° of Farenheit's thermometer; but Dr. Elliot, and Dr. Pennington, have stated it at 69°. Dr. Percival observes, in his "Medical and Experimental Essays," that the Matlock waters resemble those of Bristol, both in their chemical and medical qualities; but that the Matlock water exhibits no proof of a mineral spirit, either by the taste, or the test of syrup of violets. The Doctor adds, "that it is very slightly impregnated with selenite, or earthy salts, which is proved by its comparative levity, it weighing only *four* grains in a pint heavier than distilled water: and that a grey precipitate, occasioned by adding a solution of silver in *aqua-fortis*, renders it probable that a small portion of sea salt is contained in it." In Dr. Pennington's experiments it was found that alkalies made the water cloudy and milky: and that when a gallon was evaporated, thirty-seven or thirty-eight grains of sediment were deposited; of this about twelve or thirteen were saline matter, composed of calcareous nitre, (vitriolated magnesia,) and twenty-four or twenty-five grains, calcareous earth.†

The

* The general terms for accommodation in these houses, are as follows. A bed-chamber is five shillings per week; a private parlour from fourteen shillings to a guinea. Breakfast, one shilling and three-pence; dinner at the public table, two shillings; tea, optional, but when taken, one shilling; supper, one shilling and sixpence. Bathing, sixpence each time.

† We have already noticed (page 339) the ingenious theory proposed by Dr. Darwin, in explanation of the natural heat of the Buxton and Matlock waters, and shall now quote the particulars of a new theory, advanced in a late publication, to account for the heat and petrifying qualities of the Matlock springs, by

The diseases in which the beneficial tendency of the Matlock waters is chiefly experienced, are glandular affections, rheumatism, and its consequent debility, obstructions from biliary concretions, gravel, consumption in its first stages, hæmoptöe, and generally, all those complaints that are promoted or increased by a relaxed state of the muscular fibres. The Matlock season commences the latter end of April, and continues till November.

The

Mr. George Lipscomb, of Birmingham. This gentleman commences his theory by observing, "first, it is well known, from the experiments of Dr. Percival, and others, that a portion of saline matter is detected in these waters; and, secondly, it is equally well known, that the acid of sea-salt will dissolve lime in considerable quantity." He then proceeds as follows.

"May we be permitted to conjecture, that the water of these springs being previously impregnated with salt, becomes saturated with lime in its passage through the strata before described, (beds of limestone and lava, or toadstone, which lie reciprocally one upon the other,) and is afterwards decomposed by the addition of pyrites dissolved in rain water, which percolates through the supercumbent strata? For pyrites containing sulphur, the heat which takes place during the solution of pyrites, will necessarily disengage a certain proportion of its acid: and sulphuric acid will immediately unite with lime when held in solution by the weaker acids; and when united with it, fall down in what is chemically denominated calcareous sulphate; and heat is again generated by the process.—The following circumstances will appear to support this hypothesis.

"1. That there is at present in the *Matlock* water, a much greater quantity of calcareous matter than common water is known to be capable of holding in solution, without the assistance of an acid. 2. That muriate of iron, which would be necessarily formed by the marine acid uniting with the iron of the pyrites, after the former had been disengaged from the lime by the sulphuric acid which had previously existed in combination with the pyrites, is perfectly soluble in water, but may be detected therein by the purple color which is communicated by the addition of the infusion of galls, as in the experiment made by Dr. Pennington, of Cambridge. 3. That on a chemical analysis of the calcareous incrustations deposited by the water, they have been found to contain a small portion of iron mixed with sulphate of lime: and Dr. Short detected the presence of iron also, in the residuum procured by evaporating the water, some of the particles in it being attracted by the loadstone."

In this manner, continues our author, "all the phenomena observable at *Matlock*, and in similar springs, may, I think, be reasonably accounted for, on principles well understood, and capable of the clearest demonstration; and I

must

Engraved by R. Roth from a Drawing by Wm Delamotte Esqr

For the Beauties of England & Wales.

MATLOCK BRIDGE &c.
Derbyshire

The romantic and sublimely picturesque scenery of Matlock Dale, is viewed to most advantage when approached from the bridge near its northern extremity; as its beauties then succeed each other in a gradation which renders their grandeur and effect more impressive. The attention is first arrested by a vast rampart of limestone rock, clothed with yew-trees, elms, and limes, of singularly beautiful shapes and foliage, from the recesses of which the humble church of Matlock displays its pinnacles. Further on the views become more interesting; and the *High Tor*, rearing its awful brow on the left bank of the river, bursts upon the sight in extreme magnificence. The height of this stupendous rock is upwards of 350 feet. The lower part is covered with small trees and underwood, of various foliage; but the upper part, for fifty or sixty yards, is one broad mass of naked perpendicular rock. The fragments that have fallen from this eminence form the bed of the river, which flows immediately below; a bed so broken and disjointed, that the foaming waters roar over the obstructing masses with restless rapidity, and considerable noise. After sudden and heavy rains, the impetuosity of the current is greatly increased, and the sublimity of the view proportionably augmented.

Immediately opposite to the High Tor, but rising with a less steep ascent, though to a greater elevation, is *Masson Hill*, which appears

must beg leave to add, that, since the above remarks were committed to paper, a circumstance has been presented to my observation, which so strongly corroborates them, that it may be considered as little short of the demonstration resulting from synthetical experiment.

"Having, at the suggestion of my learned and ingenious friend, Dr. Bache, been induced to investigate the effects of carbonic acid upon lime water, by blowing through a small tube into a glass containing a portion of that liquid, *carbonate of lime* was speedily produced in considerable quantity: we then dropped in a little sulphuric acid, which occasioned the precipitate to be redissolved with great facility; and the liquid, thus restored to its original transparency, was suffered to stand undisturbed for several days, at the end of which, the sides and edge of the glass were covered with a *transparent crystallization*, exactly similar to the *spar* and *stalactite* found in the subterranean caverns near Matlock." *Description of Matlock Bath, page 26, et seq.*

appears like a pile of immense craggs—a Pelion upon Ossa. The summit of this mountain has been named the *Heights of Abraham,** and overlooks the country to a vast extent; besides commanding a beautiful bird's-eye view of nearly the whole Dale. From this point even the High Tor loses it sublimity; but this effect is fully compensated by the variety of interesting objects included in the prospect. The height of this eminence is about 250 yards; the path to its summit has been carried in a winding, or rather zigzag direction, and in various places on each side has been planted with rows of firs, which, opening at convenient distances, admit the eye to range over the beautiful scenery beneath, from different points of view.

The romantic cliff which forms the eastern boundary of the Dale, is seen to much advantage from the Old Bath, where the river recedes in a curve from the road, and a little strip of meadow, rendered picturesque by three small buildings in the cottage style, compose the fore-ground. "This is finely opposed and backed by a line of rock and wood, a mass of trees rising to the right, and shutting out for a short time all other features of the scenery." On crossing the river near this spot, it may be observed, that the natural beauties of the place have received some improvements from art. Three paths are seen, pointing through the wood in different directions: one of them, called the Lover's Walk, has been carried along the margin of the river, and is arched by the intermingled branches of the trees which inclose it. The others pursue a winding course to the summit of the rock, which is attained with little difficulty, through the judicious mode observed in forming the slopes, and placing the steps; though the aclivity is exceedingly steep. Variety of luxuriant trees interweave their fantastic roots on each side the paths, and shelter them with their aspiring branches. The prospects from the brow of the precipice are very fine.

From the Baths, to the southern entrance of the Dale, near Cromford, the features of the scenery are continually varying. The

* Probably from its similarity to the Heights of Abraham near Quebec, rendered so memorable by the enterprise of the gallant Wolfe, in 1759.

The river sometimes flows in a smooth and gentle stream, reflecting the pendant boughs that wave upon its margin; and sometimes rushes over a ledge of rocks, or the rude fragments that have been torn by storms from the impending cliffs which overhang its waters. Some of these are entirely bare; but others are partially covered with shrubs and under-wood, which take root in the crevices of the rocks, and flourish in considerable vigor, though apparently bereaved of every means of obtaining nourishment.

The western bank of the Derwent, for the whole distance between the turnpike at Matlock and the Old Bath, is one vast bed of *tophus*, or calcareous incrustation, which has been deposited by the waters flowing from the warm springs. This is vulgarly called petrified moss, and appears to have been formed on a morass,* or collection of moss, shrubs, and small trees, which having incrusted, the vegetable matter gradually decomposed, and the stony envelopement assumed the entire figure of the nucleus it had destroyed. The *Petrifying Spring*, near the New Bath, has furnished innumerable specimens of these kind of transmutations of vegetable, animal, and testaceous substances, that have been exposed to its influence. The collection exhibited by the person who keeps the spring, contains several extraordinary exemplars of its powers of action.

In the hill on the west side the river are two subterranean cavities: one of these, called the Cumberland Cavern, is said to have formerly communicated with the entrance of a lead mine, but displays nothing particularly remarkable: the other is more worthy of inspection, and has been named the *Smedley Cavern*, from the name of the discoverer, who acts as guide to its recesses, and by whose exertions, continued for more than seventeen years, the numerous projections of the rock which impeded the passage were removed. The entrance is near the top of the hill, and keeps tolerably level for about twenty yards, when the way begins to descend, winding irregularly amidst rude and disjointed craggs.

* Warner's Tour through the Northern Counties.

craggs. After thus dipping for some distance, it leads forward chiefly by a gentle ascent, for several hundred yards, through several vaults, or hollows, the largest of which is about fifty feet long, and twenty wide; having a concave roof, gradually sloping to the extremity of the cavern. The bottom consists of immense masses of broken rock, lying confusedly upon each other, and forming a rugged ceiling to another vault below; into which is a descent by a natural flight of rude steps.

Among the natural curiosities of Matlock, may be mentioned *Lunar Rainbows*, which are not unfrequent in this neighbourhood. The colors are sometimes exceedingly well defined, but have a more tranquil tone than those which originate in the solar beams. A very beautiful one was observed on the evening of tenth of September, 1802, between the hours of eight and nine: its effect was singularly pleasing.

Near the upper end of the Dale is a spacious building, erected for the *Manufacture of Cotton* by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, and now belonging to his son, who resides in the beautiful demesne at Willersley. This mill is replete with the improved machinery employed in making cotton thread, "whose operations have been so elegantly described by Dr. Darwin, in a work which discovers the art, hitherto unknown, of clothing in poetical language, and decorating with beautiful imagery, the unpoetical operations of mechanical processes, and the dry detail of manufactures:"

——— Where DERWENT guides his dusky floods,
Through vaulted mountains, and a night of woods,
The nymph *Gossypia* treads the velvet sod,
And warms with rosy smiles the wat'ry god:
His pond'rous oars to slender spindles turns,
And pours o'er massy wheels his foaming urns;
With playful charms her hoary lover wins,
And wheels his trident, while the Monarch spins.
First, with nice eye emerging Naiads cull
From leathery pods the vegetable wool;
With wiry teeth *revolving cards* release
The tangled knots, and smooth the ravell'd fleece;

Next

Next moves the *iron hand* with fingers fine,
Combs the wide card, and forms th' eternal line;
Slow with soft lips the *whirling can* acquires
The tender skeins, and wraps in rising spires;
With quicken'd pace *successive rollers* move,
And these retain, and those extend, the *rove*.
Then fly the spokes, the rapid axles glow;
While slowly circumvolves the lab'ring wheel below.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

The machinery by which the cotton is manufactured, is so complicated in its structure, that a clear conception of its powers, and mode of operation, can only be obtained from a minute inspection of all its parts, both in a state of rest, and in motion. The process by which the raw cotton is prepared for use, will, however, convey some idea of the ingenious mechanical contrivances that are employed to facilitate the production of the thread.

When the cotton is sufficiently picked and cleaned, (an operation that furnishes employment to a great number of women,) it is carefully spread upon a cloth, in which it is afterwards rolled up in order to be carded. To the carding machine belong two cylinders of different diameters; the larger of which is covered with cards of fine wire; and over, and in contact with it, are fixed a number of stationary cards, that, in conjunction with the revolving cylinders, perform the operation of carding. The smaller cylinder is encompassed by fillet cards, fixed in a spiral form; and is also provided with an ingenious piece of machinery, called a crank. The spiral roll of cloth before mentioned being applied to the machine, is made to unroll very slowly, by means of rollers, so that it may continually feed the larger cylinder with its contents: when carded, the cotton passes from this to the smaller cylinder, which revolves in contact with the other, and is thence stripped off by the motion of the crank; not in short lengths, but in continuation; and having the appearance of a very thin fleece, which, if not intended to pass a second time through the carding machine, is immediately contracted, by

passing betwixt a pair of rollers, into what is called a *row*, or length.

The next part of the process is that of sizing. The machine by which this is performed has two pair of rollers, that are placed at a proper distance from each other, and revolve with different velocities, arising either from the variation of size in the pairs of rollers, from their performing a different number of revolutions in the same space of time, or from both these causes united. When the lengths of cotton are brought from the carding machine, several of them together are applied to the rollers now mentioned; and the effect produced, is not only that the lengths, thus applied in conjunction, coalesce, and come out single, but also that the fibres of the cotton are drawn out longitudinally, by the different velocities and pressure of the rollers: hence the cotton is now termed a *drawing*. This process is several times repeated, and several drawings are each time united, by passing together betwixt the rollers; the number introduced being so varied, that the last drawing may be of a size proportioned to the fineness of the thread into which it is intended to be spun.

The cotton is now in a fit state for roving. This operation is performed by passing the last mentioned *drawing* between two pairs of rollers, which revolve with different velocities, as in the former machine. It is then received into a round conical *can*, revolving with considerable swiftness. This gives the drawing a slight twisting, and prepares it for winding, which is done by hand, upon large bobbins, by the smaller children. When in this state, the cotton is applied to the spinning machine. Here it is passed between pairs of rollers, which revolving with various degrees of velocity, draw it out, and reduce it to a proper degree of tenuity: at the same time, it is sufficiently twisted by the revolving of spindles upon which bobbins are placed; and the yarn thus twisted is caused to wind on the bobbins, by the friction of their ends upon laths placed horizontally. These laths have another very essential office to perform, which is that of raising and falling the bobbins, so that the yarn may be spread over their whole length; otherwise

the

the thread would require to be moved very frequently, as is the case in the common spinning wheel. When thus wound upon the bobbins, the cotton is regarded as ready for use.*

* To render this statement of the various processes of the cotton manufacture more intelligible to those who have no previous knowledge of the business, we shall insert an extract from the Life of Sir Richard Arkwright, (written, we believe, by Mr. Nicholson,) as published in Dr. Aikin's Biographical Dictionary.

"The *card* is a kind of brush made with wires instead of hair; the wires not being perpendicular to the plane, but all inclined one way in a certain angle. From this description, such as are totally unacquainted with the subject, may conceive that cotton wool, being stuck upon one of those cards, or brushes, may be scraped with another card in that direction, that the inclination of the wires may tend to throw the whole inwards, rather than suffer it to come out. The consequence of the repeated strokes of the empty card against the full one, must be a distribution of the whole more evenly on the surface; and if one card be then drawn in the opposite direction across the other, it will, by virtue of the inclination of its wires, take the whole of the wool out of that card whose inclination is the contrary way.

"Spinning is of two kinds: in the one process, the carded wool is suddenly drawn out during the rapid rotation of a spindle, and forms a loose yarn; in the other, the material is spun by a well-known small engine, or wheel, which requires the spinner to draw the material out between the finger and thumb of each hand. If we suppose the machine itself to be left at liberty, and turned without the assistance of the spinner, the twisted thread, being drawn inwards by the bobbin, would naturally gather more of the material, and form an irregular thread, thicker and thicker, till at length the difficulty of drawing out so large a portion of the material as had acquired the twist, would become greater than that of snapping the thread, which would accordingly break. It is the business of the spinner to prevent this, by holding the material between the finger and thumb, that the intermediate part may be drawn out to the requisite degree of fineness previous to the twist, and separating the hands during the act of pinching.

"The objects of Mr. Arkwright's improvements were carding and spinning. To effect these by machinery, it was required that the usual manœuvre of the carder should be performed with square cards; or that cylinders, covered with the kind of metallic brushwork before described, should be made to revolve in contact with each other, either to card, or to strip, accordingly as their respective velocities, directions, and inclinations of their wires, might be adjusted:

The first mill that was erected on these principles by Sir Richard Arkwright, was at Cromford village. Its establishment proved a source of much legal contention; for the manufacturers of Lancashire, who were apprehensive of what has actually been the result, that it would supersede the use of the hand machines then employed, formed a strong combination to impede its success,* and endeavored to destroy the validity of the patent, by contesting the originality of the invention; and though in two instances they obtained a favorable verdict, from particular circumstances, and lost it in a third, there cannot be a doubt, but that every *really essential* part of the machinery derived its structure from the powerful genius of Mr. Arkwright. The goods made with the cotton prepared by these mills, are very superior in quality, and manufactured with considerably less expence, than before the invention was perfected. A great quantity of the cotton spun by this machinery is used by hosiers, who find it more suitable to their purpose, than any other they can procure.

The

adjusted: and with regard to spinning, it would become an indispensible condition, not only that the raw material should be very nicely prepared, in order that it might require none of that intellectual skill which is capable of separating the knotty or imperfect parts as they offer themselves, but also that it should be regularly drawn out by certain parts, representing the fingers and thumbs of the spinner. The contrivance by which this last means was effected, consisted in a certain number of pairs of cylinders, each two revolving in contact with each other. Suppose a very loose thread, or slightly-twisted carding of cotton, to pass between one pair of cylinders, (clothed with a proper facing to enable them to hold it,) and let it be imagined to proceed from thence to another pair, whose surfaces revolve much quicker; it will be evident that the quicker revolution of the second pair, will draw out the cotton, rendering it thinner and longer when it comes to be delivered at the other side. This is precisely the operation which the spinner performs with her fingers and thumb; and if the cotton be then applied to a spinning apparatus, it will be converted into thread."

From these *general principles*, the improvements of Sir Richard Arkwright may certainly be deduced; yet there seems reason to believe, that the former would never have been so clearly stated, unless the machines had been previously seen in action.

* See the life of Mr. Jedediah Strutt, p. 540.

WILLERSLEY CASTLE.

Derbyshire.

The two mills at Cromford, and a third at Masson, which was also built by Sir Richard, employ about 1150 persons; of these 150 are men, 300 women, and 700 children. Proper attention is paid to the health and morals of the children, who are not admitted into the mills till they have been some time at school; and sunday-schools are supported by Mr. Arkwright for their instruction afterwards. The mills are not worked by night, and are constantly kept very clean and neat. Both the Cromford mills are worked by the water that flows from Cromford sough,* which throws out from forty to fifty tons of water per minute, and being partly supplied from warm springs, never interrupts the working of the mills, even in the most intense frosts. The fall from the mouth of the sough to the Derwent is about forty-five feet.

WILLERSLEY CASTLE, the elegant mansion of Richard Arkwright, Esq. stands on the south side of a commanding eminence, which runs from west to east, and terminates the extensive range of rocks that forms the eastern boundary of the Derwent in its course through Matlock Dale. Round the foot of the hill, the river flows in a grand sweep for some distance to the east, but afterwards resumes its former direction to the south, and pursues its way through a more open country. Near this point the picturesque features of the valley begin to disappear, and soft landscape scenery, the village and the chapel, the bridge and the meadows, are the constituent objects of the prospect.

Immediately opposite the front of the castle, rises a prodigious perpendicular rock, the western barrier of the Dale, through which a passage has been blasted to admit the entrance of the road from the south. From this spot the view of the building is highly impressive; its castellated appearance, judicious proportions, exact symmetry, and beautiful surrounding scenery, forming a *coup d'œil* that is but seldom witnessed.

The Castle consists of a body, in the form of an oblong square, having a circular tower rising from the centre of the roof, and a semi-circular tower projecting from the front on each side the entrance,

* See the account of this sough, p. 302.

entrance, and two wings, with a round tower at each angle: the whole structure is embattled; and the walls are of white free-stone. The spot on which it stands, was originally occupied by a large rock, in the removal of which about three thousand pounds were expended by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, who purchased the estate of the late Thomas Hallett Hodges, Esq. in the year 1782. The architect was Mr. William Thomas, of London. This edifice was covered in 1788; but before it was inhabited, it was set on fire by a stove that was over-heated, and all that was combustible in it was consumed: this accident occurred on the eighth of August, in the year 1791.

The interior of this mansion is furnished with great taste and neatness: indeed, it cannot be more graphically characterized than in the expressive words of the poets, *simplex munditiis;* the general arrangement being more for use than ornament. It contains several excellent family portraits by Wright, of Derby, particularly a whole-length of Sir Richard Arkwright; and also some smaller pieces by the same ingenious artist, as well as the sublime view of *Ulls-water Lake*, already noticed as one of his best performances, and which is, perhaps, equal to the greatest efforts of art in landscape painting that this country has ever produced. This was purchased by Mr. Arkwright for 300 guineas.

The portrait of SIR RICHARD ARKWRIGHT is esteemed as a very characteristic and striking likeness. He is represented sitting in his study, with one hand resting on a table, whereon is judiciously placed a set of rollers for spinning cotton, in allusion to the most essential part of his wonderful machinery. This distinguished character, whose perseverance, and admirable invention, raised him, from one of the most humble occupations in society, to affluence and honor, was the youngest of thirteen children, and was born in the year 1732, at Preston, in Lancashire. In this neighbourhood was then carried on a considerable manufacture of linen goods, and of linen and cotton mixed, the various operations of which he had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with; and being a man of uncommon natural

WILLERSLEY CASTLE,
Derbyshire.

tural powers, he directed his thoughts to the improvement of the mode of spinning, which had probably been conducted for ages by the same process.

The first hint respecting the means of effecting this improvement, he said he accidentally received from seeing a red-hot iron bar elongated by being passed through iron rollers. Between this operation and that of elongating a thread, as now practised in spinning, there is no mechanical analogy; yet this hint being pursued, has produced an invention, which, in its consequences, has been a source of individual and national wealth, unparalleled in the annals of the world.

The difficulties which Mr. Arkwright experienced before he could bring his machine into use, even after its construction was sufficiently perfect to demonstrate its value, would, perhaps, have for ever retarded its completion, if his genius and application had been less ardent. His circumstances were by far too unfavorable to enable him to commence business on his own account, and few were willing to risk the loss of capital on a new establishment. Having at length, however, had the good fortune to secure the co-operation of some persons who saw the merit of the invention, and were willing to assist his endeavors, he obtained his first patent for spinning by means of rollers in the year 1769; and, to avoid the inconvenience of establishing a manufacture of this kind in the heart of the Cotton Manufacture, such as it then existed, he removed to Nottingham. Here, in conjunction with his partners, he erected his first mill, which was worked by horses; but this mode of procedure was found to be too expensive; and another mill, on a larger scale, was soon after erected at Cromford, the machinery of which was put in motion by water.

Soon after the erection of this mill, Mr. Arkwright made many improvements in the mode of preparing the cotton for spinning, and invented a variety of ingenious machines for effecting this purpose in the most correct and expeditious manner; for all of which he obtained a patent in the year 1775; and thus completed a series of machinery so various and complicated, yet so admirably com-

bined, and well adapted, to produce the intended effect, in its most perfect form, as to excite the admiration of every person capable of appreciating the difficulties of the undertaking. And that all this should have been accomplished by the single efforts of a man without education, without mechanical knowledge, or even mechanical experience, is most extraordinary; and is, perhaps, equal to any example existing, of the wonderful powers exhibited by the mind, when its efforts have been steadily directed to one object.

Yet this was not the only employment of this eminent man; for at the same time that he was inventing and improving the machinery, he was also engaged in other undertakings, which any person, judging from general experience, must have pronounced incompatible with such pursuits. He was taking measures to secure to himself a fair proportion of the fruits of his industry and ingenuity; he was extending the business on a great scale; he was introducing into every department of the manufacture, a system of industry, œconomy, order, and cleanliness, till then unknown in any manufactory where great numbers were employed together; but which he so effectually accomplished, that his example may be regarded as the origin of almost all similar improvements.

When it is considered, that during this entire period, he was afflicted with a grievous disorder (a violent asthma) which was always extremely oppressive, and sometimes threatened to immediately terminate his existence, his great exertion must excite astonishment. For some time previous to his death, he was rendered incapable of continuing his usual pursuits, by a complication of diseases, which at length deprived him of life, at the Rock House, Cromford, on the third of August, 1792. The honor of Knighthood was bestowed on him in December, 1786, on the occasion of presenting an address to his Majesty.

In the infancy of the invention, Sir Richard Arkwright* expressed ideas of its importance, which, to persons less acquainted with

* If the biographical sketch of this illustrious character should appear to any of our readers to be misplaced, as he was not a native of *Derbyshire*, we must request

with its merits, appeared ridiculous; but he lived long enough to see all his conceptions more than realized in the advantages derived from it, both to himself and his country. But the degree to which this invention, with the improvements derived from, or dependent on it, has extended since his death, makes all that had been previously effected appear comparatively trifling; for it is believed that the various productions of the cotton manufactories of Great Britain (of which his inventions are the foundation) are, in their finished state, of not less than the annual value of thirty millions!

The grounds of Willersley possess great variety and beauty. Between the castle and the Derwent is a verdant lawn, which slopes somewhat precipitously from the house, but afterwards inclines more gently to the river. The east end of the lawn extends to Cromford Bridge, which stands about a quarter of a mile from the castle, near the entrance to the grounds, which open by a small, but very neat lodge. The summit of Cromford Rock, which has been noticed as rising directly in front of Willersley, is beautifully fringed with trees and under-wood; and though towering to a considerable height, it does not terminate the prospect from the castle, which being elevated in situation almost as much as the top of the rock, commands a view of the hill that rises beyond it, to a great height above the village of Cromford. Near the summit of the latter eminence are several rude masses of gritstone, which are piled upon each other in a very singular manner. The adjacent parts being formerly moorish, and having a naked, uncheerful appearance, have been planted with a great number of trees, which, when arrived at maturity, will greatly improve this portion of the scenery. Towards the west the prospect includes the river, an eminence beautified with trees and copses, and a sharp indented ridge of rocks;

request them to advert to the very commanding influence which his inventions have had both upon its wealth and population; an influence that has more contributed to enrich the county, than any transaction that has ever been recorded in the annals of its history.

rocks; with here and there a cottage perched on the summit of a cliff, half hidden in a deep recess, or emerging from a thicket.

The hill behind the castle rises to a considerable height, and is covered with wood to its summit, as is also that portion of it which extends eastwardly. The coach-house, stables, bath, &c. which stand near the mansion on this side, though in a somewhat more elevated situation, are almost concealed by the trees. In the midst of the wood are several romantic rocks, round which, and on the acclivity of the hill, the principal walk winds in a circuit of nearly a mile. The walk leading from the castle on the west gradually turns to the north, taking a direction parallel to the course of the river, and passes under some perpendicular rocks, though yet elevated to a great height above the stream. The rocks are in some parts of bare vegetation, but are occasionally fringed to their tops with trees, particularly the yew and ash, the roots of which insinuate themselves into the clefts and fissures in a singular manner. Advancing up the walk, towards the point called *Wild Cat Tor*, the eye is delighted by one of the finest scenes that nature ever produced. It consists of the long rampart of rocks opposite Matlock; the wood that clothes the declivity from their bases to the river; and the tall trees on the opposite side, that stretch their branches down to the water, which appears dark, gloomy, and almost motionless, till it reaches a weir, down which it rushes in an impetuous torrent, almost immediately under the feet of the spectator, by whom it cannot be contemplated without some degree of terror as well as admiration. The Baths, the Heights of Abraham, the body of Masson-Hill, and the summit of the High Tor, are also seen from this part of the grounds; through which various other walks extend in different directions, and lead to a diversity of scenery, that can hardly be paralleled within a similar extent in any part of the country. The green-house, gardens, and hot-houses, are all worthy of notice: the latter are plentifully stocked with ananas, and a great variety of excellent vines. The walks were laid out under the direction of Mr. Webb, and are kept with the greatest neatness. The number of trees planted by Mr. Arkwright,

Arkwright, on the average of the last seven years, has been 50,000 annually.

The manor of CROMFORD was purchased of Sir Peter Nightingale, by Sir Richard Arkwright, in the year 1789. Since this period its population has greatly increased, from the establishment of the cotton trade; and, according to the returns made in the year 1801, the number of inhabitants was then 1115; and that of houses, 208: a few new houses have since been erected. At Cromford is a small, but very neat chapel, of hewn stone, began by Sir Richard Arkwright, but completed since his decease, by his son. It was first opened for divine service on the 4th of June, 1797, and consecrated on the 20th of September in the same year. In contains a handsome marble font, an organ, and two small galleries, at the west end, for the use of the children that attend the Sunday schools. In this village from one to four hundred tons of calamine (the ore of which is obtained on Mr. Arkwright's estate) are prepared annually by a Birmingham company.* On the left of the road leading up Cromford towards Wirksworth, stands an alms-house, or, as it is generally called, a Bead-House, which was founded in the year 1651, for six poor widows, by Dame Mary Talbot, widow of Sir William Armyne, Bart. and daughter and coheir of Henry Talbot, Esq. fourth son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury. At *Scarthin Nick*, a perforated rock near Cromford, about 200 Roman coins of copper were found a few years ago; chiefly of the lower empire. Several of them were in good preservation, and are now in the possession of Charles Hurt, Jun. of Alderwasley.

Near

* At Cromford is a society of rather a singular kind, instituted by the owners of cows, to insure against loss attending that kind of property. The cows belonging to the members are valued twice a year, and each person pays monthly, at the rate of one penny per pound, in proportion to the value of his stock. Whenever the fund of the society amounts to 40l. the payments are discontinued, till it is reduced below that sum; and when any member's cow dies, he is indemnified to the full extent of its worth.

Near the road leading from Cromford to Wirksworth, is a mine called *Godbehere's Founder*,* in which the following remarkable event occurred at the commencement of the year 1797. Two miners, named Job Boden and Anthony Pearson, went into the mine on the morning of the thirteenth of January, and while they were at work, Pearson at the depth of forty-four yards, and Boden at the depth of twenty, the earth above them, together with a quantity of water, suddenly rushed in, and filled the mine to the depth of about fifty-four yards. The other miners immediately began to draw out the rubbish in search of their lost companions, and on the third day after, Pearson was discovered dead, in an upright posture. The miners would now have discontinued their exertions, as there seemed little probability of their labors being of any avail; but being encouraged to proceed, (chiefly by the influence and persuasions of Charles Hurt, Esq. of Wirksworth,) they at length discovered Boden, about three o'clock in the morning of the twentieth; and though he had not received any kind of nourishment during the eight days of his confinement, he was still living, but greatly emaciated. On being taken out, and treated with proper care, he so far recovered, as to be able to return to his work in the space of fourteen weeks, and is now alive and well, having several children, one of whom was born within a twelvemonth after the accident.

To render the particulars of this extraordinary escape more intelligible, it should be observed, that the entrance to the mine is by a perpendicular shaft, forty-four yards deep, from the bottom of which extends a *gait*, or *drift*, (a passage in an horizontal direction,) eight yards in length, at the end of which descends a second shaft, (or, as the miners term it, a *turn*,) to the depth of sixteen yards. At the bottom of this is another gait, about twelve yards in length, from the extremity of which another shaft extends to the depth of nearly twenty-four yards. At the top of every shaft a windlass was placed, for the purpose of drawing up whatever might be extracted from the mine; and Pearson's employment was to draw

* This is generally pronounced Godber's Founder.

draw up to the top of the second shaft, the ore, &c. that was obtained by Boden at the bottom.

At the distance of seventy yards from the entrance to the mine was a pool of water, which, though generally containing but a small quantity, had, at the time of the accident, been much increased through wet weather. The ground between the mine and the pool, had been undermined in searching for lead ore; and it is supposed that the additional weight of water over the vacuity, had forced down the earth, which filled the mine to the depth of ten yards in the second shaft. As the earth that rushed in descended below, Pearson's station at the mouth of this shaft, he was consequently jammed in there, and was discovered dead, as already mentioned. The remarkable circumstance, that the rubbish did not sink into the mine so low as to reach Boden, but stopped in its descent a few yards above him, may in some measure be accounted for, by observing, that the part of the mine where its fall ended, was somewhat straitened by the projection of a large stone, an obstacle which Boden had often ineffectually attempted to remove.

It appears, from a conversation lately held with the man thus strangely preserved from death, that, after contemplating his horrid situation awhile, during the first hours of his imprisonment, he lay down and slept. On awaking, the idea of perishing for want of food rushed upon his mind, and he recollected that he had four pounds of candles with him in the mine: with these, when pressed by hunger, he endeavored to appease his appetite; but after two or three vain attempts to swallow such loathsome food, he desisted; and the candles were found after his release: his thirst, which he had no means of alleviating, was excessive. Feeling extremely cold, he tried to remove this inconvenience by exercising himself in turning the windlass at the further end of the drift; but having the misfortune to let the handle fall into the shaft below, he was deprived of this resource.

After the space of three or four days, as he imagines, being almost in a state of distraction, he ascended, by means of a rope that hung down, to that part of the mine where the rubbish had stopped

stopped in its descent, and, by laboring hard, caused a large quantity of it to fall to the bottom of the shaft. He was employed in this manner, when, at length, he heard the miners at work above him, and by the expedient of knocking with a stone, contrived to apprise them that he was still alive. Though it is evident, from this circumstance, that he retained his senses, he can hardly be persuaded that he was not deprived of them, and fancies that he was prompted to make the signals by some friendly voice, receiving from it an assurance, that if he did so, he should be rescued from his dreadful prison.

The signals which he made were heard by the miners about eight hours before they reached him; and he describes himself as so much terrified by their noise, and by apprehensions that persons were coming to murder him, that he should certainly have destroyed himself, if he had not been closely confined by the earth which he had drawn down, and which so filled the lower part of the shaft, that he was almost prevented from moving. In the midst of the panic that agitated him, he swallowed a considerable quantity of earth, which was afterwards expelled by proper remedies. He complained most that his legs were benumbed and dead; but their natural heat being restored by friction, no bad consequence ensued. When the accident happened, he was forty-nine years of age, and then weighed upwards of twelve stone; but imagines that he was reduced to half that weight by his confinement in the mine; yet, as he was not weighed, this cannot be affirmed with certainty. The anniversary of his deliverance from his subterraneous prison, he regards as a day of thankfulness and jubilee; and surely few individuals have ever had more reason than this man to express their gratitude to a protecting Providence.

WIRKSWORTH

Is a town of considerable antiquity, situated near the southern extremity of the mining district, in a low valley, nearly surrounded by hills. Here the features of the country begin to assume

assume a less bold and prominent appearance. The lands are mostly in cultivation; and the inclosures, instead of being fenced with stone walls, are chiefly encompassed by hedges. At the time of the Norman Survey, here were three lead mines, a church, and a priest. The manor was then the property of the Conqueror; and was given by King John to the *Ferrers'* family, at the same time with Ashbourne. It was afterwards annexed to the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster, of which the Manor and Wapentake of Wirksworth are still members. The present lessee is Richard Paul Joddrell, Esq. The Dean of Lincoln has a manor within the town, in right of his church; and the *Gells* of Hopton, have another manor in the town and neighbourhood, called the Holland, or Richmond Manor, from its having belonged to the *Hollands*, Lords Holland, and Dukes of Exeter; and afterwards to the Countess of Richmond, mother to Henry the Seventh. In the Holland Manor House, about thirty years ago, a manufactory of procelain was attempted, but proved unsuccessful.

The Church is a Gothic building, apparently of the fourteenth century. It consists of a nave, and side aisles, a north and south transept, a chancel, and a square tower, supported on four large pillars, in the centre. On the north side, the Gells of Hopton have a monument room, in which are the tombs of Ralph Gell, and his son Anthony, who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and feodary of Derbyshire; and also tablets in memory of three baronets of that family. The church, besides the above, contains the monuments of the *Lowes*, and *Hurts* of Alderwasley, and of the *Wigleys*, of Wigwell. On the tomb to the memory of ANTONYE LOWE, Esq. whom the inscription records as servant to the Sovereigns, Henry the Seventh, Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, and Queen Mary, is placed a recumbent figure of the deceased, having round the neck, a representation of a chain of gold, and medallion of Queen Mary, now in the possession of Francis Hurt, Esq. of Alderwasley, his lineal successor.

In

In the church-yard is a grammar-school, founded by Anthony Gell, Esq. of Hopton, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, to which one Agnes Fearne was a considerable benefactor. The lands provided for the maintenance of the school, produce a rental equal to the support of a better establishment than it at present possesses. The same Anthony Gell founded an hospital at Wirksworth, for six poor men, and endowed it with 20l. per annum. The Moot-Hall is a handsome structure of brick, erected in the year 1773. In this building, all causes respecting the lead mines within the Wapentake are tried; and here is deposited the ancient brass dish,* which is the standard from which others are made to measure the lead ore. The weekly market at Wirksworth was obtained in the year 1307, by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, grandson to Henry the Third. The number of houses within the township, as ascertained by the late act, is 674; of inhabitants, 2979. The latter derive their chief support from the working of the lead mines; but between 200 and 300 hands are employed in the manufacture of cotton. On a mine near the town, a steam-engine has been lately erected for throwing out the water, but its powers seem inadequate to drain the mine effectually.

The manor of ALDERWASLEY was granted, together with Ashley Hay, and part of Crich-Chase, to Anthony Lowe, Esq. by Henry the Eighth. Francis Hurt, Esq. the present possessor, has a pleasant mansion-house here. The village is a chapelry to Wirksworth, and contains about sixty houses.

At HOPTON, another small hamlet in the parish of Wirksworth, is the seat of the *Gell* family, which has been resident here from the time of Queen Elizabeth. John Gell, who was Sheriff of Derbyshire in the year 1634, and in 1643 created a Baronet by Charles the First, was a very active partizan in the cause of the Parliament during the Civil War, and performed several spirited actions in its service. It appears, however, that his conduct was not always regarded as satisfactory; for having been

* For the curious inscription on this dish, see page 304.

been appointed receiver of the money arising from the sequestrations of the effects of those persons within the county who were suspected of being friendly to the King, an order was issued to enforce the payment of 6000l. which remained unaccounted for in his hands. He was afterwards tried for misprision of treason, and sentenced to forfeit his estate, and be imprisoned for life; but within two years received a pardon. The ancient manor-house of the Gells has been lately pulled down, and its site occupied by a neat modern building. The grounds have also been much improved; and a new road, distinguished by the appellation of the *Via Gellia*, has been carried towards Matlock through a romantic valley, which affords several very beautiful views. In making the road, an iron dagger, and some iron heads of spears, were found, covered to the depth of three feet beneath the surface by small stones. About one mile south from the valley, on a rising ground, is a large barrow, 196 feet in circumference, in which an urn of coarse baked earth, full of bones and ashes, was discovered by some laborers who were preparing the ground for a plantation. The urn fell to pieces on endeavoring to take it up: its circumference was four feet, three inches. It was covered with a piece of yellowish free-stone, much corroded, on which the following lines, forming part of a Roman inscription, were legible.

. . . .
GELL
PRÆ C. III
L. V. BRIT

This, Mr. Rooke, who communicated an account of the discovery to the Society of Antiquaries, explained as follows: *Gellius Præfectus Cohortis Tertiæ Legionis Quintæ Britannicæ;* but observes, that it does not appear by any Roman author, that the fifth legion was ever in Britain; and, after mentioning a passage from Horsley, in illustration of his opinion, he conjectures, with much probability, that the letter V was intended for *victrices*, "the title of the sixth legion, which probably remained some time in

Derbyshire before they marched to the north."* The finding of a rough stone with a Roman inscription, covering an urn in a barrow, is, perhaps, the only instance of the kind upon record.

BELPAR, or BELPER, anciently called *Beau-poire*, and situated on the banks of the Derwent, is one of the most flourishing places in Derbyshire; it appearing, by the returns made under the late act for numbering the people, that its population exceeds that of every town in the county, excepting Derby; though some years ago, it was but an inconsiderable village. The number of inhabitants in the liberty, as estimated under that act, was 4509; and of houses, 893.

This great increase in its extent and population, had its origin in three large cotton mills belonging to the Messrs. Strutts', the first of which was erected in the year 1776. Two of them are now standing; but the third was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 12th of January, 1803. The principal of these mills is 200 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 6 stories high, and, like that we have described at Derby, is considered as fire proof, the floor being constructed on brick arches, and paved with brick. The two water-wheels, which work the machinery in this building, are remarkable as well for their magnitude, as for their singularity of construction; one of them being upwards of forty feet long, and eighteen feet in diameter; and the other forty-eight feet long, and twelve feet in diameter. As it was impossible to procure timber sufficiently large to form the axles, or shafts, of these wheels in the usual mode of structure, they are made circular and hollow, of a great number of pieces, and hooped like a cask: one of the shafts is between five and six feet in diameter, and the other between eight and nine. The shuttles, near the top of which the water falls upon the wheels to work them, and which rise and fall perpendicularly, instead of being supported by large perpendicular beams at every six or seven feet, in order to sustain the lateral pressure of the water, as in the usual mode, are constructed in one piece, so as to support that lateral

* Archæologia, Vol. XII. p. 2. *et seq.*

lateral pressure, by resting upon each end only, although the water is ten feet deep. At these mills from twelve to thirteen hundred people are constantly employed; and, for their accommodation, many houses, and a chapel, have been built, by the proprietors. Nearly adjoining to the mills is a new stone bridge of three arches, erected across the Derwent at the expence of the county, the former one having been washed down, in the year 1795, by a tremendous flood, which did great damage in this and some other counties.

About a mile and a half lower down the river, and belonging to the same proprietors, is a bleaching-mill; an iron forge; two cotton mills, one of which is constructed like that before described; and a stone bridge of two arches; erected by them in the year 1792. At these mills between five and six hundred persons are regularly employed. For the instruction of the children who work at the mills, a Sunday school has been established here; and also another at Belpar.

MARKEATON is the residence of Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, Esq. an able, diligent, and respectable magistrate. The manor of Markeaton (of which Mackworth and Allestree are members) belonged, in the time of the Conqueror, to the Earl of Chester. Soon afterwards it was possessed by the *Touchets*, one of whom married the heiress of Lord Audley, of Audley, in Staffordshire, and acquired that title. In Henry the Eighth's time, this estate was sold by a Touchet, Lord Audley, to Sir John Mundy, Knight, a wealthy goldsmith, and some time Lord Mayor of London, the direct lineal ancestor of the present possessor.

SHIPLEY was the seat of the *Vavasours*, and afterwards of the *Strelleys*, one of whom was married to the heiress of Vavasour. In the time of Charles the Second, it was possessed by Sir Edward Leche, Knt. Master in Chancery, whose heiress married to Miller, and the heiress of Miller to Edward Mundy, Esq. (a younger branch of the *Mundys* of Markeaton,) whose only son, Edward Miller Mundy, Esq. is the present possessor, and has represented this county in three parliaments.

At CODNOR, a small hamlet in the parish of Heanor, are the remains of a castle, which, in the reign of Henry the Third, was the chief seat of Richard de Grey, whose descendants, the Barons Grey of Codnor, possessed it till the eleventh of Henry the Seventh, when it passed to Sir John Zouch, (younger son of William Lord Zouch of Harringworth,) who had married the aunt of the last possessor of this family. John Zouch, Esq. the last of this name who resided here, sold the estate about the beginning of the seventeenth century. It afterwards became the property of the *Masters*, one of whom inhabited the castle in the year 1712: but even then it was partly in ruins; and since that period has been almost destroyed. The remains yet standing, indicate its having been a place of considerable extent: in the walls are some singular recesses; and on the east side was a deep ditch. Its site is considerably elevated.

The manor of SOUTH WINFIELD, or SOUTH WINGFIELD, whose manor-house was once the most stately residence in Derbyshire, (not coming within the description of, or accounted a castle) was held, at the period of the Norman Survey, by William Peverel, under Earl Alan, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and commanded the rear of his army in the battle of Hastings. About the eighth of Henry the Sixth, it came into the possession of Ralph, Lord Cromwell, who claimed it as cousin and heir of Margaret, wife of Robert de Swyflington, Knt. to whom it had descended through the families of *Heriz* and *Bellers*, the former of whom had held it for several generations from the time of compiling the Domesday Book. The right of the Lord Cromwell to Winfield, was contested by Henry Pierpont, Knt. the heir at law of John de Heriz, who died in the third year of Edward the Third; but, on a compromise, was allotted to the former, and by him, the reversion was sold to John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury. In this family it continued till the decease of Gilbert, the seventh Earl, in the year 1616, and then became the joint property of William, Lord Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Henry Grey, Earl of Kent; and Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surry; who had married the three daughters, and co-heirs, of Earl Gilbert. The

manor

manor being divided among these noblemen, became still further divided in succeeding years, and now belongs to several persons; but the greatest share is the property of Wingfield Halton, Esq. by whose ancestors it was purchased in the reign of Charles the Second. Imanuel Halton, the first of this family who resided at Winfield, was an eminent mathematician, and in the Philosophical Transactions for 1676, is an account of an eclipse of the Sun observed here by him. Some other pieces of his composition were published in the appendix to Foster's Mathematical Miscellanies; but the chief of his manuscripts were destroyed through negligence.

The manor-house, which, even in its present ruinous condition, exhibits many specimens of its original magnificence, was erected by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, in the time of Henry the Sixth. "It was one of the earliest instances of those noble quadrangular mansions which succeeded the irregular piles of mixed building that were the first deviations from the gloomy uncomfortableness of castles;" and which afterwards became characteristic of the style of building employed in the residences of the nobility during the reigns of Henry the Seventh, and Eighth. Its situation is on a commanding eminence, having a steep ascent on every side but the north, where it appears to have been strengthened by a deep moat, carried nearly across the hill. "The building consists of two square courts; one of which, to the north, has been built on all sides, and the south side of it forms the north side of the south court, which has also ranges of buildings on the east and west sides, and on part of the south: the latter court seems principally to have consisted of offices. The first entrance is under an arched gateway on the east side of the south court: hence the communication with the inner court is under an arched gateway in the middle of the north side of the south court."*

This mansion was castellated and embattled, having a tower at each angle of the principal court: that at the south-west rises

* "History of the Manor, &c. of South-Winfield," by T. Blore, F. S. A.

higher than the others, and commands a very extensive prospect. Many of the windows are pointed, and under the battlements are open-work ornaments. The great Hall, measuring seventy-two feet by thirty-six, is completely exposed to the weather; and various other parts of the building are equally dilapidated. Beneath the hall is a vault of nearly the same dimensions, arched with stone, and having a double row of pillars running up the middle.

"In the reign of Elizabeth, Winfield was at times made the place of confinement of Mary, Queen of Scots, under the Earl of Shrewsbury. Her suit of apartments, tradition informs us, was on the west side of the north court. This, in the memory of persons now living, was the most beautiful part of the building: it communicated with the great tower; from whence, there is also a tradition, that she had sometimes an opportunity of seeing the friends approach with whom she held a secret correspondence. Her confinement here probably commenced in 1569; in which year an attempt was made, by Leonard Dacre, to liberate her from her confinement at Winfield; after which, Elizabeth becoming suspicious of the Earl of Shrewsbury, under pretence of Shrewsbury's being in an ill state of health, gave directions to the Earl of Huntingdon to take care of the Queen of Scots at Shrewsbury's House; and her train was reduced to thirty persons."*

The first damage this edifice sustained was during the Civil Wars, when it appears to have been garrisoned for the Parliament, and was taken by storm in November, 1643, by a party of Royalists, under the command of William Cavendish, Marquis of Newcastle. It was afterwards re-taken by Sir John Gell, of Hopton: "The assault was began on the east side with cannon planted on Pentridge Common; and a half moon battery, raised for its defence in that quarter, was soon carried; but a breach being found impracticable, the cannon were removed to a wood on the opposite side. From hence they had a more powerful effect;

* History of the Manor, &c. of South Winfield.

effect; and made such an impression, that a breach was soon opened, and the besieged immediately obliged to surrender."* Colonel Dalby, the Governor, was killed during the siege. The building was afterwards dismantled by an order of Parliament, dated June the twenty-third, 1646. From this time for many years it was much neglected; "and it had been fortunate," says Mr. Blore, "for the admirers of so venerable an edifice, had that negligence been uniform to the present time; but a small part of it having been occupied by the family of Halton, and a partition of the estate taking place under a decree of the Court of Chancery, the mansion was allotted to the late Mr. Halton, who began to build a house at the foot of the hill near to the manor; and since that time, some of the most beautiful parts of the old building have been pulled down for the sake of the materials."

ALFRETON

Is a small town, which formerly belonged to a family that took its surname from the place, one of whom, the founder of Beauchief Abbey, has erroneously been noticed as a participator in the murder of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. The heirs general of *De Alfreton* married, about the time of Henry the Third, to *Chaworth* and *Lathom*. The interest of the latter was sold to Chaworth, in whose family and name the estate continued till the time of Henry the Seventh, when it was conveyed, by the marriage of an heir general, to John Ormond, Esq. whose heir general carried it in marriage to the *Babingtons* of Dethicke, who sold it to the *Zouches* of Codnor Castle. It was afterwards purchased by the *Morewoods*, and in that family it continued from the early part of the seventeenth century to the death of the last possessor, who left it to his widow, since married to the Rev. Mr. Case, who has assumed the name of Morewood. The family seat is in an elevated and pleasant situation.

The Church is a rude ancient structure, having an embattled tower, with pinnacles. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in

* Pilkington's View of Derbyshire.

the making of stockings, and in the neighbouring collieries; some few derive support from the manufacture of brown earthenware. The number of houses in the parish, as returned under the late act, is 442; of the inhabitants, 2301. At a place called Greenhill Lane, at some distance from this town, an urn, containing about 700 Roman coins, is mentioned by Mr. Pilkington to have been found by a laboring man, who was employed in repairing a fence.

About two miles north from Alfreton, is SHIRLAND, an old residence of the Lords Grey de Wilton, and the seat of their barony before they were so styled. This estate was sold to Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, about Edward the Fourth's time; and rather more than a century afterwards was divided among the heirs general of that family. In the church is a monument of one of the Lords Grey, of the time of Edward the Third, with many shields of arms.

ASHOVER is a village of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in the Domesday Book, as having a church and a priest. In the church is a very ancient font, supposed to be *Saxon*: the base is of stone; the lower part is of an hexagonal form, the upper part circular, and surrounded with twenty figures in devotional attitudes, embossed in lead, which stand in ornamental niches. Here are also some ancient monuments, chiefly in memory of the *Babington's*, who for a long time were seated at Dethicke, a chapelry in this parish. Anthony Babington, of this family, was executed for high treason in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for having engaged in a conspiracy to destroy that Princess, the knowledge of which was discovered by the imprudence of the conspirators.

On the declivity of a hill on Ashover Common is a rocking-stone, called by the country people, *Robin Hood's Mark*, which measures about twenty-six feet in circumference, and, from "its extraordinary position, evidently appears not only to have been the work of art, but to have been placed with great ingenuity."* About 200 yards

* Archæologia, Vol. XII. p. 43.

yards to the north of this is a singular-shaped rock, called the *Turning Stone*, in height nine feet; supposed by Mr. Rooke to have been a rock idol.*

OVERTON HALL, in the neighbourhood of Ashover, is a small but pleasant seat belonging to Sir Joseph Banks, the intelligent President of the Royal Society, whose continued exertions in promoting the best interests of science and philosophy, have rendered his name deservedly illustrious.

WINGERWORTH HALL, the residence of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. is a spacious building, standing on an elevated site, and commanding several extensive prospects over the adjacent country. The estate was anciently the property of the *Brailsfords*, and descended from them to the *Curzons*, of Kedleston, who sold it, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, to the *Hunlokes*, one of whom was created a Baronet by Charles the First. Since that period the family have regularly resided here with the same title down to the present truly worthy and venerable possessor; by whose father, Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, the hall was built about the year 1730. On *Stainedge Cliff*, which forms part of the Hunloke estate, are several rock-basons, and two seats, supposed, by Mr. Rooke, to have been *augurial*.†

CHESTERFIELD

Is a large, but irregularly built, town, situated near the middle of Searsdale hundred, on the west side of the river Rother. Its origin, as the name implies, is considerably remote; but antiquaries are not decided as to the precise period it became settled. The Rev. Mr. Pegge‡ imagines it to have originated in a Roman station, on the road from Derby to York, which he supposes to have been fixed on an eminence called Tapton, or *Topton*, at the point named Windmill-Hill, but distinguished in several ancient writings by the appellation

* Archæologia, Vol. XII. p. 43. † Ibid, p. 44, 45.
‡ Essay on the Roman Roads, &c. through the Country of the Coritani.

appellation of *Castle-Hill*. "As to the site of Chesterfield," he continues, "it lies so under the Castle-Hill at Topton, or Tapton, that when it became a place of note, it would rationally be called *The field of the Chester, or Castle.*"

Whatever was its origin, at the time of the Norman Survey, it appears to have been of such little importance as to be noticed in the Domesday Book only as a bailiwic, belonging to Newbold, which is now a small hamlet at a short distance to the north. After this period, it more rapidly increased, both in size and population: a church, erected here towards the conclusion of the eleventh century, was given by William Rufus to the cathedral at Lincoln. In the reign of King John, the manor was granted to *William de Britwere*, or *Bruere*, his particular favorite, through whose influence with the Monarch the town was incorporated, and an annual fair, of eight days continuance, and two weekly markets, obtained. From the De Brueres it passed in marriage to the family of *Wake*, and afterwards to Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, (who married a female of that name,) whose descendants continued possessors for several generations. In the twenty-sixth of Edward the Third, it was held by John, second son of Edmund of Woodstock; and in the year 1386, by Sir Thomas Holland, from whom it passed to the *Nevilles*. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it belonged to George, Earl of Shrewsbury; and afterwards became the property of the *Cavendishes* by purchase, from whom it descended to the present Duke of Portland; but has since passed, in exchange, to the Duke of Devonshire. The *Stanhopes*, Earls of Chesterfield, derive their title from this town.

Chesterfield has been particularly distinguished from a battle fought here anno 1265, in the reign of Henry the Third, between Henry, the King's nephew, and Robert de Ferrers, the last Earl of Derby. After the discomfiture of the Barons at Evesham, this Earl bound himself by an oath, to a forfeiture of his estate and honors, if ever he joined their party again; but after some proceedings in the Parliament, held at Northampton in 1265, which were particularly obnoxious to the Barons, he, in the

the spring of the ensuing year, again assembled his followers in his castle at Duffield, and, being strengthened by several disaffected nobles, advanced, and took post at Chesterfield. Here he was partly surprised by the forces of Henry, and, after a severe conflict, was defeated, and endeavored to escape, by concealing himself in the church, beneath some sacks of wool. The place of his retreat being discovered by the treachery of a woman, he was conveyed in irons to Windsor; but, after a confinement of three years, set at liberty, on certain conditions, which he proved unable to perform, and was at length deprived of his estates and earldom. His immense possessions being granted to Edmund Crouchback, the King's son, were conveyed in marriage to John of Gaunt, and thus became part of the great Duchy of Lancaster. Another battle was fought here during the Civil Wars, in which some troops of the Parliament were defeated by the Earl of Newcastle.

The Church is a spacious and handsome building, but more particularly remarkable for the appearance of its spire, which rises to the height of 230 feet; and is so singularly twisted, and distorted, that it seems to lean in whatever direction it may be approached. The church is said to have been dedicated in the year 1232: it is built in the form of a cross. In the chancel is the burial-place of the respectable family of the *Foljambs*, whose ancient seat was at the hamlet of Walton, in this parish; two large altar-tombs, and several inscriptions to their memory, are remaining. In the transept is a record of a legacy of 1300l. bequeathed for putting out boys to trade, or to the sea-service; but limited to those only who reside in the borough, and do not receive alms.

An hospital for lepers was founded in this town previous to the the tenth of Richard the First, and continued till the time of Henry the Eighth. Here was also a guild, dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Cross, that had its origin in the reign of Richard the Second, who maintained two or three priests in the church; and several other guilds are mentioned in ancient writings belonging to the corporation: from the chapel of one of them, called St. Helen's, the

the grammar-school is supposed to have received the name Chapel-School, by which it is generally distinguished. This school was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was formerly the largest in the north of England: both the master and usher are clergymen. The present school-house was erected in the year 1710. In the Market-Place a neat Town-Hall was built a few years ago, under the direction of Mr. Carr, of York; on the ground-floor of which is a gaol for debtors, and a residence for a gaoler; and on the second floor, a large room for holding the sessions, &c. Several alms-houses have been endowed in different parts of the town.

The charter, granted by King John, has been confirmed and enlarged by several succeeding Sovereigns. The government of the town till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, appears to have been exercised by an Alderman and twelve Brethren; but the charter of incorporation granted by that sovereign, vests it in a Mayor, six Aldermen, six Brethren, and twelve capital Burgesses; who are assisted by a Town Clerk.

By an enumeration made in the year 1788, it was found that Chesterfield contained 801 houses, and 3628 inhabitants.* Since that time its size and population have increased, as appears from the returns made under the late act, by which the number of houses was ascertained to amount to 920, and of residents to 4267. The support of the latter is principally derived from the iron works of the town and neighbourhood, and the manufacture of stockings. Some additional employment arises from three potteries for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, from a carpet manufactory, and from the making of shoes; a large quantity of the latter is annually sent to the metropolis. At the Castle Inn, an elegant Assembly-room was built a few years ago, for the amusement of the more respectable inhabitants.

At Normanton, a small village near Alfreton, Jedediah Strutt, the ingenious inventor of the machine for making ribbed stockings, was born in the year 1726. His father (a farmer and maltster)

* Pilkington's View of Derbyshire, Vol. II. p. 336.

maltster) was a severe man, who took little interest in the welfare of his children, consisting of three sons; neither educating them, nor promoting their establishment in society when at the years of discretion. They were, however, all prosperous.

Jedediah, the second son, early manifested a strong passion for improvement, and, under every possible disadvantage, acquired a very eminent knowledge of science and literature. In the year 1754, he took a farm at Blackwell, in the neighbourhood of Normanton, and married. Soon after, being informed by his wife's brother, who was a hosier, and well acquainted with the stocking frame, of some unsuccessful attempts that had been made to manufacture *ribbed stockings* upon it, his curiosity was sufficiently excited to induce him to investigate the operations of that curious and complicated machine, with a view to effect what others had attempted in vain. In this design, after much time, labor, and expence, he at length succeeded; and, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, obtained a patent for the invention, and removed to Derby, where he established an extensive manufacture of *ribbed stockings*, which has been carried on by himself and partners, and afterwards by his sons, to the present period, 1803.

The consequences resulting from this invention added greatly to its importance; for a very short time after the patent was obtained, another was granted to Messrs. Morris' of Nottingham, for a machine on the same principle, but applied to the making of *silk-lace;* by which they acquired a considerable fortune; and that business is now carried on to a very great extent. Since this period, the principle of the invention has been applied to a considerable variety of work of different kinds.

About the year 1771, Mr. Strutt entered into partnership with the celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright, who was then engaged in the invention of his incomparable machinery for spinning, and which was soon after completed. But though the most excellent yarn, or twist, was produced, the manufacturers could not be prevailed upon to weave it into callicoes. Mr. Strutt, therefore, in conjunction with Mr. Samuel Need, another

ther partner, attempted the manufacture of this article in the year 1773, and proved successful; yet, after a large quantity of callicoes had been made, it was discovered, that they were subject to double the duty (viz. sixpence per yard) of cottons with linen warp, and when printed, were prohibited. They had, therefore, no other resource, but to ask relief of the legislature, which, after great expence, and a strong opposition of the Lancashire manufacturers, they at length obtained. This manufacture, thus established, has also been continued by Mr. Strutt and his family to the present period; and is now become one of the most important in the kingdom. In the year 1775 he began to erect the cotton works at Belper and Millford, at each of which places he resided a considerable time; but his health declining, he removed to Derby, where he died surrounded by his family in the year 1797. At *Thurlston Grange*, the residence of Samuel Fox, Esq. is a fine portrait, by Wright, of this eminent mechanic, whose daughter that gentleman married.

HARDWICK HALL, a celebrated residence of the Duke of Devonshire, is situated on a ridge of elevated ground, near the eastern borders of the county. It stands in a fine park, well furnished with ancient and wide-spreading oaks, from amidst which the towers of the edifice emerge with great majesty, their summits appearing covered with the lightly shivered fragments of battlements: these, however, are soon discovered to be perfectly carved open-work, in which the letters E. S. frequently occur under a coronet, the initials and the memorials of the vanity of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, by whom this edifice* was built. The house is of stone, and has

* In Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, is the following very excellent characteristic delineation of the style and furniture of the mansions erected during the latter half of the sixteenth century, or in what has been termed the *Elizabethan* age. We are more induced to make the extract, because whatever is individual in the description, was drawn from the building at Hardwick.

"Space and vastness seem to have made their whole ideas of grandeur. The palaces of the memorable *Countess of Shrewsbury* are exactly in this style. The apartments

has a lofty tower at each corner, with a spacious court in front, surrounded by a high wall.

Some considerable portion of the captivity of the Queen of Scots was passed in this mansion, and several of the apartments derive great interest from the furniture, and other articles preserved in remembrance of that injured Princess. From the hall, which is hung with tapestry, and has a pair of gigantic elks horns flourishing between the windows opposite to the entrance, is a stone stair-case, leading through the gallery of a small chapel, where the chairs and cushions used by Mary still remain, to the first story; here, one apartment bears memorials of her imprisonment; the bed, hangings, and chairs, having been provided for her use: on the hangings is a figure adoring the cross, and various other figures, allusive to virtue, chastity, liberality, perseverance, patience, &c. these have been preserved with great care, and are still entire and fresh.

In the Dining-Room on this floor, among other portraits, are the following. ELIZABETH, Countess of Shrewsbury, represented in a close black dress, a double ruff, long chain of five rows

apartments are lofty and enormous, and they knew not how to furnish them. Pictures, had they had good ones, would have been lost in chambers of such height: tapestry, their chief moveable, was not commonly perfect enough to be real magnificence. Fretted ceilings, graceful mouldings of windows, and painted glass, the ornaments of the preceding age, were fallen into disuse. Immense lights composed of bad glass, in diamond panes, cast an air of poverty over their most costly apartments. That at *Hardwick*, still preserved as it was furnished for the reception and imprisonment of the Queen of Scots, is a curious picture of that age and style. Nothing can exceed the expence in the bed of state, in the hangings in the same chamber, and of the coverings for the tables. The first is cloth of gold, cloth of silver, velvets of different colors, lace fringes, and embroidery. The hangings consist of figures, large as life, representing the virtues and vices, embroidered on grounds of white and black velvet. The cloths cast over the tables, are embroidered, and embossed with gold on velvets and damasks. The only moveables of any taste, are the cabinets, and tables themselves, carved in oak. The chimneys are wide enough for a hall, or kitchen; and over the arras are freese of many feet deep, with miserable relievos in stucco, representing hunting. Here, and in all the great mansions of that age, is a gallery remarkable only for its extent."

rows of pearls, reaching below her waist, sleeves down to her wrists, turned up with small pointed white cuffs, a fan in her left hand, and brown hair. Mr. Walpole records a tradition concerning this lady, which, if founded in truth, proves the rage for building that distinguished her conduct, to have originated in a superstitious weakness. The tradition is, that she was told by a fortune-teller, that her death should not happen while she continued building; and accordingly, she employed a great deal of wealth in that way, yet died in a hard frost, when the workmen could not labor.

Sir William Cavendish, husband to the Countess, æt. 42; dressed in a fur gown, with a small flat cap, a glove in his left hand, a long pointed beard, and whiskers: William, the first Duke of Devonshire, in armour; Charles Cavendish, his brother, taken when asleep; John, Lord Burleigh, son to Ann, Countess of Exeter; Robert Cecil, third son to William, second Earl of Salisbury; the Lord Treasurer Burleigh; and a picture called *Erasmus*, but having the Cavendish and other arms upon it, in single shields. Over the chimney are the arms of the Countess of Shrewsbury, in a lozenge, with the inscription, *The conclusion of all things, is to fear God, and keep his Commandments; E. S.* 1597; written beneath.

In the Drawing Room is another picture of the *Countess of Shrewsbury*, wherein she is portrayed of a more advanced age than in the former: the dress is black, the same chain of pearls, a large ruff with hollow plaits, and over her hair a kind of figured gauze veil, brought to the forehead in the middle, but leaving the sides uncovered. From this an engraving was made by Vertue. Over the chimney, underneath the arms of the Countess, which are here supported by two stags, are these lines:

SANGUINE CORNU CORDE OCULO PEDE CERVUS ET AURE
NOBILIS AT CLARO PONDERE NOBILIOR.

"The second floor is that which gives its chief interest to the edifice, as nearly all the apartments were allotted to Mary, (some of them for state purposes;) and the furniture is known

by other proofs than its appearance to remain as she left it. The chief room, or that of audience, is of uncommon loftiness, and strikes by its grandeur, before the veneration and tenderness arise, which its antiquities, and the plainly told tale of the sufferings they witnessed, excite. The walls, which are covered to a considerable height with tapestry, are painted above with historical groups. The chairs are of black velvet, which is nearly concealed by a raised needle-work of gold, silver, and colours, that mingle with surprising richness, and remain in fresh preservation. The upper end of the room is distinguished by a lofty canopy of the same materials, and by steps which support two chairs. In front of the canopy is a carpeted table; below which, the room breaks into a spacious recess, where a few articles of furniture are deposited used by Mary: the curtains are of gold tissue, but in so tattered a condition, that its original texture can hardly be perceived: this, and the chairs which accompany it, are supposed to be much *earlier* than Mary's time. A short passage leads from the state apartment to her own chamber, a small room, overlooked from the passage by a window, which enabled her attendants to know that she was contriving no means of escape through the others into the court. The bed and chairs of this room are of black velvet, embroidered by herself; the toilet of gold tissue; all more decayed than worn, and probably used only towards the conclusion of her imprisonment here, when she was removed from some better apartment, in which the ancient bed, now in the state room, had been placed."* These are all the apartments distinguished through having been occupied by this Princess.

Along the whole extent of the east front, ranges a gallery, 195 feet in length, lighted from windows in deep square recesses, which project beyond the wall. In this apartment are many portraits of illustrious characters; but several of them are defaced, and otherwise greatly damaged, by the damp. The following are the principal:

* Tour to the Lakes, &c. by Mrs. Radcliffe.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, in a gown painted with serpents, birds, a sea-horse, swan, ostrich, &c. the hair golden.

SIR THOMAS MORE, in a fur gown, and black cap.

LADY JANE GREY, seated before a harpsichord, on which a psalm-book is opened. On this picture is inscribed *Mors potius quam dedecus*, 1591, *ætatis* 19.

JAMES THE FIFTH, of Scotland, æt. 28; and his Queen, MARY, of Lorraine, æt. 24; in rich dresses, with long thin faces, and yellow hair.

MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS, in black, taken in the tenth year of her captivity; "her countenance much faded, deeply marked by indignation and grief, and reduced as to the spectre of herself, frowning with suspicion upon all who approached it; the black eyes looking out from their corners, thin lips, somewhat aquiline nose, and beautiful chin."

THOMAS HOBBS, æt. 89: the celebrated philosopher of Malmsbury, who lies buried in the neighbouring church of Hault-Hucknell. He died in 1679, in the ninety-first year of his age.

Here are also portraits of LORD DARNLEY, SIR THOMAS WYAT, and RICHARD THE THIRD; but all of them very much damaged. The flights of steps which lead from the second story to the roof, are of solid oak, instead of planks: from the leads, in a calm day, the cathedrals of York and Lincoln are said to be included in the extensive prospect.

Between two and three hundred yards from the present residence, are the dilapidated remains of a more ancient one. A few apartments, though approached with difficulty through the fragments of others, are yet entire: one of them, fancifully named the Giant's Chamber, has been remarked for the beauty of its proportions; and is said, by Kennet, in his *Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish*, to have been "thought fit for a pattern of measure and contrivance of a room at Blenheim." At what period this was built is uncertain, but it is known to have been the residence of the *Hardwicks* in the reign of Henry the Seventh.

SUTTON,

SUTTON, about four miles north of Hardwick, has been the seat of several affluent and distinguished families. In the time of Henry the Third it belonged to the family of *Harstone*, whose heir general married to a *Grey*, of a younger branch of the Lords Grey of Codnor Castle. The heir general of Grey carried it, in marriage, to the Leakes, one of whom was created, by Charles the First, Baron D'Eincourt, and Earl of Scarsdale. After the death of the last Earl of Scarsdale, it was sold to several land-jobbers, who resold it to Godfrey Clarke, Esq. of Chilcote: it is now the property and residence of Thomas Kinnersley, Esq. who succeeded to the estate a short time ago, under the will of Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, Esq. Sutton Hall is an ancient and spacious building, standing on elevated ground, and commanding some fine views over the adjacent country.

BOLSOVER,

AT the period of the Norman Survey, belonged to William Peverel, who is supposed to have built a castle near the spot now occupied by a mansion that was erected about the commencement of the seventeenth century, and is distinguished by the name of Bolsover Castle. The ancient fortress passing, with the estates of the Peverels, into the hands of John, Earl of Mortaigne, was, during the absence of his brother, Richard the First, committed to the custody of Richard del Pec. How long it remained in his possession is uncertain; but soon after John's accession to the throne, his favourite, William Briwere, was appointed governor. Afterwards it was seized by the disaffected Barons, who retained it till the year 1215, when, as appears by the *Chronicle of Dunstaple*, it was retaken for the King, by William Ferrers, Earl of Derby. In the reign of Henry the Third, it was granted to John Scot, Earl of Chester, who dying without issue, the manor of Bolsover was allotted, on a partition, to Ada, his fourth sister and coheir, married to Henry de Hastings, Lord Abergavenny; but again became vested in the Crown, through a compulsory exchange. In the reign

of Henry the Eighth, it was granted to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, to be held by the service of one knight's fee; but in the thirty-eighth of the same Monarch, it escheated to the Crown, on the attainder of the Duke's son and successor. Edward the Sixth granted it in fee-farm to George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; and it continued in his family till the reign of James the First, when it was sold by Earl Gilbert to Sir Charles Cavendish, and the deed enrolled in Chancery, on the 20th of August, 1613. Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, grandson of Sir Charles, dying without male issue, this estate became the property of Margaret, his sister, who had married John Hollis, Earl of Clare. They had issue, a daughter, married to Harley, Earl of Oxford, from whom, by a daughter also, Bolsover was carried to the Bentincts, Dukes of Portland.

The castle was mentioned by Leland as being in ruins in his time, and not the least vestiges are remaining. The building now called the Castle stands on the brow of a steep hill, overlooking a great extent of country, but is nothing more than an ill-contrived, and very inconvenient, domestic residence. It was built about the year 1613, by Sir Charles Cavendish, and is a square, lofty, and embattled fabric of brown stone, having a tower at each angle; that to the north-east is much higher, and larger, than any of the others. A flight of steps, on the east side, leads through a passage to the Hall, (the roof of which is supported on stone pillars,) and thence, to the only room designed for habitation on this floor: this apartment has an arched ceiling, sustained by a pillar in the centre, round which is a plain circular dining-table. Most of the upper rooms are small, and not numerous: the stairs and ceilings are of stone, and the floors of plaster. In this mansion, a superb entertainment was given by William, Duke of Newcastle, to Charles the First and his Queen, in the year 1633. All the neighbouring gentry were invited to partake in the festival, which was conducted in such a magnificent style, that the expences amounted to nearly 15,000l. The scenery and speeches were devised by Ben Jonson. On this occasion

sion the Duke relinquished his seat at Welbeck, to the Sovereign and his court, and resided himself at Bolsover.

This nobleman, who was son and successor to Sir Charles Cavendish, was a very distinguished supporter of the royal cause, and perhaps suffered a greater deprivation of fortune, in its defence, than any other person; his losses being computed at nearly 950,000*l.* On the Restoration, he began a very magnificent pile of building at Bolsover, to the west of the old fabric; but this was never completed, and the outside walls only are now standing. In front was a fine terrace, from which a spacious flight of steps led to the entrance. The proposed extent of this structure may be conceived from the dimensions of the gallery, which was 220 feet in length, and twenty-eight feet wide. At the south end of the garden is a very curious decayed fountain, standing in an octagon reservoir, six feet deep, and ornamented with satyrs, masks, birds, and other figures. On the pedestal is a figure of Venus in alabaster, represented holding wet drapery, and in the action of stepping out of a bath.*

In the church at Bolsover is a noble monument to the memory of the above Sir Charles Cavendish, with a long and remarkable inscription, expressive of his virtues: several other persons of this family are also buried here. The number of houses in this parish, as ascertained in 1801, was 435; that of inhabitants, 1991: the latter are chiefly employed in agriculture.

Elmton, a small village, three miles north-east of Bolsover, was the birth-place of Jedediah Buxton, a poor day laborer, who became distinguished from his extraordinary facility in making arithmetical calculations. He was born in the year 1707; and though he had neither been taught to write, nor cast accounts in the ordinary method, could solve the most difficult problems in arithmetic, by a recondite process peculiar to his own mind. In other

* In the Bibliotheca Topographica, No. 32, is a very particular description of Bolsover Castle and Fountain, by the Rev. Mr. Pegge; illustrated with views by H. Rooke, Esq.

other respects, he was extremely illiterate; nor could he explain the means by which he acquired his knowledge of the relative proportions of numbers, and their progressive determinations. His powers of resolving questions of this nature, originated in a strong and astonishingly retentive memory; but so peculiarly biassed, that though many experiments were made to direct it to purposes of utility, the result was always unfavorable. When he had once comprehended a question, the whole force of his mind was bent to the investigation, and for a time he generally became regardless of external objects. Having commenced a calculation, he could resume it at pleasure, though after the lapse of several months, and then proceed regularly till it was completed. His celebrity in this way attracted the notice of Sir George Saville, who had him brought to London, where he was introduced to the Royal Society, and answered various difficult arithmetical questions so satisfactorily, that his dismissal was accompanied with a handsome gratuity. While in the metropolis he was carried to see the tragedy of Richard the Third; but, instead of attending to the developement of the plot, or the wonderful powers exerted by Garrick in the personification of the "Crook-back Tyrant," he only listened to his words, that he might ascertain their number; which he is said to have done accurately. His portrait has been engraved from a correct drawing taken by Miss Hartley in January, 1764, at which period, according to his own calculation, he had existed 1,792,230,823 seconds.

Between six and seven miles west of Elmton, is WHITTINGTON, a little village, but of considerable renown, from its having been the place where the Earl of Danby, (afterwards Duke of Leeds,) the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir John D'Arcy, (son and heir of Conyers, Earl of Holderness,) assembled to concert measures for effecting the Revolution of 1688. According to the traditions of the country, the spot appointed for their deliberations was Whittington Moor, "at a middle place between Kiveton, Chatsworth, and Aston; and that a shower of rain happening to fall, they removed to the village for shelter, and finished their conversation at a public-house there, the sign of the *Cock and*

*and Pynot.**" The cottage thus distinguished, stands at a point where the road from Chesterfield branches off to Sheffield and Rotherham, and has ever since been called the *Revolution-House*. The small apartment within, where the noblemen sat, had the name of the *Plotting Chamber*; but this appellation being thought opprobrious, has been lately changed to the *Revolution Parlour*. An ancient chair is preserved here, in which the Duke of Devonshire is believed to have been seated. On the fifth of November, 1788, the centenary commemoration of the Revolution was celebrated in this village, and at Chesterfield, with considerable splendor. The descendants of many illustrious families who were concerned in effecting that memorable event, were present, as well as great numbers of other persons. On the day previous to the jubilee, the committee appointed to conduct the proceedings, dined at the Revolution-House; and a considerable sum was afterwards subscribed for defraying the expences of a monumental column, proposed to have been erected on the spot, as a lasting memorial of the measures by which the liberties of the kingdom were so happily preserved. The subscription remained open several months; but the occurrence of the French Revolution, and its consequent horrors, occasioned the erection of the column to be deferred. The late learned antiquary, the Rev. Mr. Pegge, was rector of this parish.

DRONFIELD

Is a small but neat town, pleasantly situated in a valley, and remarkable for its salubrity, which has occasioned it to be made the place of residence of many respectable inhabitants. The Church is a handsome building, 132 feet in length, having a tower at the west end, terminated by a spire: most of the windows are pointed. Henry Fanshawe, Esq. Remembrancer of the Exchequer, founded an excellent free-school here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The number of houses in this parish, as ascertained by the late act, was 243; of inhabitants, 1182.

BEAUCHIEF

* The provincial name for a Magpie.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, situated in a beautiful little vale near the northern boundary of the county, within a short distance of Sheffield, was founded by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, Lord of Alfreton, between the years 1172 and 1176, for regular canons of the Premonstratensian order. It was dedicated to Thomas a Becket, and the Virgin Mary; and from the former patron has erroneously been supposed to have been founded in expiation of his murder. On the Dissolution of this house, in the twenty-sixth of Henry the Eighth, its revenues, according to Dugdale, were estimated at 126l. 3s. 4d. Only a small part of the chapel is remaining.

LIST

OF THE

Principal Books, Maps, and Views, that have been published in Illustration of the Topography and Antiquities of the Counties contained in this Volume.

CUMBERLAND

Is the first County that has come under our Examination, illustrated by an exclusive Local History. This is entitled "*A History of the County of Cumberland and Places adjacent, from the earliest Accounts to the present Time. Comprehending its Antiquities, Natural History, Agriculture, Ancient and present State of Families, with Biographical Notes,* &c. Illustrated with Plates. By William Hutchinson, F. A. S. 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. Boards.

Before the appearance of the above Work, the Rev. Mr. Robinson published a small Octavo, entitled "*An Essay towards a Natural History of Westmoreland and Cumberland.*" 1709. This was succeeded by "*The History and Antiquities of the County of Westmoreland and Cumberland. By Joseph Nicholson, Esq. and Richard Burn, L. L. D.*" 2 Vols. 4to. 1777. Independent of these, and assistant towards their Completion and Perfection, a vast Mass of Manuscript Materials had been collected by different Gentlemen, and deposited in the British Museum, the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, the Bodleian Library, and in different private Collections. Also, *many Tours* and *Guides* through the County; and miscellaneous Papers in periodical literary Works. The principal of these are, "*A Guide to the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.*" By West. 8vo. 1802. Eighth Edition, with Map and Plates, and including many miscellaneous Descriptions, Poems, &c.

"*A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes, by a Rambler,*" *Captain Budworth*, 8vo. 1792. Second Edition, with a Portrait.

"*An Excursion to the Lakes*, in 1773 and 1774, by *William Hutchinson*," 8vo. Second Edition, with Enlargements, 1776.

"*A Survey of the Lakes, &c. with an Account Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive, of the adjacent Country. To which is added, a Sketch of the Border Laws and Customs. By James Clarke, Land Surveyor.*" Folio, Second Edition, 1789; with 11 large Maps and Plans, 1l. 1s.

Some brief Descriptions of the Lakes appear in "*A Companion and useful Guide to the Beauties of Scotland,*" &c. by the Hon. Mrs. Murray.

" *Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, on the Mountains and Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland.*" By William Gilpin, M. A. 2 Vols. 8vo. 1786.

Some of the Lakes, and other Places in this County, are described in " *A Tour through the Northern Counties of England,*" &c. by the Rev. Richard Warner. 2 Vols. 8vo. 1802.

" *A Journey through Holland, &c. To which are added, Observations during a Tour to the Lakes.*" By Ann Radcliffe, 2 Vols. 8vo. 1795.

" *A Tour to the Lakes,*" &c. By A. Walker, 8vo. 5s.

" *A Topographical Description of Cumberland, Westmorcland, Lancashire,*" &c. illustrated with Maps, Plans, and Views. By John Houseman, 8vo. 1800. Part of this Work, relating to the Lakes, is sold separately with *another Title Page.*

The ROMAN ANTIQUITIES of this County are considerable, and have been described by many Writers. The last Work on the Subject is, " *The History of the Roman Wall which crosses the Island of Britain from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea; describing its ancient State, and its Appearance in* 1802. *By W. Hutton, F. A. S. S.*" 8vo. 1802. with a Map of the Wall, and Engravings of the Stations. *Camden* examined and described Parts of this Wall in his *Britannia*; and *Horsley*, in his *Britannia Romana*, has given a particular Account of it, and the numerous Inscriptions found here, with engraved Copies of the latter. This Work was succeeded by *Warburton's Vallum Romanum, with Cuts*; 4to. 1753.

Among the various miscellaneous Works that have been published on this Subject, we find " *A Map of the Roman Wall,* with the ancient Names of the Garrisons; exhibiting also the Route of the Rebels in three Columns from Dalkeith to Carlisle, and their Flight back from that City," &c. By G. Smith, 1746. A West View of Carlisle Castle in one Corner.

Some further Particulars of the Proceedings at Carlisle, when the Duke of Cumberland repulsed the Rebels; also a *Dissertation on the Roman Wall,* a *Description of the Castle,* a Plan of Carlisle, &c. were inserted in The Gentleman's Magazine for 1746.

A number of miscellaneous Papers relating to this County are included in *The Archæologia, The Gentleman's Magazine, The Philosophical Transactions,* &c.

In the ARCHÆOLOGIA, VOL. I. " *A Description of Wetherall Cells, by William Milborne, Esq.* An Account of a *Roman Inscription* in *Shawk Quarries,* by Bishop Lyttleton: and also his Remarks on the Inscription *Deo Belatucadro* at Brough on Sands.

VOL. II. An Account of the *Giants' Grave and Monuments* in Penrith Church-yard, by *Bishop Lyttleton,* with Notes by R. G. and a Print. An Account of a *curious Font,* having a *Runic Inscription* on it; by Bishop Lyttleton: illustrated with Four Views. Observations on a *Stone Hatchet* found at Spurnston, near Carlisle, by Bishop Lyttleton.

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Vol. III. An Essay on *Deo Belatucadro*, by Dr. Pegge.

Vol. VIII. Some Observations on *the Horns* given by Henry the Eighth to the *Cathedral of Carlisle*. By the Rev. Mr. Cole.

In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1740, p. 171, is an Account of a *Roman Inscription*, found at Netherby. In 1741, p. 650, is Mr. Smith's Account of a *Roman Altar* found at *Castle Steeds;* and in that for 1742, p. 30, is an Explanation of the Inscription by himself and Mr. Ward. A further Account is in p. 76, and an Explanation at p. 135. In p. 340, for 1744, is Mr. Smith's Account of a *Roman Inscription* at *Naworth;* and at p. 369, of another at *Lanercost*, with a *Latin* one relating to *Edward the Second*. In that for 1746, p. 537, a *Roman Inscription* at *Naworth*, and Two at *Burdoswald*. In 1747, p. 384, is a Description of *Cross-fell Mountain;* and in p. 522, a Journey to *Caudebec-fells;* with a Map. Page 583, an Account of the *Wadd, or Black Lead Mines*. These are again described, in 1751, p. 51, with *a* Map by George Smith, Esq. who communicated (p. 112) an *Inscription* in the Church-window at Deerham, which Mr. Pegge explains, p. 254.

In the Numbers for January and July 1748, is a Survey of the North-West *Coast of England*, and a View of *Skiddaw*. At page 178 are some *Roman Antiquities*, found at *Coningarth*, by G. S. These are explained p. 266, by Cornubiensis, and G. S. At page 367, for 1749, is a *Roman Inscription* at *Burgh on Sands;* and at p. 403, two other *Inscriptions* found in the *Cathedral of Carlisle;* by G. Smith, Esq. In the No. for December are Explanations by Mr. Pegge, and Z.

In the Vol. for 1750, p. 27, is an Account and Print of an *Hypocaust* found at *Netherby*. In the Vol. for 1752, p. 311, is Mr. Smith's Accounnt of *Long Meg and her Daughters:** and at p. 505, for 1754, is a *Description* and View of *Christenbury Craggs*. In that for 1755, p. 392, is a *Roman Inscription* at *Nunnery*. This is explained by Mr. Pegge at p. 438; and at 440 is another Inscription, near the same Place, and explained p. 425. In that for 1756, p. 431, is an *Altar* found near *Old Carlisle:* and at p. 220, for 1757, is a Description and Print of *Two Roman Altars* found near the same Place. A further Account, at p. 360. In that for 1761, p. 500, is an Account of *some Curiosities near Keswick;* and another Account at p. 487, of that for 1777.

The PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS contain many Papers relating to this County. In No. 429, p. 109, is an *Account of a Damp* in the *Whitehaven Coal Mines*.

Some Account of the *Cross in Beaucastle* Church-yard, inscribed with *Runic Characters*, is in No. 178, p. 1287. *Further Particulars* appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, June, and October, 1742; by George Smith, Esq. Another Account was sent by Colonel Armstrong to the London Magazine for August, 1775.

* This is also described in the Antiquarian Repertory, No. X.

Some Observations on *Roman Inscriptions* found near Lanercost Abbey, No. 356, p. 813.

Some Observations on the *Copper Mines*, by Dr. Lister, No. 200, p. 737. Dr. Plot wrote some Account of *The Black Lead Mines* at Keswick, No. 240, p. 103.

A Relation of a surprising *Inundation* in St. John's Valley, near Keswick, August 22, 1749; No. 494, p. 362. Another Account in the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1754, with a Print.

In Vol. 62, p. 123, is an Account of the *Irruption of Solway Moss*, by Dr. Walker. And in the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1779, are further Particulars, with a Plan.

A General View of the *Agriculture of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmoreland*, by *Messrs. Bailey, Culley*, and *Pringle*, 8vo. 8s. Nichol.

The Mines of Whitehaven, A Poem, by Dr. Dalton, in Pearch's Collection of Poems, and republished in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland.

In *Mr. Pennant's Tours into Scotland*, the first performed in 1769, and the second in 1772, are many Particulars concerning this County. And at the End of the Fifth Volume of *Dr. Mavor's* "*British Tourists*," is a "Journal of a Three Weeks Tour to the Lakes in 1797."

In a Volume of Poems by the Rev. Thomas Maurice, is one entitled, "*Nethcrby, a descriptive Poem; exhibiting a general View of the ancient Distractions of the Borders.*"

In Vol. I. of the *Monthly Magazine* are Accounts of the *Coal Mines* at *Whitehaven* and at *Workington*.

At the End of *Dugdale's History of St. Paul's* is some Account of Carlisle Cathedral.

"*The Topographer*," Vol. II. contains a few Particulars of Calder Abbey: and in Vol. IV. is some Description of the Lakes.

A Number of *Prints of the Lakes*, &c. have been published. The principal are, "*Sixteen Views of, &c. drawn by Smith and Emes, and engraved in Aquatinta by Aiken*," 8vo.

Twenty Views of the Lakes, from Drawings by *Farrington, R. A.* engraved by Byrne, Medland, Pouncy, Lardner, &c. Folio, 4l. 8s. in Sheets.

Other Prints of the Lakes have been published from Paintings by *Smith of Derby, Bellers, Chatelain, &c.*

In Hearne and Byrne's Antiquities are elegant Engravings of *Carlisle Castle, Cockermouth Castle, Lanercost Priory. Egremont Castle, Greystock Castle, Wetherell Priory*, and *Carlisle Cathedral.*

A large

A large View of Carlisle, engraved by Medland from a Painting by Farrington, 10s. 6d. *A small Print* of the same, engraved by J. Walker, from a beautiful drawing by Turner, is in the Copper-plate Magazine.

Messrs. *Bucks* engraved Views of *St. Bee's Priory, Calder Priory, Carlisle Castle, Cockermouth Castle, Ducre Castle, Egremont Castle, High-head Castle, Holme Abbey*, and *Kirkoswold Castle*. Two of *Lanercost Priory, Milum Castle, Naworth Castle, Penrith Castle, Rose Castle, Scaleby Castle, Corby Castle*, and *Wetherell Priory*.

A large Map of the County, on a Scale of one Inch to a Mile, was engraved by John Hodgkinson, and published by Jeffreys in 1774. It was drawn by Donald and Ainslie, 1771. This has been *reduced to One Sheet*, 7s. 6d. *A Map of the Lakes published* by Smith. Maps of the Lakes by Crosthwaite, 10s. 6d.

*** Most of the Publications relating to this County may be purchased of Mr. Clarke, Bookseller, Bond-Street, London.

ISLE OF MANN.

"*A Tour through the Island of Mann in* 1797 *and* 1798, *comprising Sketches of its ancient and modern History, Constitution, Laws, Commerce, Agriculture, Fishery, &c.*" by John Feltham; embellished with a Map of the Island, and other Plates; 8vo. 7s. 1798. Bath.

"*A Tour through the Isle of Mann; to which is subjoined, a Review of Manks History.*" By David Robertson, Esq. large 8vo. Plates, 1794.

"*A Journal kept in the Isle of Mann, giving an Account of the Wind and Weather,*" &c. By Richard Townley, Esq. 2 Vols. 8vo. 1791. Whitehaven.

"*A general View of the Agriculture of the Isle of Mann.*" by *Basil Quayle*; 4to. 1794. Drawn up for the Board of Agriculture.

"*The Statutes and Ordinances of the Isle of Mann now in Force, alphabetically arranged.*" By Thomas Stowell, Advocate, 8vo, 1792. Douglas.

"*The Statute Laws of the Isle of Mann from the Original Records.*" By C. Briscoe, 8vo. 1797. Douglas.

"*Clara Lenox, or the distressed Widow. A Novel, founded on Facts. Interspersed with an Historical Description of the Isle of Mann.*" By Mrs. Lee, 2 Vols. 12mo. 1797.

"*Antiquitatis Celto Normanicæ; containing the Chronicle of Mann and the Isles, abridged by Camden; and now first published complete, from the original M. S. in the British Museum, with an English Translation and Notes.*" *By the Rev. James Johnstone*, 4to. 1786. Copenhagen.

"*Memoirs of the House of Stanley, from the Conquest to the Death of James, late Earl of Derby, in* 1735. *Also a full Description of the Isle of Mann, &c.*" 4to. 1767. Manchester.

"*The History of the Isle of Mann,*" *By —— Rolt*, 8vo. 1773.

"*An*

" *An Account of the Isle of Mann, its Inhabitants, Language, Soil, remarkable Curiosities,*" &c. *By William Sacheverell, Esq. late Governor of Mann,* &c. 12mo. 1702. Lond.

In Peck's " *Desiderata Curiosa,*" Book XI. No. 12, p. 18, is *Stanley's History and Antiquities of the Isle of Man,* &c.

Appended to *Kings Vale Royal,* is " *A Short Treatise of the Isle of Man, digested into Six Chapters,*" &c. written by James Chaloner, 1653.

An ill drawn *View of the Cathedral,* with a *Plan* and some Account of the same, is in Vol. I. of Willis's Cathedrals.

DERBYSHIRE.

" *A View of the present State of Derbyshire; with an Account of the most remarkable Antiquities; illustrated by an accurate Map and Plates.*" By James Pilkington, 2 Vols. 8vo. 1789. Derby.

" *The History of Derby, from the remote Ages of Antiquity to the Year* 1791. *Describing its Situation, Air, Soil, Water, Streets, Buildings, and Government, with the Illustrious which have inherited its Honours,*" &c. with Plates. By W. Hutton, F. A. S. S. 8vo. 1791. 9s. Lond.

" *The Mineralogy of Derbyshire; with a Description of the most interesting Mines in the North of England, in Scotland, and in Wales; and an Analysis of Mr. Williams's Work, intitled,* " *The Animal Kingdom.*" *Subjoined is a Glossary of the Terms and Phrases used by Miners in Derbyshire.*" By John Mawe, 2 Vols. 8vo. 1802.

" *A Short Description of Castleton in Derbyshire, its Natural Curiosities and Mineral Productions,*" by J. M. Hedinger. Fifth Edition, 12mo. Derby. 1s.

" *The Sketch of a Tour through Derbyshire into Yorkshire,*" &c. by William Bray, F. A. S. Second Edition, 8vo. Lond. 1783, contains many interesting Particulars of Places in this County.

Various Particulars of the Mineralogy and Mines of this County may be seen in Ferber's " *Orictographie von Derbyshire.*"

Some brief Descriptions of the Devil's Cave, Castleton, Middleton Dale, Dove Dale, &c. are included in the Second Volume of Gilpin's " *Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty;*" made in the year 1772. 8vo. Lond. 1786.

In the BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA published by Messrs. Nicholls and Son, we find the following.

" *Sketch of the History of Bolsover and Peak Castles, in the County of Derby.*" By the Rev. S. Pegge, M. A. Illustrated with Drawings by Hayman Rooke, Esq. 4to. 3s. 1785.

" *An*

" *An Historical Account of Beauchief Abbey,*" in the County of Derby, from its first Foundation to its final Dissolution; with Plates. By the late Rev. Samuel Pegge, L. L. D. F. S. A. 4to. 15s. 1801.

" *The Roman Roads, Ikenield Street, and Bath-way, discovered and investigated through the Country of the Coritani, or the County of Derby. To which is added, a Dissertation on the Coritani.*" By Samuel Pegge, M. A. 4to. 1784.

" *The History of the Manor and Manor House of South Winfield.*" By Thomas Blore, F.S. A. 4to.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS contain the following Papers relating to this County. In No. 487, p. 320, is a beautiful *Nautilus* from *Poole's Hole.* In No. 2, p. 7, is Dr. Plott's Account of *Elden Hole;* and *another Account* at p. 250 of Vol. 61; with Observations on it by Edward King, Esq. and Plates.

In p. 22 of No. 407, is J. Martyn's *Observations in Natural History* in a Journey to the Peak, 1728.

At p. 352, in No. 356, is an Account of *Petrifactions* near Matlock, &c. by M. Gilkes; and in Vol. 64, article 16, is a Description of a *petrified Stratum* formed by the *Waters at Matlock,* by Matthew Dobson, M. D.

In Vol. 62, p. 455, are *some Experiments and Observations* on the *Waters of Buxton and Matlock,* by Dr. Percival.

At p. 391, No. 117, is an Account of various *Damps* in the *Mines.* This is continued in No. 119, p. 450. In No. 100, p. 6179, are Dr. Lister's *Remarks on uncommon Mineral Substances found in Coal and Iron Mines in this County and in Yorkshire.*

In No. 331, p. 320, is Thoresby's Account of a *Lunar Rainbow* in this County. No. 400, p. 368, contains an Account of a *Human Skeleton Nine Feet long,* found in a *Repository* at *Repton;* with One Hundred common sized ones pointing to its Feet.*

In No. 434, p. 413, is an Account, by Dr. Balguy, of the *Dead Bodies of a Man and Woman* preserved Forty Years in the Moors in *Hope Parish.*

In No. 475, p. 266, is Mr. Gale's Account of a *Fossil Skeleton* discovered at *Lathkil Dale,* near Bakewell. In the Second Part of Vol. 52 is a *Description of a remarkable Monument* found near *Ashford.* In Vol. 49, p. 398, is an Account of the Effect of an *Earthquake,* November, 1775, in the Lead Mines at Eyam.

IN THE ARCHÆOLOGIA, VOL. 2, p. 276. is *A succinct and authentic Narrative of the Battle of Chesterfield, A. D.* 1261, by Mr. Pegge.

In

* " The Mercian Kings, who resided at Tamworth, were buried at this place. This repository, in a close on the North side of the church, was closed up again, and a Sycamore planted on it." Gough's Topography.

In Vol. 4, p. 236, is an Account of *an undescribed Roman Station, called Melandra Castle*, on the Mersey, in Glossop Parish, by the Rev. Mr. Watson, with a Plan. In the same Vol. p. 274, Mr. Mander communicated some *Discoveries in a Barrow on Winster Common.*

In Vol. 5, p. 367, is Mr. Pegge's Remarks on *an ancient Pig of Lead, with miscellaneous Observations on the County.*

In Vol. 6, p. 110, is an *Account of some Druidical Remains on Stanton and Hartle Moors*, in the Peak. By Hayman Rooke, Esq. With Plates.

In Vol. 8, p. 58, is Mr. Pegge's Observations on the *Stanton Moor Urns and Druidical Temples.*

In Vol. 12, p. 1, is Mr. Hayman Rooke's Observations on *some Antiquities* discovered in *this County*: at p. 6, his Account of *some Roman Antiquities* at and near *Bradburn*; at p. 41, his Account of *Druidical Remains at Stainedge Cliff, and Stanton Moor*; and at p. 327, his communication of *Discoveries in a Barrow*, near *Ashford.*

In Vol. 13, p. 290, is an *interesting Description of the Church of Melbourne*, with an attempt to explain from it, the real situation of the *Porticus* in the ancient Churches, by William Wilkins, Esq.

"In *the Topographer*," edited principally by the late ingenious Historian of Staffordshire, are some particulars of the following Places; *Bretby, Buxton, Castleton, Chatsworth, Chesterfield, Dovedale, Gresley, Haddon Hall, Hardwick Hall, Norbury, Repton Priory, Winfield Manor*, &c. And in a Quarto Work, by the same Editor, is an Account of *Bredshall*, written by Mr. T. Blore, *with a Print of the Church and Priory.*

In Dr. Short's History of Mineral Waters is a Description of *Elden Hole, Buxton, Poole's Hole, the Peak Cavern*, &c.

The Mines of this County have given origin to the following Productions. "*The Liberties and Customs of the Myners: with Extracts from the Bundles of the Exchequer, and Inquisitions taken in the Reign of King Edward the First*," &c. 4to. Lond. 1649.

The Liberties and Customs of the Lead Mines within the Wapentake of Wirksworth, &c. composed in Meeter, by Edward Manlove, Esq. 4to. Lond. 1653.

The Laws of the Miners were first published in a Book entitled *The Barmoot Court*, which was printed by Thomas Johnson before the Year 1680. *Thomas Houghton's Collection of the Laws and Customs of the Lead Mines within the Wapentake of Wirksworth in 59 Articles*, 12mo. Lond. 1687. The Second Edition corrected, was intitled, "*Rara Avis in Terris; or, the complete Miner, in two Books: the first containing the Liberties, Laws, &c. the second teaching the Art of Dialling and levelling Grooves; a thing greatly desired by all Miners, being a Subject never written on before by any; with an Explanation of the Miners Terms of Art used in this book.*" 12mo. Derby, 1729. Reprinted in "*A Collection of scarce and valuable Treatises on Metals, Mines, and Minerals; with Alvaro Alonzo Barba's Art of Metals, translated from the Spanish by the Earl of Sandwich*, 1669; *and Gabriel Plattes's Discovery of subterranean Treasure*," 12mo, Lond. 1736.

George

George Steer published "*The Compleat Mineral Laws of Derbyshire taken from the Originals. 1. The High Peak Laws with their Customs. 2. Stoney Middleton and Eame, with a new Article made 1733. 3. The Laws of the Manor of Ashforth & th' Water. 4. The Low Peak Articles, with their Laws and Customs. 5. The Customs and Laws of the Liberty of Litton. 6. The Laws of the Lordship of Tidswell: And all their Bills of Plaint, Customs, Cross Bills, Arrests, Plaintiffs Case or Brief,*" &c. 12mo. Lond. 1734. In *Saint Fond's Travels* through some Parts of England, published in 2 Vols. 8vo. 1799, are Observations on the *Mineralogy of this County*, &c.

"*The Benefit of the Ancient Bathes of Buckstones, which cureth most grievous Sicknesses, never before published; compiled by John Jones, Phisition, at the King's Mede near Derby, Aº Salutis, 1572,*" 4to.

"*A Treatise on the Nature and Virtue of Buxton Waters,*" with a preliminary Account of the external and internal Use of Warm Waters among the Ancients. By a Physician, 8vo. 1761, Lond.

"*Tentatem Hydrologicum; or, an Essay upon Matlock Bath in Derbyshire,*" &c. By John Medley, M. D. Nottingham, 8vo. 1730.

MISCELLANEOUS AND POETICAL. Four Pamphlets were published in the year 1748, concerning a Dispute between the Corporation of Derby and the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson about the Erection of the New Church of All Saints.

Hobbes of Malmsbury's *Latin Verses*, "*De Mirabilibus Pecci,*" were printed 1636 and 1666, in 4to. and afterwards translated into English Verse, and printed together in 8vo. 1678; and in 12mo. 1683, the Fifth Edition. *Cotton's Wonders of the Peak* appeared in 4to. 1681, and has been reprinted in all the Editions of his Works.

In *Peck's Desiderata Curiosa* is the *Chronicle of Dale Abbey*, by Thomas De Musea.

"*Mirabile Pecci; or, the Non-such Wonder of the Peak in Derbyshire; discovered in a full, though succinct and sober Narrative* of the more *than ordinary Parts, Piety, and Preservation, of Martha Taylor, one who hath been supported in Time above a Year in a way beyond the ordinary Course of Nature, without the Use of Meat and Drink*, 12mo. 1669, Lond. In Vol. 2 of *Birch's History of the Royal Society*, is a Letter *from Hobbes about her, and another in Latin by Dr. Johnson.*

"*An Account of a large Silver Plate of Antique Basso Relievo, Roman Workmanship, found in Derbyshire* 1729," *by William Stukeley; with Cuts by Vandergutch;* 4to.

"Chatsworth;" a Poem, with a View; 4to.

"Observations on the Buxton Waters," by Dr. Denham.

"An Account and Method of cure of the Bronchocele, or Derby Neck," by Thomas Prosser, 8vo. 1769.

In Whitehurst's "Enquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth," 4to. 1778, are many interesting Observations on the Strata in Derbyshire, &c.

PRINTS. A large *View of Derby*, by Buck, 1728. *A South View of All Saints Church, Derby*; J. Gibbs, del. Hulsburg, sc. *Views of Matlock Bath* were engraved by Vivares after Smith, 1743; and by J. Boydell, 1749. A Print of *Milbourn Castle* has been published by the Society of Antiquaries. An *Ichnography of Derventio* (Little Chester) is in Stukeley's Itinerary. *The Front of Chatsworth House; the South and West Fronts, with Plans of the three Stories*, in Vitr. Brit. Vol. 3. and also in Payne's Architecture. *Vivares engraved a South West View* after Smith: and another of *Haddon Hall*. *A general View of Chatsworth House and Gardens*, by A. Walker.

Two Plans and Two Elevations of Foremark; Horn, Archt. Woolfe, del. T. White, sc. in Vitr. Brit. Vol. 5. *Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Keddleston*; R. Adams, Archt. G. Dance, del. J. White, sc. *Beauchief Abbey*, by P. Sanby, and Watts, in Virt. Mus. p. 10. A View of *Tissington Church*; G. Barret, del. Roberts, sc. 1773. The *Hunting Tower, and Queen of Scots Bower* at Chatsworth, Antiq. Rep. No. 23. *Bretby House*, by Badeslade and Kyp. *A Font, with Eight Statues on it, in Bakewell Church*, in Carter's Ancient Sculp. &c.

In BUCK'S ANTIQUITIES are Views of *Bolsover, Castleton, and Codnor Castles; Beauchief and Dale Abbies*; and The Devil's Cave in the Peak.

A MAP *of the County* was published in 1767, by P. Burdett, on a scale of one inch to a mile, Six Sheets. This was reduced for *Pilkington's View*, with Corrections and Additions in 1789.

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END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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